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THE
SPELLING EXPERIMENTER
—
AND
PHONETIC INVESTIGATOR.

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

CONTAINING

“PHONETIC OUTLINES:”

AN ESSAY UPON THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS OF HUMAN SPEECH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON:
FARRAR AND FENTON,
8 JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.
1884.

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N O T I S.

This briſf inſtaulment ov whot iz intended tu bi a monthli ſhiſt ov 8 pejez haſ nou biu heſtili got out, amid an ekſepſhonal preſhur ov literari work, and mei bi regarded az litel mor than a teipografikal “ſpeſimen.” The underteking iz ſtriktli a personal won ov the projekter, for which hi. alon iz reſponſibel; and the ſerkyuleſhon iz intended tu bi vertyuali limited tu Speling Reformerz, from eni ov hum kritisizmz, remarks, ſujektionz, or propoſalz, tending toirdz the produkſhon ov a ſimpel, workabel, efektiv, and akſeptabel ſkim ov old-leter reformd ſpeling avkziliari and ſubſidiari tu a neu-leter ſiſtem leik Mr. EIZAK PITMAN’Z, wil bi gladli reſiſvd, at the adrés given in the imprint on pej 4.

ANGGLO-ROMANIK SPELING.

ALFABETIK SKIM.

Vouclz.

	A a	E e	I i	O o	U u	U u
<i>Stopt</i>	pat, past	pet, pert	pit	pot, war	but, wort	put
<i>Briſf</i>	paternal	petition	pituitous	potato	—	affluent
	Ai ai	Ei ei	Ii ii	Av av	Oi oi	Ui ui
<i>Long</i>	palm	pate, air	peel, ear	pawn	pole, pore	pool, poor
„	father	patient	piquant	pauper	potent	fluent

Difthongz.

Ai ai	Ei ei	Oi oi	Ou ou	Eu eu	Yu yu
naïve, ay	file, eye	foil, coy	foul, cow	fuel, pew	deputy

Konſonants.

P p	B b	T t	D d	Ch ch	J j	K k	G g
peep	bib	trot	dread	church	judge	cork	gig
F f	V v	Th th	Th th	S s	Z z	Sh sh	Zh zh
fife	valve	thinketh	therewith	since	zones	vicious	vision
M m	N n	Ng ng	L l	R r	W w	Y y	H h
maim	noon	angling	level	river	wet	yet	hot

Wh wh—when

X x—extreme

ANGGLO-ROMANIK SPELING RUŁŁZ.

Vouelz.

Stopt Vouelz.—The simpel leter *a* (*a*) exprésez the diferent, but veriabel and indeterminabel shejdz ov sound kauzd bei pozishon in wurdz leik *pat*, *pant*, *palpitate*, *path*, *past*, *part*, until tu *A*-soundz ar idiomatikali euzd in the sejm pozishon, az in *hav*, *harv* (have, halve).

Az the soundz ov *a* and *e* in *bar* and *er* (err) ar determind bei the suksjiding untrild *r*, and az the trild *r* iz seuperaded tu this befor a vouel in an inflekshonal áfiks, it iz adveizabel for both rjzonz tu reit *barring* and *erring*, in distinkshon from releted but not Ingglish-mæd formz, leik *barier* and *error*, in which the ordinari stopt *a* and *e* ar pronounst, folo'd onli bei the trild *r*; and for the later rjzon it iz wel aulso tu reit *worrying*, *forri* (warring, furry), tu distinggwish the *r*-sound from that in *worier*, *forier*.

Ijch vouel-sein iz emplotd for the koresponding obskeur sound in kolołkwiali indistinkt silabelz, wurdz leik *formal*, *sistem*, *person*, biĳing speld in konformiti with releted wurdz, az *formaliti*, *sistematiz*, *personifei*.

Brief Vouelz.—Thijz, az in the old speling, ar represented bei the sejm seinz az the stopt vouelz, the former soundz biĳing indikeitd bei thej okurring at the end ov unaksented silabelz. When a stopt vouel befor a singgel mĳdial konsonant luzez its áksent in a releted wurd, it bekumz brief, az evidenst bei the interchenj ov *O*-soundz in *astrónomi*, *astrónómikal*. Biĳing ov the sejm kwoliti az thej brief soundz, long *a*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, at the end ov a silabel, bekum brief when thej luž the áksent, so that wiĳ meĳ reit, not onli *drama*, *dramatik*, but *rial*, *rialiti*—*noĳbel*, *nobiliti*—*prudent*, *prudenshal*.

When it iz nesesari tu distinggwish the brief from the stopt sound, az in ading-on inflekshonal *z* or *d*, a dot iz interpořd, thus—*shadoz*, *shadoĳ* (*shadoĳing*, *shadoĳi*), *Zinhrz*.

Long Vouelz.—The sleitli-verid soundz ov *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, which presĳd *r* (az in *pear*, *pier*, *pore*, *poor*), rekweir noĳ marking, bekauz in that pozishon thej ar idiomatikali aulweĳ pronounst, and never in eni uthet; and az both the untrild and the trild sound ov *r* in spk-seshon ar regyularli uted after a long vouel and befor another vouel, whethet ov an áfiks or not, thej iz noĳ nesesiti tu reit *rr* in *perĳing*, *adhĳaring*, *poĳring*, *inshurĳing*, in distinkshon from *perent*, *adhĳerent*, *poĳrĳs*, *inshurans*.

Difthongz.—The simbol *yu* (representing the brief sound ov *eu*) iz riten in mĳdial and feinal unaksented silabelz, tu avoid mis-spjestion

ov áksent, az in *dispyutant*, *manyual*, *netyur*, *tribyut*. (Kompeir *dispeuted*, *reneual*, *mateur*, *asteut*.)

When tui short vouelz órdinarili forming a difthong ar pronounst separetli (the former wun then biing briif), a dot iz interpoz'd, az in *hùbraist*, *fóloring*.

Konsonants.

TH unmarkt (eksept in erli leson-buks) iz aloud tu represent *th* in the fóloring thertiñ komon wurdz, with the infleksshonal formz and kompoundz:—*The*, *this*, *thát*: *thou*, *thæ*: *ther*, *thithæ*, *thens*: *then*, *thws*: *that*, *than*, *thæ*.

NG iz diveided onli for the soundz ov *n* proper and *g*, az *en'grav*. The deigraf iz aulweiz riten for its on sound befor *g*, az in *finger*, *singli*. (Kompeir *singer*, *kingli*.)

NK haz the kombeind pouerz ov *ngk* (az in *bank*, *tinker*), eksept in kompound wurdz (az *mankeind*), and in wurdz having the priifiksez *en*, *in*, *on*, and *kon* (az *enkounter*, *inkom*, *onkeind*, *konklew*); whærfor, in the feu wurdz in which *ng* iz pronounst in this pozishon, it shud bi riten (az *kongkwæst*).

H haz a dot befor it when it iz pronounst separetli from a presiiding *s* or *t*, az in *dis'harten*, *neit'hud*.

X iz euzd az a kompendium or kontrakshon ov *ks* eksklusivli in the priifiks *ex* befor konsonants, az in *explor*, *exchang*.

Ekzemplari Paragraf emloid in the Spesimenz printed bei the English Speling Reform Asosshieshon.

[This mater ekzemplifeiz a sekond form ov the vouel-modifeier.]

Hir and ther a feu Ingglish wurdz me bi found, in the euzhual orthografi, which liv no rum for dout az tu ther pronunsieshon. But this iz kweit eksephshonal. Yet wi ar shur that our speling woz orijinali fonetik. It iz nou propoz'd tu revért tu that prinsipel. But a divizhon ov opinion haz arizen az tu the móst seutabel leterz tu emploi. The fóloring vershonz ov this stætment shæ the næteur ov such ov the verius propozalz aulrédi me'd az kud bi konvénientli printed, ich az far az woz posibel in the orthoepi ov its author. In so short a paragraf onli the chîf points kud bi inkluded, but the alfabetikal lab iz jénérali klîr, and the eí wil bi e'bel tu juj priti wel whot the apirans wud bi in printed buks. Meni planz involving rather inaksesibel teips had tu bi enteirli past bei. Hens the chois me'd dîz not implei a verdikt. The Ekzekyutiv Komíti wil selékt such methodz az thæ me think rekweir longer ilustreshon. The Ingglish Speling Reform Asosshieshon az a bodi iz not responsibel for eni wun ov thiiz skîmz.

A SUJESTION FROM MR. ELIS.

Mr. A. J. Elis'ez praktikal teipografikal expiëriens, aded tu extensiv and mateur fonolojikál nolej, givz so much valyu tu eni teknikal sujestion emaneting from him, that hiz permishon haz biñ askt, and gladli aksepted, tu publish the apended ekstrakt from a preivet leter, which iz hîr given in Angglo-Romanik spelîng, but with the modifeier propoizd bei Mr. Elis:—

“Ei told yu that ei did not leik yur neu módifeier (i), az lukîng tu much leik a (?). But aulso ei dú not sîñ hou this form iz tu biñ extended tu kapitalz. It haz strók miñ that the best form for a módifeier meit biñ found in an ‘i I’ sheip olterd, the efekt ov which meit biñ treid bei kuting thiñz leterz, thus—et, EIT = *et*, or *ait* in yur sistem. This avoidz the thin efekt ov either ov yur last seinz [i I], and, kîping the left seid ov the leter untucht, and sloping the uthér in a kurv, wud biñ a perfektli distîkt form in eni keind ov teip. In ‘i I’ the *half* serif distinggwishez the loer-keis from the smaul kapital. Ei dú not advoket a módifeier meiself, bîing perfektli wel satisfeid with the sistem ov dubling—a aa, e ee, ets.—long euzd in Pálioteip.”

A similar form (1), kut from ‘j’ insted ov ‘i’, had biñ treid for Angglo-Romanik spelîng, and rejekted, partli bekauz a kut ‘j’ stud tu far apart from the presiðding leter, and woz unseitli az a veri fri-kwent desending teip, but prinsipali bekauz with ‘o’ in a wurd leik ‘noiz,’ (*nose* or *knows*) ther apiird tu biñ tu strong a sujestion ov the sound in *noise*. Mr. Elis’ez form wud eskéip the tu former objekshonz, but it sîmz iiven moir amîñabel tu the therd (if this iz held tu biñ ov much akount), espeshali among kapitalz, az ‘NOIZ, NOIZ, noiz.’ It wud aulso rekweir tu biñ kast in thriñ seizes, insted ov the *won* hîr emloid in ‘NOIZ, NOIZ, noiz.’ But the komparativ worth ov the formz kan onli biñ tested bei experiment, leik thát hîr meid.

THE SINGER.

Prithî, fêr singer, huñ swîñ toñz ekseit
 Withîñ mei brest such exkwizit deleit,—
 O, prithî steñ that thriling melodi!
 Or ei shal think, in mei diñ ekstasi,
 That ei hav left this sîñ ov keñ and pen,
 And hîr in hev’n a seraf’s likwid streñ,—
 But tu aweik az from a dñm ov blis,
 And fiñ erth’s iñvilz sharper after this.

(Uhländ, transl. bei W. R. E.)

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NOTIS.

 *This Publikeshon iz striktli a personal undertaking on the part ov its projékter, for which hiñ alon iz responsibel. Its speshal objekt iz tu work out, bei experiment and koopereshon, a simpel, praktikal, efektiv, and akseptabel sküm ov old-leter refórmid speling, ankziliari and subsidiari tu a neu-leter sistem laik Mr. EIZAK PITMAN'Z; and its serkylershon iz inténded tu biñ vertyuali restrikted tu Speling Refórmerz, hñ ar respektfuli inveited tu kontrihyut tu its pejez kritisizmz, remárks, sñjestionz, or propozalz, adrést tu "14 Gloster Street, Queen Square, London, W.C."*

ANGGLO-ROMANIK SPELING:

ITS OBJEKT AND PRINSIPELZ.

[Instéd ov the konvenshonal *eu*, analitikal *yu* (biving the long form ov brif *yu*) iz experimentali yuzd thruout this number. For the módifieer (i) siñ p. 10.]

THE propozet ov a nyu steil ov speling for a langgwej meñ rizon-abli biñ expékted tu stet définitli whot iz the spesifik objekt hiñ haz in vyur, and whot ar the prinsipelz on which hiz plan iz founded; for it iz posibel and intélizibel, if not dezeirabel, that orthografik skümz shud biñ inténded for kweit diferent objekts, and biñ freemd upón az diferent prinsipelz. Wun objekt meñ biñ, tu provide a sküm ov speling kolateral and subsidiari tu the estáblisht sistem, tu biñ yuzd in elúsideting this, or, at mozt, tu biñ taut az a steping-ston tu it. A veri diferent objekt meñ biñ, tu abólish enteirli a standard sistem ov speling, and, miñli provideing rekogneizd miñz ov expresing the diferent voikal soundz emplot in spich, tu liiv everi reiter tu spel wordz akórding tu hiz on pronunsiershon or hiz fansi. Betwix thiz tú extrimz, meni vareietiz ar konsivabel ov a therd purpos, which meñ biñ bradli stated az thát ov reveizing, amending, or rikonstrúktig the standard orthografi ov the langgwej. Within the termz ov this last statment iz inkluded the objekt ov the sküm ov speling hiñ put forward, and the partikular keind ov oltereshon propozd meñ biñ defeind az *rikonstrúksion*.

In adrésing personz for hum this publikaeshon iz inténded, it me: bi: taken for granted, that our establisht spelling haz beku'm thuroli efít and ineféktiv az a profést mo:rd ov alfabetikal reiting. It not onli felz in innyumerabel instansez tu exprés the proper pronounsiashon ov wordz, but it often sujésts and kauzez egrijius mispronounsiashon, and tendz tu multiplei and perpetyuet, insted ov dekrinsing and abolishing, vareietiz ov spích. So: misliding iz the kurent orthografi in meni keusez, that the mo:st lerned Ingglish filolojists, not tu menshon either the ticherz or the ta:pt in preimari skulz, often akweir and yuz indyubitabel mispronounsiashonz sujésted bei the riten form ov wordz; wheil the intrikasiz ov this orthografi, apárt from its mo:re gleiring anomaliz (hu:z extravagans meit imprés them upón the memori if the: wer fyu: in number), ar so: perpléksing, that men ov filolojikal or jeneral literari atemments ar frikwentli at fault in their spellingz. Thiz ar not random asershonz, but deliberet státemments founded on the: reiter'z aktyual obzerveashon bo:th ov spích and ov reiting.

Tu remedi this dubel ivil—the inkapasiti ov the establisht orthografi tu indiket pronounsiashon, and the díffikulti ov mastering the kompleksitiz ov spelling—iz the objekt ov this prezent ese: in orthografik refórm. It iz not the intenshon tu diskriminet and reprezént ekzaktli everi vareieti ov she:d sound uted in spích, tu pe:nt wordz and freizez az yuzd iven bei the mo:st ku'lтивe:ted personz in kolo:kwial diskours, or tu giv everi reiter the minz ov puting upón pe:per preseisli whot hi: spiks, or fansiz that hi: spiks. The prinsipel iz asyumnd, that whe: a kúntri haz a long-establisht literari langgwej, this and its pronounsiashon in riding or in retorikal diskours wil bi: ov a mo:re ku'lтивe:ted and éleve:ted karakter than everi-de: spích, which later iz often mard bei individyual neglijens or bei kaprishus and transhent fashon. The minyutli-ímitativ fonetik reiting ov aul spoken vareietiz ov langgwej, az a mater ov seientifik interest or amyuzment, must bi: klrli diskrimineted from spelling refórm in a literari langgwej ov weid nashonal and internashonal kurensi in an everiwhere substanshali eidentikal form, az pruvd bei the pronounsing dikshonariz and praktikal fonetik printing ov this kúntri and ov the Yuneited Stets.

Tu atémpt in komon and popyular praktis the fonetik representerashon ov aul vareietiz ov Ingglish and Amerikan spích wud bi: tu introdys a literari beibel; whe:ráz tu riikonstru'kt the orthografi ov the standard literari langgwej ov the British Empeir and ov the great Amerikan Republiik wud du: efektyuali whot pronounsing dik-

shonariz dun and hav dun parshali—nemli, dimínish loikal and personal vareietiz ov spích. It iz perfektli praktikabel tu ríkonstityunt the standard orthografi so: az tu render it a seif geid tu the standard pronunsiashon in its esenshali distíktiv fityurz, and az tu remuv aul sirius diffikulti in lerning tu spel. But ther must bi a standard orthografi tu bi lernt. The absolut nesesitiz ov the printing-ofis, tu menshon nor uthér rekweirments, forbíd a reveival ov the orthografik anarki ov munkish teimz, tu which sum personz wud apeirntli hav us retórn.

It meit sim tu sum rínderz preposterus tu suppoz, that eni orthografik skím or projekt put forward for konsidereishon in konekshon with the muvmént for Ingglísh Speling Reform kud bi intended for eni uthér purpos than thát just índiketed, ov provideing a komprehénsiv reprezenteashon ov the jeneral fityurz ov Ingglísh pronunsiashon—a reprezenteashon brávd enuf tu inklud the ku'tiveted spích ov the hoál British E'mpeir, az wel az thát ov the Yuneited Stets. Yet, ov the kompárativli fyur riali workabel skímz yet propozd in Ingglánd—ov the fyur that hav bin submítet tu the test ov praktis beyónd the leibord produkshon ov a spesimen paragraf or tú:—ov the fyur in which ther on authorz kud ríprodyús privius performansez without referens, or in which éníbodi els kud reit without kontinyual rekórs tu a nyur dikshonari—ov this smaúl minoriti out ov sum skoarz ov orthografik skímz put forward, nírlí aul sim tu the reiter tu depárt moir or les from the komprehénsiv objekt ov a riali nashonal, not tu se: internashonal, reprezenteashon ov the Ingglísh langgwej. The poleit spích ov the British Eilz, az eksklusiv ov thát ov the koloniz or the Yuneited Stets—the pronunsiashon ov Ingglánd, az ekskluding thát ov Skotland or Eirland—the loikal spích ov South-Istern Ingglánd, the speshal pronunsiashon ov Londonerz, the transhentli fashonabel parlans ov Belgrevian exkwizits—ích, in a kontinyuali-kontrákting serkel, iz meád the objekt ov reprezenteashon, ráther than the great komon langgwej ov aul the Ingglísh-spíking pipelz; wheil, az aulrédi íntímeted, sum skím-makerz avouedli ínténd tu provide the mínz for ích individyual tu reit hiz on personal pronunsiashon.

When orthografik skím-makerz get beyond thíz loikal or personal limiteshonz, thei yunzhuali adopt, in aul matírial fityurz, the Ingglísh orthoepeí emplotid wík after wík in Mr. Eizak Pitman's weidli-serkyuleted *Fonetik Jörnál*—an orthoepeí which, in Fonotipi and Fonografi, iz found komprehénsiv and reprezentativ enuf tu bi apríshíabel bei aul Ingglísh-spíking komyunítiz. This orthoepeí iz

exprés bei an enlárjd alfabet, inklunding the twenti-thri servisabel leterz ov the Roman alfabet, ich yuzd in its moost ordinari Ingglish sens, which hapenz aulso in everi keas tu bi either the jeneral internashonal valyu ov the leter, a spesifik vareieti ov this, or a valyu ov konsiderabel internashonal kurensi wheir jeneral yuzzej diferz. For the soundz, moostli ov modern development or ov modern introdukshon intu their prezent pozishonz, which in the estáblisht spelling ar absolutli unprovedid with eni speshal or jenerali-avealabel simbolz ov their on, nyu seinz ar furnisht in the enlárjd alfabet, prodyunst bei analójikali veiring the formz ov old seinz reteind tu exprés nirli-releated soundz.

Sum personz, wheil substanshali adópting the hoal orthoepe ov the *Fonetik Jørnal* (theirbei perháps peing the unkonshus homej ov imitashon tu the sours ov their on fonetik inspireashon), objékt tu the yunsez meid, in its alfabet, ov sum old leterz, and tu the formz given tu sum nyu wunz, bekauz such yunsez and formz ar not founded on the aksidental, inkónstant, and inkonsistent reprezenteashonz which hav, thru chemj ov pronousiashon, kum tu bi frikwentli asoshieried with serten soundz in the kurent spelling. Transénding the inkonsideret imitativnes ov the Cheinúz telor, hu in meiking a per ov nyu Yurophan trouzerz kopid a pach in wun leg ov the old wunz given tu him for a patern, thiz spelling-meikerz wud in a nyu orthografi not onli riprodyús the blemishez ov the old, but multiplai them for simetrikal korespóndens ov defékt. With this steil ov objekshon it wil bi proper tu dil leter on, in explenning the speshal fityurz ov this prezent orthografi.

Uther personz apir tu objékt tu Mr. Eizak Pitman's enlárjd Fonetik Alfabet, simpli bekauz it haz the nyu leterz which ar nesesari tu exprés soundz having no regyular old reprezentativz. Thei sim tu fansi that greiv and rich komyunitiz, laik thoiz ov this E'mpeir and the Yuneited Stets, hu expénd milyonz ov poundz sterling everi wik in mekanikal, artistik, and soishal impruvments, wud bi so dismeid at the prospekt ov a kompárativli smaui and sertenli ri-produktiv expendityur on nyu teips for eféktiv spelling refórm, that thei wud bi redi, in order tu avoid such pekyuniari kost, tu aksépt so-kauld fonetik spelling ov the Josh Bilinz stamp. The prezent reiter doz not beliv this, and hi haz no hoip ov karing a spelling refórm eksépt bei kindling such enthyuziazm for truth and byuti in spich-reprezenteashon az wil not bi satisfeid with ridind or reiting ov *A week loan wuman's ash-pail fais bent oar the beer ov her deer luver gon.* Expiriens ov the ludikrus asoshierashonz ov eidiaz prodyunst bei such spelling aut tu konvins eni wun, that, when a demánd iz krieted for orthografik refórm, intelektual esthetik éksijensiz, no les than thoiz ov teipografikal ekonomi and byuti, wil kauz the produkshon ov such nyu teips az me bi nireded.

(*Tu bi kontinyud.*)

AKSENT RULZ.

THE Vowel-seinz ar thus divided for aksentyual purposez :—

Long—a, e, i, u, o, u, ei, oi, ou, yu ;

Short—a, e, i, o, u, u, yu.

When the aksent-mark iz NOT PRINTED, the silabik stres shud bi red in akórdans with the folo'ing rulz :—

A.—In Wordz ov *Ti's Silabelz* :

1. On the feinal silabel,—

(a) When this haz a long vowel-sein, and the inishal silabel a short wun ; thus—*awek, behaf, divcid, opek, promot, soksid, krused, devoid, about, dispyut.*

(b) When the word beginz with *ekz-* ; *az, ekzert, ekzist.*

2. On the inishal silabel in aul uth'er keasez ; thus—*aksent, dezert, tenyur, risent, protest, awlso, fimel, formoist.*

B.—In Wordz ov *Thru or morr Silabelz* :

1. On the last silabel, when the ferst silabel iz *in, vn, dis,* or *mis*, prefikst tu a word ov the form A. 1 a or b ; thus—*indiskrit, inekzakt, unbelif, disrepyut, misbehav, misekzert.*

2. On the last silabel but wun,—

(a) When this kontenz a long vowel-sein ; thus—*aparent, kohisiv, apladded, vnnortist, intrusiv, deleited, anoians, renyuual.*

(b) When it beginz with *z*, presided bei *ek-* ; *az, ekzamin.*

(c) When the word endz in *ental* ; *az, aksidental.*

(d) When the last silabel iz *ik* or *iks*, or haz *sh, zh,* or *y* befor its vowel (this not belonging tu the ending *ing, est, eth,* or *er*) ; thus—*spazmodik, mathematiks, esenshal, perenyalz, retorishan, meridyantz, kompashon, imperfekshonz, indesizhon, kombostyon, profishent, emolyents, omnishens, inkonvinyens, superstishus, rebelyps, ignominyys.*

3. On the therd silabel from the end in uth'er keasez, eksépt tho'z provideid for bei the nekst rul ; thus—*mo'nakizm, aka'demi, indéfinit, mono'toni, am'basked, super'flus, konsti'tyuent.*

4. On the fourth silabel from the end (in wordz not under B. 2),—

(a) When the therd from the end kontenz *yu*, or endz in *i* with a vowel folo'ing ; thus—*kor'pyulensi, apri'shiativ, ve'riegert.*

(b) When the therd from the end haz a short vowel, folo'd bei onli wun konsonant-sound and wun ov the endingz, *abel-z, abli, ansi-z, asi-z, ari-z,* or *ori-z* ; thus—*fash'onabel, per'ishabelz, inew'itabli, el'egansi, dis'krepanz, in'timasi, del'ikasiz, sol'itari, sem'inariz, trib'yutori, lav'atoriz.*

PREIS' EZ DEIAGONAL "MODIFEIER."

BOTH for the purpos ov praktikal treial and komparison, and tu avoid the expéns ov riprodusing marks in varius seizes ov teip befor having thuroli tested them, the smaul teip in this publiekashon wil, bei konsént, bi set with a "módifeier" which iz the independént invenshon ov Mr. Ch. W. Preis (Price), printer, ov 23 Edward Strit, Blakfreiartz Rôd, London, hu haz devoted much intelijens, resérch, teim, and muni tu the investigeshon ov Ingglish fonetik díteilz and tu experimental fonetik printing. In hiz orthografik skím, which iz won ov the fyú that kud bi riten bei prezent ríderz without the help ov a speshal díkshonari. hi yunzez ù for the vowel-sound in *put* (omítíng the mark in *tu*), and *aa, au, oo* az our *a, au, u*; reténz the feiv deigrafs *ai, ay, ea, ee, oa* in wordz in which thei nou oku'r with their regyular soundz; alouz *a, i* at the end ov monosilabelz, and *e, o, u* at the end ov aul wordz (eksépt *tu*), tu exprés their konvenshonal long pouerz bei pozishon; and emploiz the módifeier in aul uther keesez tu mark thiiz soundz. Yútileizing az this skím duz aul the moer servisabel old deigrafs without misyunzing them, and prepering a lerner for the old spelíng az it wud du wher it invólvez mémoreizing thru its yús ov ekwivalents, it aparz tu bi won ov the moost praktikal "Ingglish-valyu" skímz yet publisht.

Az Mr. Preis substanshali aksépts the *Fonetik Jorنال* orthoepi, a veri fer komparison kan bi meid betwín hiz skím and won founded on orijinal and jeneral valyuz, which wil ekzemplifei not onli the kapasiti ov hiz módifeier for yús in either, but the kost and gen ov konsiliashon on won seid, and ov konsistensi on the uther; thus—

CÓNSILIA/SHON.

Her and thar a fu Ingglish wordz may be found, in the uzhuul orthografi, which leav no room for dout az tu thar pronunsiashon. But this iz kwít eksepsional. Yet we ar shur that our spelíng woz orijinali fonetik. It iz nou propozd tu revért tu that prinsipel. But a divízhon ov opinion haz arízen az tu the moost sutablel leterz tu emploi. The foloíng vershonz ov this statment sho the natur ov such ov the varius propozalz aulrédi mad az cùd be convenientli printed, each az far az woz posíbel in the orthoepi ov its author. In so short a paragraf onli the cheif points cùd be included, but the alfabetik lau iz jénérali clear, and the i wil be abel tu juj priti wel whot the apearans wud be in printed buks. Meni planz invólving raather inaksesíbel tips had tu be enteírli paast bi. Hens the chois mad duz not impli a verdict. The Ekzekutiv Comíteé wil seléct such methodz az tha may think rekwi'r longger ilustrashon. The Ingglish Spelíng Refórm Asoshiasion, az a bodi, iz not responsíbel for eni won ov thez skémz.

KÓNSISTENSI.

Hir and ther a fyú Ingglish wordz me bi found, in the yuzhuul orthografi, which liv no rum for dout az tu ther pronunsiashon. But this iz kweít eksepsional. Yet wi ar shur that our spelíng woz orijinali fonetik. It iz nou propozd tu revért tu that prinsipel. But a divízhon ov opinion haz arízen az tu the moost sutablel leterz tu emploi. The foloíng vershonz ov this statment sho the netyur ov such ov the varius propozalz aulrédi mad az kud bi konvínientli printed, ich az far az woz posíbel in the orthoepi ov its author. In so short a paragraf onli the chíf points kud bi inkluded, but the alfabetik lau iz jénérali klir, and the ei wil bi ebel tu juj priti wel whot the apirans wud bi in printed buks. Meni planz invólving rather inaksesíbel teips had tu bi enteírli past bei. Hens the chois meid duz not implei a verdikt. The Ekzekyutiv Komíti wil selékt such methodz az the me think rekwei'r longger ilustrashon. The Ingglish Spelíng Refórm Asoshiesion, az a bodi, iz not responsíbel for eni won ov thiiz skímz.

It me^r bi^r aded that this módifeier iz ikwali avelabel with^r roman or italik, az wel az with^r mo^rst fansi teips, and duz not entel expéns for kúting a speshal punch, but mirli for ri^rajusting a matriks. On the uth^r hand, either ov the tú^r formz (11) rekweirz a nyu^r punch for ich seiz ov teip, with^r a speshal matriks for italik.

A REMONSTRANS FROM "Q."

SER,—Az a leter havinq a substanshal grivans, ei respektfuli remónstreat agénst yur maner ov triting mi^r in yur propo^rzd nyu^r spelinq for the Inglish langwe^rj. Whei shud yu^r igno^r mi^r aultu-géth^rer, and evins yur wilinqnes tu dum mi^r tu extinkshon, in freminq yur Alfabetik Skim? Yu^r must nó^r that yu^r kanot dispéns with^r mei prezens in yur kompo^rzing-keis. Yu^r ar not goinq tu olter the spelinq ov foran langwe^rjez, ei prezyum; nor wil yu^r leik tu refrem enteiri^r from kwórtinq them; wheil, in printinq proper nemz that yu^r me^r not bi^r e^rbel tu transliteret, or which yu^r me^r think it expidyent tu repit in the^r ori^rjinal spelinq, yu^r wil nid mei servisez. Shud ei, then, bi^r meking an unwórantabel api^rl, in rekwéstinq yu^r tu provide sum regyular work for mi^r in yur on spelinq, instéd ov letinq mi^r gro^r dusti in mei sma^rl but rather aksesibel boks? Indid, yu^r wil probabli sun think ov apróprieting this boks tu sum mo^r yusful teip, if ei am kondémd tu inglo^rrius inakshon. Ei dónt si^r eni veri strong rizon whei yu^r shud depreiv mi^r ov the funkshon ei hav fulfild for e^rjez in konekshon with^r mei ko^rajutor U. Wh^r tú^r tugéth^rer perfórm a speshal dyuti in whot ei kánt help konsiderinq a satisfaktori maner, and no^rwon kan truthfuli bring agénst us the charj that wh^r shud bi^r misliding, if restrikted tu our Latin and proper Inglish emploiment. Iven in "piquant" and "picturesque" French spelinqz, it iz not ei, but mei kompanyon, that iz superflus. In pasinq from Isteru langwe^rjez, in which ei had the onorabel dyuti ov reprezéntinq a distinkt sound, ei me^r hav beku^rm an ekwivalent, but not an ekwivokal karakter.

But if yu^r refyuz tu rekogneiz the kle^rm that lonq antikwíti givz mi^r tu retén mei prezent ofis, wud ther bi^r eni díffikulti in provideinq sum uth^rer emploiment for mi^r? Sum personz propo^rz establishing mi^r singel-handed in the kapasiti ov the so^r-kauld gúteral ne^rzal; but ei must ón that ei hav sum misgiving az tu mei on sufshensi tu perfórm this funkshon. Ei never had eni ne^rzal twanq about mi^r; but, havinq started in leif az a strong gúteral, ei hav never si^rst tu bi^r deseidedli gúteral, tho^r in Western mouthz ei hav lost the speshal karakter that formerli distíngwisht mi^r from mei gud frend K. Ei hav nuthing tu sa^r agénst him, but aknólej hiz strenght and konsistensi ov karakter. Hi^r haz abstend aulmo^rst az komplítlí az mei-sélf from givinq wei tu síbiletinq propensitiz, tu which C and G hav unfortyunetli beku^rm adíkted. Yu^r sim tu respékt him akordingli, havinq aseind tu him the gre^rter porshon ov C's dyuti; but yu^r stil hav C performinq limited servis in kompani with^r H, and iven X dúwinq sumthinq tu rub the dúst of him. Az for G, tho^r hi^r haz be-

ku'm so' laks in habit az tu "suggest" misprononsiashon in the "smuggest" maner, and sinz admoist i'kwali at hom with: "psalm-singers" and "horse-singers" [sinjerz], yu hav not skrupeld tu alou him tu reten hiz proper ofis, or iven the aksidental-akweird and often inkompatibel wun ov simpli givin' a guterat karakter tu N. Iven if yu remuv G from "danger" az an "impinger" on the ofis ov J, yu wil find it impraktikabel tu mek him a mir "hanger-on" tu N, bekauz sun yu persiv him in "ang[g]er" klemin' tu ekserseiz hiz orijinal in adishon tu hiz asyund funkshon, and anon abandonin' the later aultugéther in "in-gratitude."

Nou, az yu onli wont G "clinging" az a tel tu N tu giv the kyur for a bak instéd ov a front palatal vois-stopej, meit not ei, Q, ple the dubel part ov *kyur* (queue, cue) beter than "cringing" G? Az tu guterat kwoliti, ei am abuv kwestyon; wheil, in regárd tu mark-in'q stopej, whot shud ei bi, without mei ko'ajutant and ko'effishent U, but a stop, *et praeterea nihil*? In a respektabel leter laik mir, hu down from Klasikal "antiquity" hav bin the liding member ov the old literal partnership QU, it me apir undignifeid tu propo'z kondeséndin'q tu serv az an aténdant upón N; but ei wud prefér working in eni yusful kapasiti tu lein'q eidel. Iven if mei prezens befor K and G themsélvz wer dimd obrusiv, ei shud bi kontént with: simpli givin' the *kyur* whear neither ov them iz lejítimetli rekweird, livin'q yu tu arenj ther relashonz with N.

Trustin'q yu wil feind an openin'q for mei modest servisez,

Yurz in gud filin'q, and not in amger,

Q IN THE KORNER.

P.S.—Yu wil, ov kours, not overlúk the advántej, in respékt tu mei supersédin'q G az a helpin'q leter tu N, ov mei rezémblin'g an italik or smaul *reitin'g* g in sheep; so' that meni pípel, and espeshali skravlerz ov whot iz termd the "literari" klas (perháps, on the *lucus a non lucendo* prinsipel, from ther not formin'q eni ov vs leterz distíntkli), wud hardli bi afékted bei yur *bringin'g* mi intu servis.—Q.

[Wun kanot help simpatheizin'g with Q, and respékting hiz dezeir tu bi yusful. In rial Klasikal "antiquity," befor hi got mikst up with "modern-antique" Galisizmz, hiz karakter woz skersli eksepshonabel; but it wud invól'v a *baquard* muvment, and *leigueiz* entel sum *anquard* spelin'g, tu empoi him konsistentli in hiz old kapasiti. Az for hiz ofer tu tek the ples ov G az an apkziliari in the deigraf NG, it haz apir'd plauzibel enuf tu sekyur him a treial in printin'g hiz on epísel. Soch distinkshonz wud bi veri servisabel az—

Lonq, kongres, kongratyuleit, konkwest, konkrit;

or Lonq, kongres, kon-gratyuleit, konkwest, kon-krit.

But the adopshon ov a nyu deigraf laik NQ simz tu sevor tur much ov mir orthografik injenyuiti for a praktikal skim ov Inglish spel-in'g, in which ker haz bin teken not tu render konspikyuus the ker empond in its konstruksion.—E.]

DHE

SPELING EXPERIMENTER.


[ISHU·D BEI W. R. EVANZ.]

NR. 3.]

NOVEMBER, 1880.

[Preis 1d.

NOTIS.

 *Dhis Publikeshon iz striktli a personal underteking on dhe part ov its projekter, for hwich hi alom iz responsibel. Its speshal objekt iz tu work out, bei experiment and ko-opereishon, a simpel, praktikal, efektiv, and akseptabel skim ov old-leter refórmd speling, ankziliari and subsidiari tu a neu-leter sistem laik Mr. EIZAK PITMAN'Z; and its serkyuleishon iz inténded tu bi vertyuali restrikted tu Speling Refórmerz, hwi ar respektfuli inveited tu kontribyt tu its pejcz kritisizmz, remárks, svjestionsz, or propozalz, adrést tu "14 Gloster Street, Queen Square, London, W.C."*

ANGGLO-ROMANIK SPELING:

ITS OBJEKT AND PRINSIPELZ.

(Konkluded.)

[In dhis ishu a nyu form ov vouel-módifeier () iz treid in dhe larjer teip, az anlso a diferénshieted form ov *h* in deigráfs; but, independentli ov dhe definitiv adopshon or rejekshon ov dhe later, dhe simbol *dh* iz emplotd az dhe onli efektiv wun in everi pozishon for dhe voist korrelativ ov *th*, hwich cheinj entelz dhe reiting ov *hw* for *wh*, az wil bi explend in an artikel on dhe subjekt nekst month.]

IIWEIL thuroli kouvínst dhat nyu leterz for anl dhe simpel Inglish soundz having no speshal simbolz in dhe estáblisht speling wil vltimetli bi found mor akseptabel and satisfaktori dhan deigráfs or vððer mekshift deveisez, stil dhe reiter rékogneizez dhe expidiensi and advántej, in several respékts, ov having a subsidiari and introduktori steil ov refórmd speling, in hwich onli tú or thri nyu leterz (or, radðer, diferénshieted formz ov old leterz) ar emplotd. In dhe ferst pleis, dher iz dhe veri praktikal konsidereshon, dho it me apir trivial tu fonetik adépts, dhat meni intelijent Ingglishmen, kwolifeid bei a nolej ov foran langgwejez tu aprishiet dhe aproppriet and natural reprezenteshon ov spiðch bei Roman leterz, wil not underték hwot dhe konsider dhe pyweril task ov lerning a duzen or mor nyu literal formz, widb dher verieshonz in kapitalz, italik, ets. Tu such personz a speling laik dhe prezent ekzemplifeiz at list dhe selient

prinsipelz ov a kompliitli refórmd orthografi. Dhen, dho) singgel leterz for aul simpel soundz wil eventyuali bi) mo)r konviniént and dherfor mo)r ekonomikal tu dhe printer, yet hweil fonetik printing iz onli eksépshonali praktist, it wil bi) wel tu hav a method ov yútil-eizing ekzisting founts ov teip widh dhe smaulest posibel expéns for ábsolutli nesesari nyu formz, and widh dhe list praktikabel distu'rb-ans ov dhe kompozíng-ke)s; so) dhat teip and ke)s me) bi) avelabel for teipografikal kompozishon in eidher nyu) or old spelling.

Meni personz hav atémpted tu mit dhis rekweirment ov a refórmd spelling dhat me) bi) réd widhout lerning a nyu alfabet, and printed widhout larj expendityur on nyu teips; but most ov such personz hav put forward skimz konfliktíng or inkompatibel widh dhe nyu-leter Fonetik Alfabet, hwich in foran kuntriz, and amv'ng dhe jeneral publik at hom and in dhe koloniz, iz aksépted az representativ ov Ingglis Speling Refórm, and hwich, in fakt, iz representativ ov dhe bulk ov Ingglis fonetik inteli)ens, abiliti, and experiens, ekzerted under dhe lidership ov Mr. EIZAK PITMAN. Sum orthografik skimm-me)kerz, aulso, hav faulen short from lak ov akwéntans widh teipografikal teknikalitiz; vderz, from impérfekt nolej or studi ov dhe formz ov our langgwej; and a larjer number dhan meit bi) supozd, from simpel fonetik inkapasiti. Dhis prezent skim ov spelling iz dherfor propozd az won in substanshal harmoni, and in no) weiz klashing, widh dhat ov dhe *Fonetik Jornal*. Thuroli konvínst az dhe reiter iz ov dhe praktikal and eféktiv karakter ov dhe fundamental and jeneral prinsipelz ov dhat sistem, hi) haz nuthing tu propoz diskórdant or inkonsistent widh such prinsipelz; but, at dhe sem teim, hi) doz not beind himsélf obsikwiusli tu kopi everi ditel, and not tu experiment widh aperént impruvments ov noteshon dhat me) sujést dhemsélvz. Dher iz won fild for experiment in dhe old-leter representeshon ov dhe Fonetik Alfabet; anudher, in dhe posibel impruvment ov dhat alfabet itsélf, or ov dhe yus ov its leterz in spelling. Az enithing oku'rz tu dhe reiter hwich hi) fansiz me) bi) an impruvment in eidher ov dhi)z fildz ov experiment, hi) wil put it tu praktikal test. For aul such expériménting dhe responsibiliti wil bi) upón him alon, az, indi)d, wil bi) dhat ov dhis enteir skim ov spelling in eni form in hwich hi) me) yuz it from teim tu teim. Az hiz on bei deliberet adopsion, hwer not ov hiz on deveizing, hi) iz prepeord tu defend its jeneral and speshal prinsipelz.

Dhe jeneral prinsipelz bei hwich dhe reiter haz aulweyz bin geided in hiz atémpts tu prodyus a refórmd orthografi, hwich, widh dhe list amount ov inoveshon kompatibel widh thuro efektivnes, shal both

indikeɪt pronunsieshən and minimeiz dʰe spelɪŋ dɪfɪkʊlti, mə bi dʰʊs brɪfli stəted:—

1. Tu reɪn everi aveɪləbel sɪmbəl ov dʰe ɔld spelɪŋ in its moɪst ordɪnəri and dʰenərəl juːs;
2. Tu ɛksprɛs everi saʊnd bei its ɛkzɪstɪŋ spɛʃəl sɪmbəl, hwɛn it hɜːz wʌn;
3. Tu kɒntɪnju ɛkzɪstɪŋ juːsɛz ov ɔld sɪmbəlz tu rɛprɛzɛnt sleɪtli dɪfərənt vɒlyuz, hwɛn dʰɪz kən bi pɔzɪtɪvli dɛtɜːmɪnd bei pɔzɪʃən, and spelɪŋ bi dʰʊs sɪmplɪfaɪd wɪðəʊt fɒnɛtɪk sɛntɪ bɪŋ sɜkrɪfaɪd;
4. Tu prəvaɪd fɔr saʊndz hævɪŋ nɔ spɛʃəl or aveɪləbel rɛprɛzɛntɛʃənz nju sɪmbəlz in ɒnəlɔdʰi wɪð saɪnz juːzd fɔr rɛlətɪd saʊndz.

Probablɪ θrɪ-foʊrθs ov dʰe ɔθərz ov ɔrθɒɡrəfɪk skɪmz wʊd bi prɛpərd tu sʊbskraɪb tu dʰɪz dʰenərəl prɒpɔzɪʃənz, dʰo, in vɛrɪʊs partɪkjʊlərz, dʰe wʊd ɒpleɪ dʰem dɪfərəntli in prɒktɪs, ɜz ɪz ɛkzɛmplɪfaɪd bei dʰe fɒlɔɪŋ ɒrtɪkəl, in hwɪç dʰɪs prɛzɛnt spelɪŋ ɪz kɒmpərd wɪð Mr. A. J. Ellɪs'ɛz "Dimɪdɪən." In dʰe nɒtɛʃən ov dʰe kɒnsɒnənt-saʊndz dʰɛr ɪz sʊç sʊbstənsʃəl ɒɡrɪmɛnt bɛtwɪn dʰe tʊ skɪmz, and dʰɛr ɪz ɒmʌŋɡ spelɪŋ rɛfɔːmɜz sɔ mʌç kɒnkʊrɛns ov ɒpɪnjən or prɒktɪs ɒn dʰe sɛm dʰenərəl bɛsɪs, hwɛɪl ɒnli ɪndɪvɪdʊəl fənsɪ or prɛdɪləkʃən ɪz ɛvɪnst in fɛvɔr ov ɛni ʊdʰɛr, dʰət it wʊd bi ɜ wɜrk ov sʊpɛrɛrɒɡɛʃən tu dɛfɛnd dʰe çɔɪs ov sɪmbəlz. Wɪð rɛɡɑːrd tu vɒəl-nɒtɛʃən, hɒwɛvɜr, dʰɛr ɪz sɔ mʌç vɛrɪəns ɒmʌŋɡ dɪfərənt skɪmz, dʰət dʰe rɛɪtɜr fɪlz baʊnd tu ɒdʊs dɛfɛns fɔr dʰe dɪtɛɪlz ov hɪz ɒn prɒktɪs. Bʊt, hævɪŋ kweɪt rɪsɛntli rɪtɛn ɒt lɑːrj ɒn moɪst ov dʰe pɔɪnts ɪnvɔlvɪd, hwɪç nɛsɛsərɪli rɛkweɪr kɒnsɪdɪrəbəl spɛɪs fɔr ɒdɛkwɛt dɪskʊʃən, hɪ kɒnsɪdɜrɪz ɪt nɒu bɛtɜr tu rɛfɛr tu pʊblɪʃt mɛtɜr dʰən tu ɒtɛmpt ɒn ɪmpɛrfɛkt sʊmərɪ ov ɪt hɪr.

Dʰe rɪzɒnz fɔr ɒprɒprɪɛtɪŋ dʰe vɒəl-sɛɪn u tu ɪts ɔrɪjɪnəl saʊnd ɪn "put," and fɔr ɪntrodyʊsɪŋ ɜ dɪfərənsɪɛtɪd fɔrm ov u (or ɪntɜr-mɪdɪɛt fɔrm bɛtwɪn o and u) fɔr dʰe mɒdɜrn saʊnd ɪn "bʊt, dɒθ," ɜ stəted ɪn ɒn ɒrtɪkəl ɛntɛɪtɪld "Put *versus* But" (*Fonɛtɪk Jɜrnəl*, 24 ɛprɪl, 1880). Dʰe rɛɡyʊlətɛd dʊbəl ɛmplɔɪmɛnt ov dʰe fɛɪv sɪmpəl vɒəl-sɛɪnz, a, e, ɪ, o, u, fɔr stɒpt and brɪf saʊndz, hwɪç hɜz nɒt bɪn fɔrməlɪ rɛkɒɡnɛɪzd and kɒnsɪstɛntli kərɪd ɒt bei ɛni ʊdʰɛr skɪm-mɛkɜr, dʰo ɪn ɒl partɪkjʊlərz dʰe prɒktɪs ov wʌn pɜrsən or ɒnʊdʰɛr dʰɛr ɜrɛnɔdʰɛr ɪz ɛksplɛnd and dɛfɛndɪd ɪn ɜ pɛpɜr ɒn "ɪŋɡlɪʃ ʃɔrt vɒəl-saʊndz" (*Ibid.* 18 and 25 Sɛpt. 1880). Dʰe rɪzɒnz dʰət lɛd tu dʰe kɒnkluːzən, ɒftɜr dɪlɪdʰɛnt ɪnvɛstɪɡɛʃən and ɒmpəl ɛksprɪmɛnt, dʰət fɔr dʰe sɪmpəl lɒŋɡ vɒəl-saʊndz dʰe

establisht orthografi haz NO ordinari and regyular simbolz, ave label in a fonetikali refórmd orthografi, ar set fourth in a peper enteitled "Ingglissh Long Vowel-soundz" (*Ibid.* 3, 10, 17, and 24 Julei, 1880). Dhe representeshon ov dhe difthonggal soundz iz dhe subjekt ov a peper on "Difthongz" (*Ibid.* 29 Me and 5 Junn, 1880). Dhe reiter haz dhe les diffidens in dhus reféring tu hiz on produkschon, inaz-much az, upón leetli sending kopiz ov dhem and ov dhis *Experimenter* tu dhe moost selebreted, if not dhe eblest, ov living filolojists, dhis jentelman roit in replei: "Ei hav formerli red yur peperz, and thaut dhem aulwez veri klir, veri streitforward, and veri praktikal."

. Dhe form ov dhe vowel módifeier iz not an esenshal fityur ov dhis orthografik skim, az me bi infér from sum haf-dozen formz having bin treid in dhiz pejez; but it iz hojpt dhat dhe mark nou yuzd in dhe larjer teip () wil pruv definitivli satisfaktori. It oferz dhe advántej, dhat in moost seizez ov teip dhe founder kud suplei it from an ekzisting matriks, along with extra kwontitiz ov z, k, ets. rekweird for eni konsiderabel amount ov fonetik printing, or az hi wud suplei adishonal kwontitiz ov dhe píriod, if dhat wer invérted (') for a módifeier. It wil hardli eskep dhe atenshon ov a Griek skolar, dhat our tú latest marks hav bin simpli vertikal adapteshonz, for teipografikal konviniens and ekonomi, ov dhe wevi and dhe plen Griek serkumfleks (~ ~). For a simpel spesimen paragraf, dherfor, dhe Latin serkumflekst vowelz (â ê ï ô á) meit bi yuzd az fer substityuts for our "modifeid" vowel-letters

DIMIDIAN AND ANGGLO-ROMANIK.

Mr. A. J. ELLIS, on dhe last pej ov hiz risentli-ishud pamflet on "Dimidian Speling," meks a jenerus and mor dhan ampel aknoledgment ov sum litel asistans given bei dhe prezent reiter in korékting dhat riali laborius work for dhe pres. But for dhat publik rekognishon, dhe mater wud not bi menshond hir, but it me nou bi aluded tu az akounting for a sumhwot intimet akwentans with Dimidian and an interest in it az an epli and kørfuli konstru'kted fonetik orthografi, dhe wurkmanship ov hwich aul fonetishanz wil feind it heili profitabel tu studi, houéver dhe me tek eksepschon tu sum ov dhe matírialz yuzd or tu serten díteiz ov steil. Az wun rezult ov hiz on studi ov dhe sistem, dhe reiter oferz dhe folowing briif komparison ov dhe chíif fityurz ov hiz on steil ov speling with dhoiz ov dhe onli fonetik orthografi konstru'kted with "Ingglissh-valyu" deigrafs dhat iz komplít and indepéndent in itsélf, and kónsekwentli dhe onli wun dhat díz not rekweir from its reiter eider a nolej ov dhe old speling or a similar mémoreizing ov individyual wurdz tu dhat hwich dhe later enteiz.

Komparison ov Orthografik Díteiz.

Short Vowelz.—In aksénted or vðher klir silabelz both Dimidian and Angglo-Romanik reteñ a, e, i, o for dhe stoip soundz in *pat*, *pet*, *pít*, *pot*, and for dhe briif soundz in *paternal*, *petition*, *piaster*, *potato*; but in Dimidian y iz yuzd for briif i at dhe end ov wurdz or befor i itsélf (az in *pity*, *pitying*), and dhe long sein oa for briif o befor eni

vowel and befor infleksjonal *z* or *d* (az in *coincident*, *fóloacr*, *fóloaing*, *fóloaz*, *fóload*, hwich ar riten in Ang.-Rom. *co'nsident*, *fóloacr*, *fólo'ing*, *fólo'z*, *fóload*.) Dhe stopt vowel-sound herd in *but* or *doth* iz reprézented bei *u* in Dimidian, and bei *v* (*u*) in Angglo-Romanik; hweil in dhe former sistem a korespónding briif sound iz inténded tu bi noted bei unaksénted open *a*, or bei *e* befor *r*, az in *pónderabl*, dhiz seinz bing konsiderd tu denot obskyur *a* and *e* in Angglo-Romanik. In dhe later both dhe stopt vowel in *put* and dhe releted briif sound in *afluent*, *instrument*, *komensheuret*, *ywzhual*, *prejudis* ar exprést bei *u*; but in Dimidian dhe stopt sound iz reprézented bei *uu* (az *puut*, *fuul*), and dhe briif sound bei dhe long vowel-sein *oo* (az *áfloocent*, *in-strooment*), dho after *sh*, *zh*, and *j* dhe difthong *eu* (= our *yu*) iz riten for dhe briif “*u*” ov dhe old speling, az after udher konsouants (az, *komensheuret*, *cuzheul*, *prejudis*—leik *fortcunet*, *adeulait*).

Obskyur Vowelz.—In Dimidian *a*, *e*, and *u* ar ywzd az ekwivalent seinz for hwot iz trited az won obskyur vowel-sound—*a* at dhe end ov a silabel, *u* hwen a konsouant folo'z in dhe seim silabel, and *e* befor *r* hwedher in dhe seim or dhe nekst silabel, az in *stigma*, *stigmuz*, *stigmatiz*, *eideca*, *eideeuz*, *eideculy*, *fórmeula*, *fórmeulery*, *galery*, *histery*, *fizishun*, *pozishun*, *plezher*; but in Angglo-Romanik *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u* ar rekogneizd az ich having a separet obskyur sound (beseidz “*u*”), az in *stigma*, *stigmaz*, *stigmatiz*, *eidia*, *eidiaz*, *eidiali*, *formyula*, *formyulari*, *gal'eri*, *hist'ori*, *fizishan*, *pozishon*, *plezhur*.

Long Vowelz.—In both sistemz dhe seim siks simpel long vowel-soundz ar rekogneizd az nesasari and praktikabel tu distínggwish in popyular fonetiks; but in Dimidian dhiz ar reprézented bei vowel-deigrafs or singgel-leter ekwivalents founded on “Inglysh valyuz,” hweil in Angglo-Romanik dhe ar aul eksépt *aw* (for dhe sound in *awl*) exprést bei a prolónging mark aded tu dhe briif vowelz; dhus—

Dimidian — ee, e ay, ai aa aw, au oa, o oo *

Ang.-Rom. — i e) a) ad o) u)

—dhe yus ov dhe Dimidian ekwivalents bing regyuleted bei pozishon, az in *play*, *playing*, *plaiz*, *plai'er*,—*forsée*, *seez*, *se'ing*, *se*,—*saw*, *sau'ing*, *sau'z*,—*goaz*, *goa'ing*, *go*, *for'gó*; hwich wurdz ar in Angglo-Romanik riten—*plei*, *plé'ing*, *pleiz*, *ple'er*,—*forsú*, *siz*, *sú'ing*, *sù*,—*sav*, *sav'ing*, *sav'z*,—*goiz*, *go'ing*. *goi*, *for'gó*.

Difthongz.—In both sistemz *ei*, *oi*, and *ou* hav dhe seim mining, but Dimidian haz dhe ekwivalents *ey* and *y* for dhe first, and *oy*, *ow* for dhe tú later, az in *decrey*, *crey'ing*, *creiz*, *cry*,—*toy*, *toy'ing*, *tuiz*,—*plow*, *plouz*, =Ang.-Rom. *dekrei*, *krei'ing*, *kreiz*, *krei*,—*toi*, *toi'ing*, *toiz*,—*plou*, *plouz*. In Dimidian *eu* iz ywzd for both long and briif “*u*” ov dhe komon speling, widh *yoo* (in tú wurdz) az an ekwivalent sein for dhe long sound, az in *eunit*, *euneit*, *dispeut*, *dispeulant*, *yoo*, *yooth*, = Ang.-Rom. *yunit*, *yuneit*, *dispyut*, *dispyulant*, *yui*, *yuth*.

“*R*”-afékted *Vowelz.*—In Dimidian dhe untrild *r* iz trited az itself bing seilent, but az lengthening a short vowel, so) dhat *bar* and *wor*

* It shud bi noted, dhat, hir and elshwer, Mr. Ellis'ez “dubl and tripl formz for dhe saim sound,” tu ywz hiz on wurdz, “ar enterly dew too dhe dezeir too p'ewer oald habits az much az woz foneticy posibl.”

ar konsiderd ekwivalent spelinz for *bar* and *waw*, dhe later formz biing su'bstitutyutd hwen trild *r* iz aded widh a vouel afiks, az in *baaring*, *wauring*; but *ur* remenz in *pur.ring* (dhe) *puh.ring* me) bi riten). Dhe kombineshonz *er* and *ur* ar trited az ekwivalent, eksépt dhat dhe former iz yuzd in unaksénted, and dhe later in aksénted silabelz, az in *pervurt* (v.), *purvert* (n.). In Angglo-Romanik untrild *r* iz konsiderd a distíntk sound, aded tu a short vouel in *bar*, *wor*, such sound remening befor dhe trild *r* in *barring*, *worrying*; hweil dhe sekond vouel in *deferring* iz rekogneizd az distíntk from dhat in *demurring*, and *servant*, *sarveiv* ar riten for Dimidian *survant*, *serveiv*.

Dhe módifeing efékt ov *r* on dhe long vouelz in "pair, peer, boar, boor," and on dhe difthongz in "sire, sour, pure," iz rekogneizd in both sistemz, az wel az dhe adishon in spích ov a trild after dhe untrild *r* hwen a vouel foloz eidher in dhe sem word or in anudher word ov dhe sem fréiz; so) dhat Dim. *pairrent*, *pairing*, *pair ov boots* = *pairrent*, *pairring*, *pair-rov boots*; A.R. *perent*, *pering*, *per ov buws* = *perrent*, *perring*, *per-rov buws*. So) *impeerius* (*impirius*) iz réd az *impeer-rius* (*impur-rius*), not az *impee-rius* (*impu-rius*).

Konsonants.—Dhe etim simpel konsonants, *b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z*, hav dhe sem valyuz in both sistemz; but Angglo-Romanik yuzez onli dhiz seinz for dhe respéktiv soundz, hweil Dimidian haz *c, q, ck, cq* (dhe tú later after short aksénted vouelz) az ekwivalents for *k*, widh *dj* (aulso after such vouelz) az an ekwivalent for *j*; dhus—*decoarum*, *deckerait*, *antic*, *anteck*, *antiquaited*, *anticquity*, *lojishun*, *lojicul*, = Ang.-Rom. *dekorrom*, *dekoret*, *antik*, *antík*, *antikweted*, *antikwiti*, *lojishan*, *lojikal*. Dhe kompendium *x* iz yuzd in Dimidian éverihwer befor konsonants; in Angglo-Romanik onli in dhe prifiks *ex* befor konsonants; dhus—Dim. *vert*, *vecs*, *vecsing*, *laxly*, *laxnes*, *lacs*, *lacsity*, *explain*, *extént*; A.-R. *vekst*, *veks*, *veksing*, *laksli*, *laksnes*, *laks*, *laksiti*, *explem*, *extént*.

Dhe Konsonant Deigrafs, *ch, th, dh, sh, zh*, ar nou yuzd aleik in both sistemz, eksépt dhat in Dimidian *ch* haz dhe ekwivalent *tch* (after short strong vouelz, az in *itch*, but not in *which*, *such*, *much*, *rich*). Dimidian *wh* haz beku'm *hw* in Angglo-Romanik, for rizonz tu bi fuli steted in our nekst isbu. Dhe kombineshon *ng* (widh *n* az its pozishonal substityut) iz yuzd, under substanshali dhe sem rulz, in both sistemz. Dhiz deigrafs ar diveided in dhe tú spelinz, tu exprés dhe separet pouerz ov dhe leterz:—Dim. *neit.huud*, *ad.heer*, *mis.háp*, *in.grain*; Ang.-Rom. *neit.hud*, *ad.hir*, *mis.háp*, *in.grem*.

Dhe aksent rulz ov both sistemz ar similar in jeneral fityurz, dhe difering in ditelz; but dhe determineshon ov dhe pozishon ov dhe silabik stres, eidher bei rul or bei mark, iz konsiderd nesesai tu render eidher sistem efektyuali fonetik.

Diferent az ar dhe noteshonz ov dhe tú sistemz in verius partikularz, yet, in reprezéting standard Ingglis soundz, dhe ábsolutli konfíkt onli in dhe valy given tu dhe separet leter *u*.

Dimidian okyupeiz about 5 per sent. mor spes dhan duz Angglo-Romanik, dhe leinz in dhe former biing med dhat much longger in dhe foloring spesimen, in order tu kip dhe mater paralel.

Spesimenz.

DIMIDIUN.

Heer and dhair a few Ingglish wurdz may be found, in the enzuheul orthografty, which leev no room for dout az too dhair pronunsiashun. But dhis iz qweit ecsepshunul. Yet we ar shoor dhat our speling woz oridjinul fonetic. It iz now propoazd too revurt too dhat prinsipl. But a divizhun ov opinyun haz arizen az too dhe moast seutabel leterz too employ. Dhe foloing vurshunz ov dhis staitment sho dhe naiteur ov such ov dhe vairius propoazalz aulrédy maid az cuud be conveyently printed, eech az far az woz posibl in dhe orthoapey ov its auther. In so short a paragraaf onli dhe cheef points cuud be inlooded, but dhe alfabetik law iz jeneruly cleer, and dhe ey wil be aibl too judj prity wel whot dhe apeeruns wuud be in printed buuks. Meny planz invólving ráadher inacesibíl teips had too be enteirly paast by. Hens dhe chois maid duz not impley a vurdict. Dhe Egzekutiv Comity wil seléct such methodz az dhay may think reqweir longger ilustraishun. Dhe Ingglish Speling Reform Asoasiashun, az a body, iz not responsibl for eny wun ov dheez skeemz.

ANGGLO-ROMANIK.

Hir and dheer a fyw Ingglish wurdz mei bi found, in dhe ywzhual orthografti, hwich liv noo rum for dout az tu dheer pronunsiashon. But dhis iz kweit eksepshonal. Yet wi ar shur dhat our speling woz orjinali fonetik. It iz nou propoazd tu revért tu dhat prinsipel. But a divizhon ov opinyon haz arizen az tu dhe moast sutabel leterz tu emploi. Dhe foloing vershonz ov dhis stetment sho dhe netyur ov such ov dhe verius propoazalz aulrédi meed az kud bi konvinyentli printed, ich az far az woz posibel in dhe orthoepi ov its author. In so short a paragraf onli dhe chief points kud bi inkluded, but dhe alfabetik lau iz jenerali klir, and dhe ei wil bi ebel tu juj priti wel hwot dhe apirans wud bi in printed buks. Meni planz invólving ráadher inakesibel teips had tu bi enteirli past bei. Hens dhe chois meed duz not implei a verdict. Dhe Ekzekyutiv Komiti wil selékt such methodz az dhe mei think rekweir longger ilustrashon. Dhe Ingglish Speling Refórm Asooshieshon, az a bodi, iz not responsibel for eni wun ov dhiz skimz.

KORESPONDENS, ETS.

From A. J. ELLIS, Esq., F.R.S. etc., 25 Argyll Road, Kensington, W.:—

"I am afraid I doant laik yoor new and very injeenius módifeer. I luukt at dhe pasej befor reeding yoor leter, and dhe apairently new teips 'i u o a e' qweit perplext me. Dhe 'o' in espehal luukt laik 'oo' or dhe oald 'o,' and 'i' laik yoor 'u' dotted. Perháps turning 'y' intoo 'i,' az yoo doant euz 'c,' dhe eféct meit be beter—'i, u, o, a, e, c'—but dhis iz too much laik 'ic, uc,' etc.; and 'd, a, co, ca, ce' wuud'nt doo at aul. I reeuly prefur Preisez 'i, e,' etc. It luuks neet enuf in teip.

"But yoo reeuly must get oaver *ao* for *au*. In Dimidian and Glosic dhair iz no objecshon too *au*; but in yoor sistem it iz *a+p*, which woant doo at aul. It iz evident dhat *not*, *noit* (whotéver módifeer *i* may exprés, I euz it az 'not euzd) ar *not*, *nauf*, and dhat yoo wont (say meerly az an egzampel) o o, for propoaz. Yoo must go in for sics vouelz, if yoo apley dhe módifeer consistently. I am not shoor ov *ei*, *oi*, in dhis cais; but surtlinly *ou* woant hoald.

"I aulso doant laik 'foloing,' but perháps dhat iz dew too my eus ov (') for a stres accent."

[Hwen Mr. Ellis ro't, hi had onli sin a pruf ov dhe smaúl-teip mater printed abuv, kontening dhe extemporeizd módifeerz stil left in it (hwich wer meed from "o" with a feil). Hwedher hi wil laik dhe thiner, niter, and speshali-kast form in dhe larj teip, or not, it iz at list an achivment tu hav meed dhe gret expert in literal formz fausi hi behéld NYU, LETERZ in dhe impreshonz ov feiv diferent teips modifeid bei wun yuzniform adishon. Az for "ao," it iz not evident hwei dhe advokets ov "Ingglish valyuz" shud hav dhe komplít monopoli ov yuzing mir expidients in oold-leter speling. Dhe sein *ao* iz mo'r sujéstiv tu "nomik" riderz dhan *ao*, and iz at list az fonetikalí aproksimet az eider *ao* or *an*, hwei its yus livz dhe tú later seinz fri for exprésing in jio-grafikal nemz tú spesifik varcietiz ov dhe sem tipikal foran difthong (hwich iz not dhe

Ingglisch *ou*). In dhe prezēt reiter's artikel on "Ingglisch Short Vowel-soundz" (*Fonetik Journal*, Sept. 18 and 25 last), it iz explend dhat dhe long seinz in *drama, rival, potent, fluent* ar adveizedli derriwd from dhe komon brif soundz in *dramatik, sival, impotent, affluent*, and not from dhe pekyuliarli Ingglisch stopt soundz in *pat, pit, pot, pāt, hwich* in Angglo-Romanik wud bi speshali markt for foran lernerz, *se, az pāt, pit, pōt, pūt*. In dhis speling *not* meit dherfor bi riten instéd ov *naut*, if it wer kweit definittl deseedid dhat dhe vowelz in "not, naught" ar a perfektli ekzakt *peor*, eni mor dhan dhoz in "pull, pool."—W. R. E.]

[In referens tu dhe last-menshond point, and tu dhe *this* módifeier (), dhe folowing woz afterwardz resiwid from Mr. Ellis, sho'ing dhe efékt on a kritikal ei ov a smaul difereins in a literal form.]

"Ov cors dhay [dhe vowel-soundz in *not, naught*] ar not a pair: *ee i, ai e, aa a, au ó, oo uu*, ar nun ov dhem paizr; and in my pálioteip (dhis iz my oan wurd, and I hav a reit too dictait its pronunsiashun) I doo not pair dhem, but distinggwish. . . . I think yoor [] wil doo. Its far dhe best módifeier I hav seen; and dhe distineshun o, o [not, not=*naught, note*] may wurk, leeving o indetermet. Dhat purl) duz not egzactly seut dhe seiz ov long-primer, iz an advaantej."

From Professor CANDY, Highfield, Ditton, Cambridge:—

"Ser,—I' lik dhe luk ov Mr. Pri'siz turnd aksent beter dhan dhat ov y.ur modif'er; but I' prefer dhe p.riod and turnd p.riod, bek.oz I' kan ri:t .O, I', and U'. I' did not no' dhat Q had enithing tu d.u with a 'gutter.' I' woz aw.er dhat it iz a gutural.—U'rz tr.uli, F. J. CANDY."

[Mr. Preis'ez simpel form ov módifeier wud no dout bi klirer and mor eféktiv dhan our on () in smaul teip, and our aprishieshon ov it iz shon bei yuzing it hir; but dhe larjer dhe teip, dhe mor self-asérting, obtrusiv, and THORNLIK duz dhis mark () apir tu bekwim. Plenti ov praktikali servisabel marks me, bi deveizd or apleid tu distinggwish dhe long vowel soundz; but wont ov enteir satisfakshon widh enithing yet treid, having regárd tu diferent seizes and vareietiz ov teip, haz led tu anodher experiment in dhis pejez, widh dhe form []. Az for Mr. Candy's preferens for dhe pirioid and dhe turnd pirioid, bekauz hi' kan yuz *i .o .u* (=i, an u) and *i' o' u'* (=ei ov yu), dhe seem sort ov distinkshon kud bi mēd widh mor eféktiv and seittli marks, if it wer konsiderd adveizabel tu mek it in a popyular orthografi; but expirienz in reiting and in pr nting wud sun sho' dhe inpraktikabiliti ov dhis keind ov noteshon. Fornz leik "kwi'itns, ti'era, ko'ival, gradu'et, priv'eshon, dur'eshon, d.i.o'dori'z, s.i'ing, dek'e'ing, s.i.s.i'ing," wud bi intolrerabel. Dhis konfyuizing yus ov dots, tu mark dhe representeshon ov inkompatibel soundz bei dhe seem leter, wil not wurk. Az Mr. Candy onli translitere'ts a former and infirior developiment ov Mr. Pitman's nyu-leter noteshon, it iz permisibel tu expr's a preferens for dhe later's impruvd steil and for hiz on old-leter translitere'shon ov it. In regárd tu "gutural," Profésor Candy shud bi awer dhat dhe regyular klasikal Ingglisch form ov Latin *gutturalis* wud bi, "gutyural," leik *anggyural, sulfyuret* (from Lat. *augūr, sulphūr*). Ifwen wi' cheinj dhe regyular brif u-sound (*y*) in dhis wurd tu a sound hwich, howéver kerfuli dhe wurd meit bi dikteted, kud not bi distinggwisht in an unaksented silabel from dhat in *literal, lateral* (hweraz dhat in *litoral, pektoral* meit), wi' shud onli perpetret a fonetikali arbitrari and etimolojikali spyuzrius speling in "gutural."—W. R. E.]

From dhe sem on resiv'ing "pruf" ov dhe abov:—

"I' objekt tu wun long vowel bi'ing tr-ited diferently from dhe rest. .O haz az much ri't tu a singel si'n az .A or .U. I' and U' ar .olso' veri konviniient. D.u u' konfu'z o't unaksented vowelz tuggedher? If not, I' wud plid for *gutural* konsonants; and for Profesor, az mi' ti'tel."

[On dhe ferst point, it wil bi posibel and agriabel tu mit Mr. Candy's vyu nekt month bei printing "o o" for *av oi*. But if dhe experiment bi unsatisfaktori, dhe modern, pekyuliar, and infrikwent sound in *naught* (kwólitativli distinggwisht bei Mr. Melville Bell from dhát in *nor*) must stil put up widh dhe mekshift sein *av*. Az tu konfounding and unaksented silabelz (hwich it iz priti evident iz not dun hir), dhát wud bi veri diferent from dekleining tu rekogneiz terminal *-ural* in wun irregyular wurd. Ifwen dhe yus ov *-er* for *-or* in verbal nounz having Ingglizh etimonz (Mr. Pitman's plan) woz muted at dhe Filolojikali Sosietati, it simd tu bi radher jenerali apruvd.]

DHE

SPELING EXPERIMENTER.

[ISHU'D BEI W. R. EVANZ.]

NR. 4.]

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NOTISEZ.

* * This Publikeshon iz a personal underteking ov its kondokter, and neidher eni udher individual nor eni soseieti iz responsibel for its spelung or opinionz. Its objekt iz tu wurk out experimental a simpel, praktikal, efektiv, and akseptabel skem ov old-leter reformd spelung, (okziliari and subsidiari tu Mr. EIZAK PITMAN'S niu-leter sistem. Komunikeyshonz for its pejez, bei we) ov remark, kritisizm, sugestion, or propozal, shud bi adrest tu "14 Gloucester Street, Queen Square, London, W.C."

†† In dhis ishu dhe modifeier [], kast at dhe yuzhual charj for such seinz az ['] from matrisiez (olredi ekzisting at teipfoundriz, iz eksklusivli yuzd. Dhe simbol "o" experimental replēsez "a" for dhe vowel-sound in "all, sought"; "n" siupersjdz "ng" befor g, and iz (olso yuzd analogusli befor k (az in "finger, tinker); hweil dhe experimental, but not satisfaktori, "yu, yu" (az long and brief seinz) giv plez tu "yu, in" (az inishal and midial seinz), dhe later ov hwich iz konvinientli tryted az short for aksentual purposez, leik dhe difthongz in "rediansi, elienet, amilioret."

(OKZILIARI "H.")

I.—PREZENT APLIKESHONZ OV DHE LETER.

SUM riderz ov dhis publikeshon me hav bin inkleind tu simpatheiz widh dhe komplement meid bei "Q," in a risent number, dhat hi had no wurk tu du, and tu konsider fevorabli hiz oferd servis in a niu deigraf "nq," tu replēs "ng"; but "Q."z grievans iz mirli a negativ wun, and konsidereyshon ov it me not parizyonabli bi postpond for dhe prezent. Minhweil, it iz propozd hir tu giv sirius atenshon tu hwot iz dimd dhe moir presing kejs ov a pur overwurkt leter, hwich iz emloid in old and propozd niu orthografiz for meni verius and inkompatibel funkshonz, and kanot rizonabli bi ekspēkted tu perform dhem ol satisfaktori. Wi refer tu dhe leter "H," a mir skech ov huz diversifeid employment iz given belo:—

Az an INDEPENDENT LETER, *h* exprēsez a distinkkt sound, hwich iz dhat ov a sleit emisshon ov simpel breth befor a vowel-sound, az in *had, hit, hound, behest, uphold*; or after a vowel-sound in sum lawgwejez, az it me sumteimz bi herd in dhe seing or gasping pterans ov Inglish "Ah!" or "Oh!" But iven in dhis independent kapasiti *h* iz often meid tu du diuti for tu diferent Oriental aspirits, wun ov hwich iz stronger dhan ourz, and meit wel bi denoted bei *h'* in our teip, in priti klos analoji tu pdher distinkshonz adopted furdher on.

Az an OKZILIARI TU VOWEL-LETERTZ, aded *h* marks dhe natural long sound ov dhe presiding leter in Inglish *ah, eh, oh* (spoken in an ordinari ton), or in transliteretng Oriental neimz; it iz (olso much yuzd in Jerman for dhis purpos widh ol dhe feiv vowel-seinz (az in

“bahn, fehl, ihn, lohn, ruhm, = our *bahn, feil, in, lohn, rum*); and it is proposid bei verius Inglish orthografik skim-mekers tu mark eidher dbe natüural or dbe konvensjonal long soundz ov som vouel-leterz in dhis maner. Udher fonetishanz, however, hav yuzd *h* in dher spelling tu denot vareietiz ov kwoliti in vouel-soundz, irrespektiv ov dbe length ov dhisz.

Az an OKZILIARI TU KONSONANTS, *h* iz emploid in seven diferent wez, iven in ekzisting kurent orthografiz, az foloz:—

1. Wun yus meid ov *h* iz tu exprés a strong apu'ls or streiking ov a konsonant on a vouel suksiding in dbe sem silabel, dbe efékt after hwisperd or breth konsonants (az in Sanskrit *khana, phala*) biing much leik dhat ov an intérpoleted *h*, but after a voist konsonant (az in Sanskrit *bhida, dhu*) onli apiring tu mek dbe vouel emfatik bei its bing uted widh a stronger explözhon ov vois. Dhis gadhering ov adishjonal breth or vois beheind dbe obstru'ktiv kontakts ov breth leterz leik *p, t, k*, or ov vois leterz leik *b, d, g*, and explöding ov such extra breth or vois on dbe foloing vouel in dte sem silabel, haz an efékt distinkt from dhat ov pronounsing *h* at dbe begüning ov a silabel in Inglish, after a konsonant ending wun, az in “loophole, sweetheart, workhouse, abhor, adhere, childhood, staghorn.”

2. A sekond yus ov aded *h* iz tu denot dte oltereshon ov a normal voist intü a koresponding hwisperd konsonant, az in our Inglish “whit,” or dbe Welsh “rhai” (widh hwich dbe Griko-Latin *rh* woz probabli not eidentikal—si 5 belo). Dhis distinkshon iz meid bei emiting unvokaleizd breth (hwich iz hwot *h* reprezénts) thru dbe pozishon rekweird for dbe ordinari voist konsonant. Dhus, in “whit” dbe organik pozishon for *w* iz asiünd, and breth (reprezénted bei *h*) iz puft thru it befor voist utherland koménsez on *i*; hweil in “wit” it iz vokaleizd breth, or vois, dhat iz emited thru dbe *w* apertür. Dherfor, “wheel” iz tu “weal” az “feel” iz tu “veal.”

3. Anudher and distinkt aplikeshon ov *h* iz its adishon tu dbe sein ov a hwisperd explödent or “mint” konsonant tu exprés dbe sound ov a fleted or “aspireseted” wun (hwich also iz hwisperd), dbe later biing meid bei a frikativ emishon ov breth thru a kontrakshon ov dte organz at or nür dbe point hwer komplüt kontakt, obstrukshon, and subsekwent explözhon ar efékted for dbe koresponding explödent leter. Dhus, wi hav *ph* az a komon translitereshon in modern langwejez ov dbe Griik hwisperd and fleted lebial (az in “philosophy”), and az a netiv simbol widh dbe sem pouer in Welsh and Ers; hweil wi also feind *th* az dbe Latin translitereshon ov dbe Griik hwisperd and fleted dental konsonant, and representing the sem sound in vernakiular Inglish az wel az in Welsh and Ers; widh *ch* símboleiz-ing dbe koresponding Griik bak-palatal or guteral konsonant (pronounst leik *k* in Inglish, az “monarch” = *monark*), and yuzd az a sein for dbe sem sound in German, Welsh, Ers, and udher langwejez. Ov dbe last simbol *kh* iz mürli a konvinient vareieti in form, yuzd in transliteretüing Oriental nömz in Inglish, French, and udher Western langwejez in hwich *ch* reprezénts a diferent sound. In *wh* or *rh* wi had a sound meid widh breth, instéd ov dbe vois yuzd in *w* or *r*, but

widhout chenjig dhe pozishon ov dhe organz; hweil in *ph*, *th*, and *ch* (*k*/*t*) wi hav a sound mejd bei breth bing driven thru a parshal klozbur ov dhe organz, instéd ov bing explodéd sudeuli from beheind a komplít klozbur, az widh *p*, *t*, or *k* (*c*). In dhe former keis *h* ment breth súbstitúted for vois; in dhe later it minz frikativ emisjón ov breth instéd ov its explózhon.

4. Les komonli *h* haz (olso bin aded tu voist explodents, tu form simbolz for koresponding fléted or "aspíreted" soundz. So it iz yuúzd in dhe keúsez ov Ers *bh* (= *v*); ov *dh* in transliteréting Iíbrú, Arabík, and Modern Griík, or in reprezéting Inglish fonetikali widh old leterz; and ov *gh* az an Old Inglish and an Ers simbol, or az a transliterativ sein in Arabík and vðher Oryental wurdz. Iíir dhe *h* minz, not a substitúshon ov breth for vois (az widh *wh*), or a frier emisjón ov breth (az widh *ph*), but a frier emisjón ov vois dhau-widh dhe explódent sound. In *wh* dhe hevi sound *w* iz mejd leit; in *ph* dhe leit sound *p* iz mejd leiter; in *bh* (*v*) dhe hevi sound *b* iz mejd hevier.

5. Dhe leter *h* iz (olso unsistemátikali and kweit konvensjónali yuúzd widh konsonánts tu mark spesjal organík oltereshónz or súbstitúshónz ov sound, apart from mír breth or vois modífikeshónz. Dhús, it exprésez a palatal softening in dhe Portingíz *lh* and *nh* (= Italian *gl*, *gn*, or nírlí dhe soundz in Inglish "míllíon, míníon"); a palatal softening widh organík veríeshon ov sound in Spanish, Portugíz, and Inglish *ch* (az in Sp. *mucho*, P. *chorar*, Ing. *church*); a fúrdher softening in French (and often in Portingíz) *ch*, or az in our on French derivativ "machine"; or a koresponding sound tu dhát ov dhe modífeid leter, but mejd in anúðher organík pozíshon, in Inglish *sh* (kontrákted from *sch*, míning a síbileshon mejd in dhe sem part ov dhe mouth az dhe Jerman palatal "aspíret" *ch* in *ích*); tu hwích mé bi) aded *zh*, yuúzd in onr pronounsing díkshonaríz, in translitereshon ov foran wurdz, and in old-leter fonetiks. And perháps wi) méit ad hír dhe Latin yús ov *rh* az a translitereshon ov Griík *ρ*, hwích probabli onlí reprezéted a tríld az dístíngwísh't from an untríld *r* (az in our "ear-ring"); for it kud hardlí hav bin hwíspérd folóing voist *r*, in a wúrd leik *Pyrrhus*.

6. Dhe *h* iz aded tu a konsonant deseinedlí widh dhe opozít purpos ov prezérving its normal sound, in a konekshon in hwích dhís wud vðherweiz bí) chenjíd, az in Italian *chi* = *ki* (but *ci* = *chi*), Italian *ghetto*, or Inglish *gherkin*; or dhe leter haz nou dhís efékt, dhó) orjínali inténded tu hav a díferent wún, az in "monarchícal," and posíblí "burgher."

7. Dhe aded *h* iz mír súrplúsej, not nou pródiúsing, and in sum kessez perháps never having pródiúst, ení efékt on dhe presídíng konsonant. So it iz widh *th* in mení Jerman wúrdz (az *that*, *muth*), in a fiú ov our on (az *thyme*, *Thames*), and in dhe Griík derivatívs ov Jerman and sum vðher Kontínental langwejez; and so) widh *gh* in Inglish *ghost*, *aghost*, or widh *rh* and often widh *ch* in our Griík derivatívs (az in *rheumatism*, *chromatic*).

[Tu bí) kontíníud.]

FEIV ORTHOGRAFIK SKIMZ KOMPERD.

No. 01.—MAJOR BENIOWSKI: *Phrenotypic* (1845).

her and thar a fiu inglish wqrdz ma be f3nd, in the inqul orthog-
rafe, which lev n3 rum for d3t az tu ther pr3nqnsiashon. but this
iz kwyt eksephshonal. iet w3 ar shur that 3r speling woz orijinal3
f3netik. it iz n3 pr3p3zd tu r3vert tu that prinsipl. but a divijon
ov opinion haz arizen az tu the m3st siutabl leterz tu emploi. the
fol3ing vershonz ov this statment sh3 the natu3r ov such ov the va-
ri3s pr3p3zal3 3lredi mad az kud be konv3nientli printed, 3ch az
f3r az woz posibl in the orth3ep3 ov its 3thor. in s3 short a paragr3f
3n3 the ch3f points kud be inkluded, but the alfabetik l3 iz jenerale
kl3r, and the y wil be abl tu juj priti wel whot the 3perans wud be
in printed buks. men3 planz involv3g r3ther inaksesibl t3ps had tu
be entyrl3 p3st by. hens the chois mad d3z not imply a verdikt.
the egzekuti3v komit3 wil s3lekt such meth3d az tha ma 3hink r3-
kwyr longer il3strashon. the inglish speling reform 3s3siashon az a
b3d3 iz not r3sponsibl for en3 wqn ov the3 sk3mz.

No. 02.—JOHN FAULDER: *Alphabetic English* (1847).

H3r and dh3r a f3 inglish wurdz m3 b3 fownd, in dhi 3zht3al or-
thogرافي, hwic liv n3 rum for d3wt az tw dh3r pr3n3nsi3shun. But
dhis iz kwyt eksephshonal. Iet w3 ar shur dhut ovr speling woz
orijinali f3netik. It iz now pr3p3zd tw rivurt tw dhat prinsipl. But
a divizhun ov 3pin3un haz arizn az tw dhi m3st s3utabl leturz tw em-
ploi. Dhe fol3ing vurshunz ov dhis st3tment sh3 dhi n3t3r ov suc
ov dhi v3rius pr3p3zal3 3lredi m3d az kwd b3 konv3nientli printed, 1c
az f3r az woz posibl in dhi orth33pi ov its 3thur. In s3 short a para-
gr3f 3n3 dhi 3if points kwd b3 inkluded, but dhi alfabetik l3 iz j3nu-
rali kl3r, and dhi y wil b3 3bl tw juj priti wel hwot dhi 3piruns wwd
b3 in printed buks. Meni planz involv3g r3dhur inaksesibl t3ps
had tw b3 entyrl3 p3st by. Hens dhi cois m3d d3z not imply a
vurdikt. Dhi Egzekuti3v Komiti wil silekt suc methud3 az dh3 m3
think rikwyr longer il3str3shun. Dhi English Speling R3f3rm 3s3-
si3shun az a b3di iz not r3sponsibl for eni wun ov dhiz sk3mz.

No. 03.—STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS: *Standard Phonetic* (1876).

H3r and dha'r a fiu inglish wurdz m3 b3 faund, in dhe y3uzht3al
orthogرافي, hwic liv n3 r3m f3r daut az t3 dha'r pr3n3nsi3shun.
But dhis iz kwit eksephshonal. Yet w3 3r sh3r dhat aur speling woz
orijinali f3netic. It iz nau pr3p3zd t3 revurt t3 dhat prinsipl. But
a divizhun ov 3pin3un haz arizn az t3 dhe m3st siutabl leterz t3
empl3oi. Dhe fol3ing vurshunz ov dhis st3tment sh3 dhe n3tyur ov
such ov dhe v3rius pr3p3zal3 3lredi m3d az c3d b3 conv3nientli
printed, 1g az f3r az woz posibl in dhe orth33pi ov its 3thur. In s3
sh3rt a paragr3f 3n3 dhe 3if points c3d b3 inkluded, but dhe alfa-
betic l3 iz jenerali kl3r, and dhe 3i wil b3 3bl t3 juj priti wel hwot
dhe 3pirans wud b3 in printed buks. Meni planz involv3g r3dher
inaksesibl t3ps had t3 b3 ent3rli p3st b3. Hens dhe chois m3d d3z

not impli a v'urdict. Dhe Egzekyûtiv Commiti wil select such methodz az dhē mē think rekwir lon'ger illustrēshun. Dhe Inglish Speling Refōrm Assōsiēshun az a bodi iz not responsibl f'or eni wun ov dhiz skimz.

No. 7*.—L. SOAMES: *Conciliation Scheme* (1880).

Hir and ther u feu Inglish wūdz me bi found, in thi euzhwul auttogrifi, which liv no rōin for dout az tw ther prōnunsīēshun. But this iz kwyt eksepshunul. Iet wi ar shwr that our speling woz orij-inuli fōnetik. It iz nou prōpōzd tw revūt tw that prinsipl. But u divizhun ov ōpinion haz arizn az tw thi mōst seutubl letuz tw emploi. Thi folōing vūshunz ov this stētmunt sho thi nēchur ov such ov thi vērius prōpōzulg aulredi mēd az' kwd bi kunviniuntli printed, ich az far az woz posibl in thi auttōepi ov its auttur. In so shaut u parugrāf ōnli thi chif points kwd bi inklōded, but thi alfubetik lau iz jenruli klīr, and thi y wil bi ēbl tw juj priti wel whot thi apīrūns wwd bi in printed bwks. Meni planz involving rāthur inaksesibl typs had tw bi entyuli pāst by. Hens thi chois mēd duz not imply u vūdikt. Thi Egzekeutiv Kumiti wil selekt such mettudz az the me ttingk rekwyr longgur ilustrēshun. Thi Inglish Speling Refaum Asōshiēshun az u bodi iz not responsibl for eni wun ov thiz skimz.

No. 10*.—W. R. EVANS: *Anglo-Romanic* (1880).

Hir and dhēr a fiu Inglish wordz me bi found, in dhe yuzhual orthogرافي, hwich liv no rum for dout az tu dhēr prōnunsīēshon. But dhiz iz kweit eksepshonal. Yet wi ar shur dhat our speling woz orijinali fōnetik. It iz nou propōzd tu revért tu dhat prinsipel. But a divizhon ov opinion haz arizen az tu dhe mōst siutabel leterz tu emploi. Dhe foloing vershonz ov dhiz steyment sho dhe neitur ov such ov dhe vērius propōzalz (olrédi mēd az kud bi) konvinientli printed, ich az far az woz posibel in dhe orthōepi ov its orthor. In so short a paragraf onli dhe chif points kud bi inkluded, but dhe alfabetik lo iz jénerali klīr, and dhe ei wil bi ebel tu juj priti wel hwot dhe apīrans wud bi in printed buks. Meni planz invōlving radher inaksesibel teips had tu bi enteirli past bei. Hens dhe chois mēd duz not implei a verdikt. Dhe Ekzekiutiv Komfīti wil selékt such methodz az dhe me think rekweir lon'ger ilustrēshon. Dhe Inglish Speling Refōrm Asōshiēshon az a bodi iz not responsibel for eni wun ov dhiz skimz.

KORESPONDENS, ETS.

From G. H. D. (on a post-kard):—

"It should not be spelt *deseirabel*, *prinsipel*, but the neutral vowel *e* should be used, instead of the final *e*, in these words. No one says *desirabelle*, *principelle*."

[No dout, it iz dhe niutral vouel dhat iz herd betwijn *b* and *l* in *desirable*, etc.; but dhiz iz not dhe distink mikst vouel in *bulk*, eni mojr dhan dhe sound in *bell*. Instéd ov introduising a streñj sein for dhiz obskiūr vouel-sound, it iz thot beter tu folo dhe old Inglish, Tiutonik, and Skandinevian method ov reiting dhe komon endingz *el*, *er*, *en*. Ov kōrs, nobodi pronounsez *desirabelle*—or *labelle*, *libelle*, *chapelle*, *par-celle*, *cudgelle*, *satchelle*, *travelle*, *marvelle*; and in *rebél*, *propél*, *foirtél*, az (also in *bluwél*, *dumbél*, or *blu-bel*, *dum-bel*, dhe klīr vouel kan bi shōjn.—W. R. E.)

From Mr. E. JONES, B.A., 4 Amberley Street, Liverpool:—

"In respons too your invitaishon for kritisizinz, &c. for dhe *Speling Experimenter*, I beg too submit dhe folo-ing, which I feer, however, yoo wil not be aibl too insert, az beeing too diametrically opoezd too sum ov your vewz.

"In dhe first plaiz, I cannot admit dhat dhe prezent fonetic sistem ov dhe *Jurnal* haz eny just claim too be considerd dhe *scientific, consist-nt, pe-ferct, compleet skeem* ov speling which it profesez too be, and which yoo apeer too maik dhe foundaishon ov your argument.

"A perfect and compleet sistem ov orthograpy must meet dheez condishonz:—

"1. It must hav a separet simbol for every singgl sound, and only wun;

"2. Every simbol must reprezent wun sound only;

"3. Dhair shwd be a correspondens between dhe *ships* ov sets ov simbolz representing sets ov soundz.

"Dheez condishonz ar *implied* in your lien ov argument, az dhay ar ecsprest in substans by scientific fonolojists.

"Yoor premisez, in fact, cary yoo far beyond Pitman's sistem, far, far away, and lojically land yoo in sunthing liek Melville Bell's sistem; and even dhis sistem ov Bell's iz not scientifically perfect, we ar toeld by dhe ecsperpts. How much les so iz dhe *Jurnal* fonetics, which, tried by dhe severe test which yoo aply too udher planz, iz simply a bungling, pachwurk maikshift, and fwl ov anomaliz and inconsistensiz in dheez respects:—

"1. In *oil, out, feud* [fiud], *eis* (=ice), it employz *too* vowel leterz for wun *silabl*.

"2. It pairz dhe vowel in *but* widh dhe *o* in *old*, which ar no pairz at aul.

"3. It resolvz dhe vowel difthongz *i, u*, dhe component parts ov which ar points ov debait, but leevz *j* and *g* [ch] az compoundz, dhe elements ov which ar unmaistakabl.

"4. It taiks away *u* from its moest comon Engglish funschon, for a simbol for a sound which iz hardly noen in euy langgwey but Engglish, and very rairly eeven dhair. Yoo say it iz dhe orijinal sound!

"5. And, lastly, it employz *y* and *i*, *too* simbolz for wun sound, acording too your oen testimony, in *yam, yon, yel*,=Wil-iam, pin-ion, span-iel.

"A sistem widh so meny anomaliz and contradicshonz haz no claim too be considerd *perfect, compleet, and scientific*.

"Yoo wil say dhat aul dheez ar conseshonz nesecary in uezing dhe imperfect Roman alfabet, and for secuering dhe comon lejibility ov dhe old and dhe new speling. Granted. But dhis iz dhe very prinsipl which yoo so strongly condem in udher skeemz.

"Yoo hav not shoen dhat Mr Pitman's sistem iz moer lojical, or moer consistent, dhan meny skeemz widhout new leterz. Yoo *hav* shoen dhat dhe practical difficultiz ov new leterz ar aulmoest insurmountabl: hens your modifierz.

"Whot practical or theoretical advantej iz gaind by your new *h* modifier?

"Whot advantej, and too hoom, doo yoo profes in speling 'veriejshonz,' radher dhan 'vairiaishonz,' for *variations*? Iz it beter for dhe forener? for dhe printer? for dhe reeder? for dhe rieter? for enybudy?—Yoor candid critic, E. JONES."

[Mr. Jones nid hav felt no) misgiving az tu dhe insershon ov hiz komiunikeshon in dhe *Expérimenteur*. Wi) radher than)k him for giving us dhe oportuuniti ov publishing hijr hiz formulæted objekshonz tu dhe orthograpy ov dhe *Fonetik Jurnal* and dhe old-leter imiteshon ov it yuzd in dhiz pejez.

In dhe first plejs (tu folo our kritik), wi) shud leik tu nó) in hwot publiast reiting ov ourz Mr. Pitman's alfabet or sistem ov speling iz deskreibd az "perfekt," or *iyen* az "scientifik;" for wi) demv'r, at dhe outset, tu kritisizm founded on expreshonz or termz hwich dhe kritik haz evólvd from hiz on iner konsheensnes. Dhe old siudo-lojikal trik ov mis-defeining an oponent's pozishon, and dhen atáking dhe fikshon ov *wun's* on krieshon, iz often suksésful tu a serten extént agénst absent personz or inexperienced novisez; but dhe prinsipal reiter, dhe editor, and dhe printer ov dhis litel publiakeshon, biing onli wun humbel individual, kanot afojrd tu indv'lj in absentizm, hweil hij iz not

unfamiliar with Mr. Jones'ez steil ov argument. Yuuzing epithets, houéver, not in a preseis and absolunt, but in a konvenshonal and relativ maner, wi) hav no) heziteyshon in nou sejing, sins wi) ar chalenjd tu exprés our viuz, dhat eider Mr. Pitman'z prezent orthografi or its rifleks in dhiz pejez iz seientifik and perfekt in (or beyónd) komparison with eni speling for hwich Mr. Jones haz ever bijn responsibel. And, lest wi) shud bi) thot beiastr or egotistik, wi) me) bi) permitted tu ad dhat wi) shud not venturiu tu mek such diskrimineyshon betwijn our on and meni vder orthografik skijmz.

With regárd tu dhe *Jornal* alfabet and sistem ov speling, (ol wi) hav ever konténded for iz, dhat dhe won iz sufishentli kompliit, and dhe vder sufishentli konsistent, for dhe popiular reprezenteyshon ov Inglish pronunsieyshon. Az dhat alfabet haz 36 separct leterz, and az Mr. Jones haz just publiht hwot hi) kolz "Dhe Compleet Engglish Alfabet," konteyning onli 24 separct leterz, hi) meit toleret dhe kwolifeid dezigneishon ov dhe former az kompliit, in dhe sens just menshond. Tru, dhe Fonetik Alfabet haz onli 41 simpel or kompond seinz tu reprezént 41 simpel or kompond soundz (beseidz pozishonal vareietiz), hweil Mr. Jones'ez Alfabet haz 44 seinz, and hiz speling at liist a dozen mojr, or 56 in (ol, tu exprés dhe 38 soundz hwich hi) nou rekogneizez in Inglish spijch. Hi) me) dhe(r)for bi) permitted tu bejr dhe pam for an alfabet kompliit tu repliishon. But az hi) reprezents dhe sejm sound bei diferent seinz, and yuwez dhe sejm sein for diferent soundz, in preseisli similar konekshonz, dhe les sed about hiz "konsistensi," dhe beter. (Witness in dhe abuv kompozishon—"beeing, theoretical—oen, noen, only—*world*, old—*scientific*, drametrical, modifier—represent, resolv—*singgi*, bungling:—simply, aply—*comon*, Roman, component—*liek*, modifier—strongly, bungling."*)

Mr. Jones prosijdz formali tu stet dhe kondishonz hwich hi) thiniks "a perfekt and kompliit sistem ov orthografi must miit" (dhe sekond ov hiz thri) kondishonz bijing inkluded widhín dhe later kloz ov dhe ferst); and dhen hi) sez, "Dhiz kondishonz ar *impleid* in yur lein ov argument." Wel, hi) iz a veri risent and a fer sampil ov dhe lein ov argument in hwich Mr. Jones konsiderz hiz kondishonz tu bi) impleid:—

"Dhe jeneral prinsipelz bei hwich dhe reiter haz olweiz bijn geided in hiz atémpts tu prodiús a refórmd orthografi, hwich, widh dhe liist amount ov inoveshon kompatibel widh thuro efektivnes, shal both indiket pronunsieyshon and minimeiz dhe speling difikulti, me) bi) dhus briifi steted:—

"1. Tu retejn everi ave)label simbol ov dhe old speling in its mojr ordinari and jeneral yuws;

"2. Tu exprés everi sound bei its ekzisting speshal simbol, hwen it haz won;

"3. Tu kontiniu ekzisting yuwez ov old simbolz tu reprezént sleitli diferent valiuiz, hwen dhiz kan bi) pozitivli detérmind bei pozishon, and speling bi) dhus simplifeid without fonetik sertenti bijing sakrifeid;

"4. Tu provideid for soundz havng no) speshal or ave)label reprezenteishonz niu simbolz in analoji widh seinz yuuzd for relejted soundz."—(*Sp. Exp.*, p. 14).

Such ar dhe premisez hwich Mr. Jones sez "kari yu) far beyónd Pitman'z sistem, far, far awe, and lojikali land yu) in something leik Melville Bell'z sistem." Wi) must liiv it tu riderz konversant widh dhe materz under diskushon, and hu) hav had peshens tu folo us so) far, hwedher our wud-bi) kritik haz rijali direkted hiz obzerveishonz tu our viuz on dhe subjekt ov Inglish speling refórm, or haz bijn droing on hiz imajineishon.

Hwen Mr. Jones feindz dhat hiz imported Amerikan klok genz won de) and luwez dhe nekt, gets its handz stuk everi nou and dhen, and rekweirz proping ferst in won pozishon and dhen in anv)der, widh frijkwent shejking, worming, or oiling, tu mek it go) iven in a desultori and spazmodik fashon,—it wil not beter hiz kejs tu karp at hiz nejbtor Pitman'z stedi and trustwórdhi Inglish-med teimkipper bekoz it duz not pozés dhe ekzakt presizhon ov a seientifik kronometer. Mr. Pitman, Mr. Jones, and most vder Inglish speling refórmerz, wud unhézetetingly snbskreib tu our kondishonz (abuv kwoted) az expresing dhe rekweirments ov demotik speling refórm, and wud divérj in opinion onli az tu dhe praktikal aplikeyshon ov such kondishonz. At (ol événts, Mr. Jones folo'z out, akórding tu hiz on leit, (ol fojr ov dhiz kondishonz (iven tu provideing *dh, zh*, az niu simbolz "for soundz havng no) speshal or ave)label reprezenteishonz"), hweil Mr. Pitman sertenli in no point goz beyónd such kondishonz. Let us, dhe(r)for,

* A printed pruf ov Mr. Jones'ez komiúnikeyshon woz sent tu him for verifikeyshon, and woz retúrnéd widh dhe endorsment, "Very good indeed—not a singgl corekshon."

test Mr. Jones'ez kritisizm and hiz pozishon bei dhi z kondishonz radher dhan bei hiz o:n faktishus wunz.

Mr Jones stets under feiv hedz dhe partikiularz hwich hi, konsiderz tu render an orthografi be:st upon Romanik formz and yuzejez "a bungling, pachwurk maikshift, fwel ov anomaliz and inconsistentenz:."

1. Fo notipi, under our 1st kondishon, rete nz az ave label dhe difthong gal simbolz in *oil* and *out*, and, under our 4th kondishon, provideiz in *ois* and *fud* (not *fend*) tú nia simbolz in analoji widh seinz yuzd for releted soundz, dhis puting difthong-no:teshon in Inglish on dhe se:m futing az in ol udher lan gwejez riten widh Roman leterz. On hiz part, Mr. Jones reits *oi* and *ou* for dhe former tú, difthongz, widh dhe ekwivalents *oy* and *ow*, fortiúituzli yuzd az in dhe old speling; hweil hiz simbolz for dhe later tú difthongz ar respektivli *ue*, *u*, *eu*, *ew*, and *ie*, *i*, *y*, *ei* (dho: in eidher keys hi) puts onli dhe ferst simbol in hiz alfabet). Sufeiz it hi r tu stet dhat our kritik yuzez dhi z simbolz in an arbitrari we: for dhe abuv soundz, and ol ov dhein widh udher minjanz.

2. Dhe "peiring," for dhe avoud purpos ov mi:r tabiular konvjiniens, ov dhe vowel in *but* widh dhat in *old* kan no: mo:r afékt dhe working ov dhe "*Jorna!* fo netiks" dhan Mr. Ellis'ez analogus tabiule:shon ov dhe tú soundz in Dimidian lesen z dhe valiu ov hiz speling, or (*magna componere parvis*) dhan Mr. Jones'ez yoking ov dhe soundz in *us* and *use* wud ov itself preklud efektiv no:teshon.

3. Wi: ar not going tu diskvz dhe analisis ov our difthongz hi:r, or dhe best maner ov reiting dhein, having risentli don so: in dhe *Fonetik Jorna!*; but wi: wil just remárk dhat az Mr. Jones akno:lejez dhe simbolz *ei* and *eu*, and frikwentli yuzez *ew*, in adishon tu hiz preposterus and enterili unworkabel *ie* and *ue*, hi: nid not bi: so: intolerant ov analitikal and praktikal *ei* and *iu*, unlés hi: wons mo:r niu leterz az subjekts for hiz objurgeshon. It me: sim stre:nj tu him, dhat hweil dhe analisis ov dhi z tú difthongz apirz kweit klir tu us, wi: du: not feind dhe elements ov *ch* and *j* tu bi: unmistekabel.

4. Az for dhe aléjd misaproprieshon ov *u*, our anser iz a simpel denecial, and our pruf me: bi: found in dhe komparativli frikwent yus ov *u* in dhis speling for a rial U-sound, and ov *v* (v) for dhe mikst vowel in *son* or *sun*. Wi: du: konsider *u* in *put* dhe orijinal Inglish short sound ov *u*, and a mi:r spesifik vareieti ov dhe tipikal and jeneral U-sound. Hwot iz Mr. Jones'ez o:n aktiual no:shon about dhis sound apirz tu bi: veri doubtful, hwen wi: feind him káratereizing it abuv az "a sound hwich iz hardli no:n in eni langwe: but Inglish," and yet seing in a remárk apénded tu hiz risentli-publisht alfabetik skim, "'W' in 'we' iz treeted in meny langgwe:z and bi: meny fonolojists az ecwivalent tu 'u' in 'put,' and iz so uezd heer az dhe best availabl simbol." It wud bi: interesting tu no: hwich ar dhe langgwe:z, and hu: ar dhe fonolojists aluded tu, and hou Mr. Jones rekonselz dhis státement widh dhe forgoing wun.

5. Dhe mo:st expidient maner ov praktikal reprézenting, bei minz ov dhe tú Roman leterz *i* and *y*, hwot fonolojists laik Ellis, Sweet, and Bell rekogneiz az thri: or for: diferent soundz, iz tu: deliket a kwestion tu diskvz widh a wud-bi: orthografist hu: reits "familiar" tweis widhiu dhe se:m for leinz az "espeedyents" and "inconvenient," and hu: immidietli opozit haz "espeeryenz cwolifying" az konsekiutiv wurdz. (Si: Mr. Jones'ez last "Paiper," pp. 4 and 5, bo:th at fut.)

Dhen Mr. Jones konsidz dhe expidiens ov ol dhe Fonetipik adopshonz ov ave:label Romanik no:teshon, provideid wi: aksépt hiz inkongruitiz az ov dhe se:m karakter; dhat iz, wi: me: luk over dhe hej, if wi: wil wink at him stiling dhe hors.

If our "kandid kritik" wil wet for dhe konkluding porshon ov dhe artikel promist on our experimental introdusing a deigrafik *A*, hi: wil feind hwot wi: hav tu se: on it.

Feinali, az regárdz "verieshonz," our speling haz not bin speahali arenyd for dhe konvjiniens ov foraner z; but konsidering dhat a Welshman or eni foraner (eksépt perháps a Frenchman) wud atách tu *ai* a bro:d difthongal sound, and dhat a Welshman or eni foraner (inkluding a Frenchman) wud reprézent dhe simpel vowel-sound in kwestion bei *e*, wi: think "verieshonz" wud bi: advante:jus tu dhe foraner. Tu dhe printer it wud bi: indiferent hwedher hi: pikt up "ai" or "e," but dhe niu leter tu hwich dhe later lndz wud bi: ekonómikal in teipografi. Az for dhe ridder, it wud dépend on no:lej and test hwich simbol hi: preferd. In regárd tu dhe reiter, az our siks markt vowelz ar riten bei singel and simpel karakterz, dhe advantej wud bi: deseided. Tu éveribodi, in fakt, wi: think dhat dhe reit leter in dhe reit pley wud bi: mo:st advante:jus.—W.R.E.]

DHE

SPELING EXPERIMENTER.

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A NIU DEPARTIUR.

AT dhis sizon ov retrospekt and ov antisipeshon, wi glans bak at dhe briif kariir ov dhis litel publikeeshon, and indu'lj in dhe fond hoip dhat its ekzistens haz not bin enteirli yusles. Bei minz ov its pejez wi hav bin ebel personali tu test, if onli tu rejékt, eidiáz ov our on; and it iz wel tu bring iven unsatisfaktori propozalz tu dhe test ov praktikal experiment, so dhat, bei dheer rejekshon, ground me bi kliird for dhe treial ov sumthing els. Wi trust, tu, dhat sum pozitiv rezul'ts hav bin achi'vd, in shewing dhe kapasiti ov dhe old printing leterz, asistéd bei tú or thri niu formz, for provizhonal yus in dhe fonetik expresshon ov dhe Inglish langweij; and also dhat wi hav at list renderd mor evident dhe hool problem tu bi solvd, espeshali widh regárd tu dhe nesesiti and praktikabiliti ov an eféktiv aksential sistem. In our eforts wi hav not had so much adveis or asistans az wi wer sangwin enu'f tu expékt, from dhe jeneral bodi ov Speling Refórmerz; but wi hav bin konsoild for dhis depriveeshon (olmost az much bei dhe karping kritisizm ov a Jones az bei dhe simpathtetik interest ov an Ellis.

Houéver, wi fil dispozd tu weiden dhe skop ov dhis publikeeshon az an *Expérimeter*, and, widhout péronali divérjing from our atáchment tu dhe prinsipelz ov Mr. EIZAK PITMAN'Z Fonotipi, tu ofer spes for dhe eksibishon ov propozalz not (oltugédher in akórd widh dhat sistem. Wi ar dhe mor inkleind tu dhis kors, bekoz it haz bin sujéstéd, in hwot most Speling Reformerz wud rekogneiz az an influenshal, if not an (othóritativ kworter, dhat dhis publikeeshon shud bi med dhe mi'dium for such experimental eksibishon ov orthografik skimz az kanot fitli bi permited in a magazín inténded for jeneral serkiuleeshon. It iz, houéver, obviusli not tu bi expéktéd dhat a jurnal, dhe serkiuleeshon ov hwich iz chi'fí gratiuitus, shud bi ménténd bei won person, ov slender pekiuniari minz, tu advoket viuz divérs from and. probabli advérs tu hiz on. Dhe aktual kost ov prodiúsing a monthli ishu ov dhis publikeeshon, in muni ped out ov

poket and in teim at jurniman printer'z wejjez, iz about £2, and dhe net retu'rn iz leikli tu remen insignifikant. It iz dheerfor propoyzd dhat orthografists wis hing tu mek yus ov dhis jurnal for dhe serkiuleshon ov formulæted skimz, instéd ov peing for dhe printing ov indepéndent sbits, shud kontríbuit tordz dhe kost ov its produkschon 5s. per pej for speis okiupaid in it, its kondu'kter underteking tu fornish, az hidbertu, kopiz for fri distribiushon tu ol memberz ov dhe Speling Refórn Asosshieshon.

THE "UTILITY" ALPHABET.

EXPLANATION.

Vowels.—The symbols *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (capitals *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, *U*) stand for the *name*-sounds of the several letters, except that *u* is *oo*, and not the ordinary long *u* as in *use*. This latter sound is expressed by *u'*; and the sound ov *a* in *father* and *far* by *a'* (capitals *U'*, *A'*).

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* are sounded as in *pat*, *pet*, *pit*, *pot*, *put*. For the sound of *u* in *but*, *U*, *u* (cut from *D*, *p*), italics *U*, *u*, are used.

The combinations *ar*, *or* are to be pronounced as *a'r*, *aur*, unless a vowel follows, e.g. *art*, *arid*—*orb*, *orijin*. The combinations *ar*, *or* are to be sounded as *air*, *oar*, not as *a.i.r*, *o.a.r*.

The symbols *er* are, in combination, pronounced as *vr*. The former will be used in weak syllables, and the latter in strong, as is done with respect to *er* and *ur* in Mr. Ellis's "Dimidian."

The digraphs *au*, *ou*, *oi* are sounded as in *laud*, *loud*, *void*. When they are absolutely final, *aw*, *ow*, *oy* may be used instead. In like case (and also before *i*) *y* and *y'* may be used for *i* and *i'*; e.g. *pity* *pitying*, *reply*, *replying*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ee* may be used for *a* and *e* in strong syllables; and when the former is absolutely final, or precedes *i*, *ay* may be substituted for it, e.g. *May*, *nay*, *stay*, *staying*.

It is proposed that the word "eye" shall be exceptionally spelt *ey*. The plural would be *eiz*, and the verb "eyed" would be *eid*; but "eyeing" would be *eying*, following the rule that *y* is substituted for *i* when the latter precedes another *i*.

The words "you" and "youth" and their derivatives are spelt *yw* and *yw'th*, &c., and not *u'*, *u'th*.

Consonants.—The symbol *N*, *n*, is used for *ng* before *g* and *k*, e.g. *fin'ger*, for *fingger*. *N'*, *n'* may be used for the French nasal sound in *en*, *on*, *an*, *un*, &c.

Th, *th* are used for the "voiced" sound of *th*, as in **THEN**, *then*; and *Γh*, *th* for the "breath" sound, as in **ΓHIN**, *thin*. The new forms in these symbols are cut from **F**, **f**.

SPESIMEN.

The objekt which iz saut tu be obtained by meenz ov the U'tility Alfabet and the preseeded ru'lz iz a grait rezéblans tu the spel-ing now in fashun than iz posibl with an eekwaly konsistent u's ov an alfabet eksténded by di·grafs meerly or by nu' formz ov tips.

It iz konseeded that the braiks in the midl ov wordz ar very disagreeabl tu eiz akustumd tu the kompáktnes ov ordinery print. Thay ar, however, ov grait advantej tu the lurner by so obviously indikaiting the modifi'd sound ov the leter imeedietly pre-seeding the braik. The disjointed apeerans ov the wordz kan ov kors be avoided by the u'niform u's ov di·grafs, az in "poast, moast, eideea (i·de·a), euneiting (u·ni·ting)," or by adopting nu' formz ov singl tips. Mo·st persunz, however, objékt tu ad tu the number ov leterz in eny very komun wordz. Thay ar not satisfi'd with the ashurans that *on the ho'l* the number ov leterz iz not inkreest.

On the uthér hand, the inkonveeniens and ekspens ov intro·du·sing nu' tips tu eny larj ekstént ar very grait. Evéntu'aly, however, nu' tips may be kauld for, and thay kud mo·r eezily taik the plais ov modifi'd leterz than ov di·grafs. That iz tu say, thair wud be far les disarainjment in printing ofisez, and disturbans tu the eiz and habits ov reederz, in the won kais than in the uthér.

With referens tu the chois ov simbulz for the soundz ov *th*, it may be remárkt that eny sistem ov refórmd spel-ing iz hevily handikapt az regardz popu'ler faiver which rekwi·rz the akséptans ov the spel-ingz *faadher*, *mudher*, *brudher* (fa'ther, muther, brother, in the sti'l ov spel-ing now being ilustraited).

It iz hi·ly probabl that süm reederz wil feel dispo·zd tu say that eny sistem iz aulso hevily handikapt which adópts such spel-ingz az "popu'ler faiver," insted ov "popu'lar faivor." It must, however, be born in mi·nd that kwestiunz ov orthó·epy ar kwi't distíntk from tho·z relaiting tu the chois ov simbulz.

The i·de·a ov u·zing the turnd peeriud (·) az a di·akritikal mark iz boro·d from Mr. Ellis's Glosik, whair, however, it iz u·zd, az aulso in Dimidian, tu indikait stres or emfasis. It iz not inténded that the dots shal be u·zd in manu'skript, az modifi'd formz ov egzisting manu'skript leterz kan eezily be ekspérimented upon, and adópted after tri·al.

The U'tility Alfabet iz submited for konsideraishun az a baisis for posibl kompromi·z between nu' and o·ld leter skeemz.

J. B. RUNDELL.

OKZILIARI "II."

II.—PROPOZD APLIKESHONZ OV DHE LETER.

WI hav sin dhat dbe leter *h* iz yuzd for tú diferent soundz az an independent leter, hweil it iz apleid in tú weiz az a vouel-kwólifeier, and in seven az a konsonant-módifeier—meking eleven aplikeszhonz in ol, sum ov hwich ar kweit inkompatibel widh ich udher. But wi hav nou spesbali tu diil widh dbe yusez propozd tu bi mæd ov *h* in niu sistemz ov fonetik speling. Nátiurali, éveribodi wud retæn dbe leter for its on proper sound in *he, prehensile. cohere*; and, on akount ov its often sujésting dhat sound hwen yuzd az a vouel-kwólifeier, so: fiu personz propoz tu emploi dbe leter in dhis kapasiti, dhat it iz hardli wurth hweil tu disku's dbe point hir. Az a módifeier ov konsonants, moast propozerz ov orthografik skimz wud retæn *h* in dbe old deigrafs *wh* (ekzemplifeiing dbe sekond yus steted in part 1 ov dhis artikel), *th* (dbe tberd yus), *ch* and *sh* (dbe fiftb yus). Tu dhis moast orthografists wud ad *zh* (olso fiftb yus), az dbe voist korelativ ov *sh*; and meni leikweiz *dh* (fourth yus), az dbe voist korelativ ov *th*. For its siksth yus after konsonants (az in *chemist, gherkin*) *h* iz not avelabel, if it wer rekweird, in Inglish fonetik speling; and veri fiu personz propoz tu retæn it in its seventh kapasiti ov a yusles miut leter (az in *ghost, rhetoric*). Dher yet remenz, houéver, its ferst yus az a konsonant-módifeier, ekzemplifeid in such Indian wurdz az *bheestie, Thug, ghee*.

WI feind, dhen, dhat it iz propozd, or wud bi rekweird, tu yuz *h* az an okziliari for feiv diferent purposez; and it iz important tu inkweir hwich ov dhis ar inkompatibel widh ich udher, or widh dbe preimari employment ov dbe leter for a distinkt sound. Teking dbe okziliari aplikeszhonz in order, *ph, th, kh*, for "post-áspireted" *p, t, k*, meit bi regárded az vértiuali korékt, and *bh, dh, gh*, analogueli yuzd for "post-áspireted" *b, d, g*, az práktikali servisabel reprezenteszhonz, just az similar noteshon iz found tu bi in reiting Hindustani widh A'rabik leterz. But dher iz dhis markt diferens widh regárd tu dbe Inglish translitereshon az komperd widh dbe A'rabik, dhat wi komonli yuz *ph* and *th* az deigrafs widh udher valiuz in our vernakiular wurdz or Griik derivativz, and símilarli *kh, gh*, and sumteimz *th, dh*, in translitereting Oriental wurdz, for ich ov hwich deigrafs dbe A'rabik haz a separet singel leter. In our kurent reprezenteshon ov Oriental nömz, it iz imposibel tu nó from dbe speling itsélf hwedher *th, dh, kh, gh*, ar intended for dbe dental and gúteral fløted soundz (az in "*thin, then,*" and Jerman "*sache, sage*") or for "post-áspireted" *t, d, k, g*. Eni speling, dherfor, hwich yuzez *h*-deigrafs for dbe former soundz shud hav sum distinktiv moad ov reprezenting dbe later; and dher kanot wel bi deveizd a mor simpel, praktikal, and eféktiv noteshon dhan Mr. Ellis haz propozd for post-áspireted konsonants—*p' b' t' d' k' g'* (az *T'vg, g'at*).

Nekst wi kum tu dbe adishon ov *h* tu exprés dbe hwisperd korelativ ov a komonli voist sound (az in Inglish *when*, or Welsh *rhag*).

Hir *h* simpli minz dhat breth, instéd ov vois, iz tu bi emité thru dbe komprést apertiur ov dbe konsonant; and it iz klir, dherfor, dhat dbe indeks-leter meit bi plest befor or after, abuv or belo, dbe wun hunz modifeid sound it marks, so long az in eni wun ov dhiȝ pozishonz its yus duȝ not konflikt widh its aplikeshon in a similar pozishon for an inkompatibel purpos. Nou, dher iz no konflikt but onli diversiti, in ading *h* tu (olrédi hwisperd konsonants for a diferent objekt, az tu mek widh *p*, *t*, *k* simbolz for hwisperd kontinuant, instéd ov hwisperd explodent soundz; but dher wud bi a konflikt if, hweil ading *h* tu denot modifikeshon ov voist soundz tu udher voist soundz, wi rot *wh*, *w* az reprezénting a korespónding per ov soundz laik *f*, *v*, bek(oz, bei analoji, *vh*, *v* shud bi) = *f*, *v*, and *bh*, *b* = *p*, *b*, hweil *dh*, *d* and *zh*, *z* shud respektivli bi onli ekwivalent expresheonz for *t*, *d* and *s*, *z*. If, dherfor, wi wont *dh* and *zh* for kweit udher soundz dhan *t* and *s*, and if (olso wi) wont tu obten eni korespóndens betwijn hwisperd *w* in “wheeze” and hwisperd *y* in “hues,” it behuvz us tu tek advántej ov dbe opshon ov kolokeshon hir, and tu restor dbe old Inglish *hw*, widh *hy* (or *hi*) az a korespónding sein; for it wil sertenli bi izier tu du dhis dhan tu get Messrs. Hughes, Hewett, Hewson, ets, tu reit dher nēmz “Yhuȝ, Yhuet, Yhuson.” ets. In Inglish speling dbe *ll* (for *lh*) and *rh* ov Welsh nēmz wil dhen bi exprést bei *hl* and *hr*, az such soundz wer bei our Sakson ansestorz. Az for dbe Welsh *mh*, *nh*, and *ngh* (in “fy mhen, fy uhad, fy nghalon”), dbe *h* simz hir tu bi jénérali pronounst independentli, widh or widhout dbe cheȝj ov *m*, *n*, and *ng* tu breth konsonants. But, bi dhis az it me, such soundz ar in Welsh (olmost konfeind tu gramatikal infleksheȝ; and az, in dbe fiu proper nēmz in hwich dbe) meit okv'r, dbe) wud bi most apróksimetli exprést bei *mh*, ets. In Inglish speling (in hwich dhiȝ literal kombinesheonz ar not wonted for deigrafs), dbe notesheȝ ov dhiȝ soundz skørsli kolz for atensheȝ hir.

Having proveided a substitiut for *h* widh poist-áspireted konsonants in Indian wurdz, and having plest dbe okziliari leter befor *w*, *y*, *l*, and *r* hwen it signifeiz dbe cheȝj ov dhiȝ voist tu hwisperd soundz, wi kum tu dbe yus ov *h* tu mark dbe substitiushon ov a hwisperd kontinuant for a hwisperd explodent sound. Wi kanot avoid dhis, perháps dbe oldest and most othórativ okziliari yus ov dbe leter (dbe tberd mensheȝd abuv); and if wi rekogneiz *ph*, *th*, and *kh* az servisabel simbolz for fleted breth-soundz, dher iz no gud ríȝon hwei wi shud not análogosli reit *bh*, *dh*, and *gh* for dbe korespónding fleted vois-soundz, sins wi avoid inkongruus notesheȝ bei prefiksing *h* (in *hw*, *hy*, *hl*, *hr*) tu mark cheȝj from vois tu hwisper—it biȝing understúȝ dhat *ph* and *bh* reprezént piur leȝbial fleted soundz, in distinksheȝ from labio-dental *f* and *v*. In translitereheȝ wi kanot dispéns widh much-dépreketed *dh*, for no wun wud think ov yuȝing eni udher deigraf for A'rabik *dhal* or Modern Griik *dhetta*; hweil in Inglish speling (ol such fimzi distinksheȝ az “*thin reeth*, *then reeth*,” “*t'hin reet'h*, *then reeth*,” or “*thin reeth*, *then reeth*,” hav dbe karakter ov mir su'bterfiuȝez tu satisfei dbe konshenseȝ ov orthograftists, and not ov obviusli signifikant and pérmaneutli servis-

abel noteshonz. For dhe later, dhe iz no resors but tu reit "thin reeth, then reeth," or, in our on steil, "thin rieth, then rieth."

Dhe onli praktikal obstakel tu such adishon ov *h* tu mark flected breth or vois soundz, iz dhat wi hav serten spelingsz laik "uphold, outhouse, workhouse, abhor, adhere, staghorn," widh *h* reprezénting its on proper sound in a separet silabel (hwen it iz pronounst at ol). Wi must mek up our meindz, dhefor, eidher skrupiulosli tu diveid dhe *h* of from dhe konsonant hwenéver separetli pronounst (az in *cheilthud*, *short-hand*), omíting it hwen not pronounst (az in *Stretam*, *Odikum*), or tu hav sum speshal form ov dhe leter in deigrafs. Widh a viu tu dhe later expidient, dhe form "*b*" (a mir adapteshon ov dhe old Gotþik *h*) haz bin experimental treid hir, az a smol leter and in won seiz ov teip; but dhe deveis iz bei no minz insisted on. It invólz a niu leter tu dhe printer, if not tu dhe rider, and perhás wud onli sekiúr a thþoretikal advántej in provideing distinktiv seinz for serten konsonant-soundz, and in avoiding an ugli divizhon nou and dhen. Dhe determineshon ov dhis point iz mor a mater ov test dhan ov prinsipel; but, tu help dhe rider in forming a jujment, it iz proper tu menshon dhat our "*b*" iz a sleitli impérfekt teip, its punch not having bin hard enuf tu streik a klir matriks.

Koming tu dhe fiftþ yus ov *h* az a konsonántal (okziliari, wi) shal feind dhat wi pozitivli kanot hav fizibel and intelijibel old-leter fonetik speling widhout *ch* and *sh*. Dhe modifikeshonz hir, diferent won from dhe udher, ar also boþh diferent from dhat in *th*; but wi hav no konflikt ov noteshon, az in ich keis won hwisperd sound iz replést bei anudher. Paralel tu *sh* wud bi *zh*, az *dh* iz tu *th*; so dhat "infuse, infusion" wud beku'm *infúuz*, *infúuzhon*, just az "coerce, coercion" beku'm *koérs*, *koershon* (dhus avoiding such anomalous and ineféktiv noteshon az *confuze*, *confúshon*). Tu dhe prezént reiter, and hi wud supoz tu meni udher personz, dhe chif objekshon tu *dh* and *zh* haz hidbertu bin, dhat, análogusli tu dhe efékt in *rh* and *wh*, dhe valiuz ov dhiyz seinz wud bi—*dh*=*t* and *zh*=*s*. But wi get rid ov dhat objekshon bei reiting *hw*, ets.

Az for dhe sikstþ and dhe seventh yus ov *h* noted abov, wi dispéns widh dhem in enithþing dezérving tu bi kold fonetik speling; so dhat wi ar left widh dhe folowing arenjment:—

Indian Post-aspireted Konsonants—*p'*, *b'*, *t'*, *d'*, *ch'*, *j'*, *k'*, *g'*.

Voist Konsonants chemjd tu Hwisperd—*hw*, *hy* (*hi*), *hl*, *hr*.

Exploded chemjd tu Flected—*ph*, *bh*, *th*, *dh*, *kh*, *gh*.

Speshali-modifeid Konsonants—*ch*, *sh*, *zh*.

Separet H-sound—*p'h*, *b'h*, *t'h*, *d'h*, *k'h*, *g'h*, *s'h*, *z'h*.

A'rabik Strong H—*h'* or '*h*.

KORESPONDENS, ETS.

From E. JONES, Esq., B.A., Liverpool:—

"I acsept widhout dhe leest hezitashon, az a fair and corect ecspreshon ov my oen sentiments on dhe subject, dhe wurdng ov yoor formuella az to 'dhe jeneral prinsipls by which dhe rieter haz aulwayz been gieded in hiz atempts to produes a reformd or-

thograpy, which, with dhe leest amount ov inovaishon compatibl with thuro cfectivnes, shal boeth indicait pronunsiashon and minimiez dhe speling difficulty.' Dhe mateerial points ar:—"To retain every availabl simbol ov dhe oeld speling in its moer ordinary and jeneral ues," and "To provied for soundz having no speshal or availabl reprezen-taishonz new simbolz in analojy with sienz uezd for relaited soundz." In dhis, dhen, we ar agreed. Taiking dheez wurdz in dhair natueral and comon-sens meening, my difficulty iz to comprehend by whot proses ov reezoning yoo conect dhe speling adopted in dhe *Esperiment*er with dhe baises laid doun. My difficulty iz not remoovd, but radher increest, when I see dhat in dhe *Phonetic Jurnal*, p. 592, yoo cwestion if dhe long vowel soundz in 'fate, note, feel, fool,' wer ever herd in Latin, and say dhat dhe soundz in 'soul' and 'veil' ar litl herd in Continental langgwejez. 'Dhay ar our oen pecueliar shaid soundz.'

"Yoo adopt, in comon with meny speling reformerz, dhe compleet set ov Consonant Diegrafs, *eh, dh, sh, th, zh, ng—dh* and *zh* being accepted az new simbolz in harmony with dhe simbolz for dhair relaited soundz.

"Contrary, however, to yoor avowd prinsipl ov '*retaining* dhe availabl simbolz ov dhe oeld speling,' yoo reject dhe long-establisht and perfectly practical long vowel diegrafs *ai, au, ee, ie, oe, oo, ue*; and yoo attempt to set up, in plais ov dheez familiar simbolz, sienz ov yoor *oen invenshon*, ov a sort for which dhair iz certainly no analojy in Engglish speling.

"Az dhe long vowel diegrafs ar not 'my invenshon,' I doo not consider it to be eny part ov my biznes to discus, to defend, or to justify dhe *fitnes* ov dheez sienz, found to our hand, for dhe soundz dhay moest comonly represent in dhe curent speling. Dhe burden ov proof ov beter *fitnes* ov simbolz for soundz, I taik it, rests with dhoez hoo *inovait*. I wwd az soon attempt to justify dhe fitnes ov *ö* for its sound, az eny ov dhe vowel diegrafs for dhair soundz. Dhe *fitnes* ov certain leterz or combinaishonz to represent certain soundz, I deem to be a problem outsied dhe provins ov practical fonetiks baist upon dhe Roman alfabet.

"Yoo, az much az dhe rest ov us, insist upon dhe nesesity ov secuering dhe comon lejibility ov dhe oeld and a new speling, and ov avoiding dhe needles clashing ov meeningz. Yoo eect dhis object by distorting dhe perfectly consistent spelingz 'may, be, leev (leave), room,' &c. into whot without yoor misleading modifier wil be red az 'me, bi (bi), liv, rum,' &c.!

[Mr. Jones sez hi) aksépts widhout heziteshon dhe wurdng ov our kondishonz for dhe rikonstrukshon ov Inglish orthografi, and dhen hi) prosidz tu selékt tú) out ov dhe for kondishonz az "matjrial points." Tu our on) meind dhe udher tú) points ar ijkwali matjrial. Az wi) fil) bound "tu retejn everi ave)label simbol ov dhe old speling in its mojr ordinari and jeneral yus" (kondishon 1), so) wi) du) "tu exprés everi sound bei its on) ekzisting speshal simbol, hwen it haz wun" (kond. 2); dhat iz, after selékt-ing our simbolz tu dhe best ov our jujment, tu emploi dhem konsistentli. Dhvs, hweil rete)ning *u* az an ave)label simbol, wi) aplei it in its mojr ordinari and jeneral yus, tu exprés dhe práktikali eidentikal sound in "padding, influence, ground," and fil) bound (olwez tu reprezént dhis sound bei dhát wun simbol, and bei no) udher. On hiz part, Mr. Jones rete)nz *u* for dhe tú) inkompatibel soundz in "dull" and "dual," yuzez for dhe later (olso *ue, en, ew*, and reprezénts dhe radikal sound ov U verinsli, az in "into, good, shwd, respectfully, uezhwal." Wi) think it (olso nesesai, hweil yuzing seinz for diferent valiu) tu simplifei speling, dhat dhi)z valiu)z shud bi) pozitivli determinabel bei pozishon, and dhat fonetik sertenti shud not bi) sakrifeizd (kond. 3); but Mr. Jones di)nmz it unnesaiari tu put eni such limite)shonz upon hiz emploiment ov simbolz for diferent valiu)z, and komple)sentli reits, seid bei seid—"no, to (tu)—comou, Roman—

retain, certain—includ, good—justify, orthograpy—modifier, recwier,” widh dhe eidijs dhat it iz fonetik speling hi iz produising!

Mr. Jones sez, “Iu dhe *Fonetik Jurnal*, p. 592, yu kwestion if dhe long vowel-soundz in ‘fate, note, feel, fool,’ wer ever herd iu Latin, and se; dhat dhe soundz in ‘veil’ and ‘soul’ ar litel herd in Kontinental langwejez.” This iz hiz maner ov mis-undersanding or misreprezenting—“Ei kwestion if dhe komon Inglish soundz in ‘fate’ and ‘note’ wer ever herd at ol in Latin, eni mojr dhan dhe weid *i* and *u*, hwich sun spi-kerz pronouns in ‘feel, fool,’ az wel az in ‘fill, full.’ . . . It iz mei impreshon dhat our komon kolo-kwial vowel-soundz in ‘veil’ and ‘soul’ ar litel herd in Kontinental langwejez az atächt tu dhe simpel leterz *e* and *o*.” Wi spok gardedli and widh kwolifikeshonz on a subjekt ov hwich wi du) nó somthing: Mr. Jones haz atributed tu us langwejez similarli diktatorial tu dhat hwich hi yuzez widhout evinsing eni nolej tu exkiúz it. It wud bi az yu ses, perháps, tu explejn tu him dhe tru) beiring ov our abuv-kwo)ted remárks, az it wud bi siuperfluns widh respékt tu personz for hum dhe wer riten. But hwedher dhe vowel-sound in “note,” for instans, woz herd in Latin or not, how kan dhát afékt dhe kwestion hwedher its fonetik niu simbol, in analojí widh dhe relejted sound in “not,” shal bi) *oa*, *oe*, *oo*, *ou*, *ow*, *oh*, *ō*, *ó*, *o*, *o*, or *o*?

Our kritik simz tu bi) kweit unawer dhat siks long vowel-soundz and tu difthongz ov our modern spich hav no) speshal reprezentseshonz in dhe kurent speling, simpli bekoz niu soundz hav veri larji, but neidher inveiriabli nor régiularli, siuperided dhe o)ld wunz hwich dhe speling riali reprezents. Konfeining oursélvz hi)z tu dhe vowel-sound in ‘note,’ and its reprezentseshon bei a deigraf, wi feind ebel fonetishauz at verians, not onli widh ieh udher, but often widhin dhe)z on meindz, hwedher it wud bi) beter tu restor tu its primitiv yus dhe enshent and olno)st natural simbol in “brooch,” or tu jénéraleiz dhe aplikeshon ov dhe sikt)nth-sentiuri substituit in “boat,” or tu apropiet dhe aproksimetli analitikal simbol in “soul” or “bowl,” or, agén, tu adópt dhe sujéstiv “oh.” But Mr. Jones iz abuv ol such peti konsidere)shonz az dhe fitnes ov dhe simbolz in spelings leik “noot, noat, nout, nowt, noht,” and solvz dhe difikulti bei reiting “noet,” widh dhe disilabik no)teseshon ov “poet,” ashuring us dhat “poetent” “poetabl” ar analojikal Inglish spelings, and dhat “poetry” iz a mi)z anomali, leik “goest, goeth, goer.”

Diskárding oltugedher, az hi) duz, “dhe fitnes ov serten leterz or kombine)shonz tu reprezént serten soundz,” Mr. Jones perpetre)ts abuv dhe folo)ng spelings az pekiuliar tu hiz on) “sistem,” dhe rest ov hiz orthogرافي bi)ng jénérali eidentikal widh dhat ov several udher sk)inz:—

“Rieter, gieded, minimiez, provied, sienz (3), diegrafs (4), outsied, oen (3), boeth, oeld (3), moer, moest, dhoez, formuela, produes, ues, uezd, natueral, pecueliar, secuering, wwd.”

Hi)z ar therti rekorensenz ov Mr. Jones’ez on pekiuliar simbolz. In ieh instans, dhe speling iz niu, kontrari tu dhe naturali pouerz ov dhe Roman leterz, unworanted bei eni striktili analogous form in dhe o)ld speling, and mojr or les sujéstiv ov disilabik sound, dhe reprezentseshon ov hwich iz apropieted widhout its bi)ng dispo)zabl. Wel me) our ase)lant deklein tu justifei dhe fitnes ov hiz simbolz, dho) hi) dekle)z, at dhe sem) teim, dhat dhe burden ov pru)fst rests widh dho)z hu) inovet!

If our kritik riali wonts tu trei dhe merits ov hiz speling agénst dho)z ov our on), wi) inveit him tu send us haf a pej (about 850 wurdz) ov dhe most krusial test sentensez hi) kan konstru)kt, ieh sentens bi)ng indepéndent and komplit in gramatikal sens. Wi) wil ad a leik kwontiti ov similar mater, and publish dhe ho)l, in dhe komon speling, in our nekst number, on dhe undersanding, and widh dhe printed intimeseshon, dhat ieh parti engejez tu suplei hiz vershon ov dhe enter mater for dhe folo)ng ishu ov dhis publike)shon. Our spejs iz tu) limited tu kontinuu tu devot it tu an indeseisv kontest ov wurdz at long re)nj, such az Mr. Jones apiriz inkleind tu kari on.—W.R.E.]

THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

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DHI IUROPIK ALFABET.

SKIIM.

<i>Vauelz—Short—</i>	i	-	e	(æ)	a	o	-	œ	u
<i>Loq —</i>	ii	(eh)	ee	-	aa	oo	oh	-	uu
<i>Difthoqz—</i>	(ei)	ai	oi	au	(ou)	iu			
<i>Intermediets and Asper—</i>	y	w	wh						
<i>Konsonants—</i>	p	b	t	d	ch	j	k	g	
	f	v	th	dh	s	z	sh	zh	
	r	l	m	n	q				

IN mai Paliotaip ai atemted tu solv dhi problem ov inventiq a saientifikali akiuret alfabet widh eenshent taips, alauiq miself dhi ius ov Rohman, Italik, and Smool Kapital leterz, direkt or tørnd. Dhi objekt woz simpli tu form a konviinient instrument for dhi miniut fonetik diskøeshøenz neseleri in mai *Ærti Iqglish Pronøensieeshøen*, for which it 'az aanserd pøerfektli. Bøet it iz obviøes dhat søech miniutnes woz inaplikabl for ordineri raitiq, and dhat a mikstiu ov faunts woz tohtali imposibl for ordineri printiq. Ai nekst tørnd mai atenshøen tu dhi speshal pøerpøes ov raitiq Iqglish Daialekts. 'Tir it bikeem kliir dhat noh mikstiu ov faunts and noh tørnd leterz wud bi endiurabl. And whail in mai saientifik Paliotaip a Latin beesiz woz neseleri for dhi valiuz ov dhi vauelz, it woz iikwali neseleri tu 'av an Iqglish beesis for Iqglish daialekts. Dhi Glosik Alfabet, which ai konstrøekted widh dhis objekt in viu, 'az aanserd veri wel, and 'az bin iuzd ekstensivli. It iz aplikabl iivu for ordineri Iqglish pøerpøesez, and iz, ai belliiv, dhi ohnli skiim on an Iqglish beesis which iz thøeroli konsistent. Indiid, wøen ov dhi prinsipal objekshøenz tu its ius woz its tuu greet konsistensi. In mai Dimidian Speliq ai endeverd tu remidi dhis difekt, and folohd dhi analøjiz ov ordineri speliq stil moor klohsli, alauiq ov søertin ambiguitiz, reguleeted bai strikt ruulz, and meni døbl simbolizeshøenz, similerli restrikted. Glosik and Dimidian ar soliuishøenz ov dhi problem: tu provaid a fonetik alfabet for Iqglish, imiidietli aplikabl tu ordineri ius, widh noh niu, tørnd, mintileeted, or daiakritikal aksented leterz, on an Iqglish vauel beesis. Dheer ar, 'auver, niu-

meroes speliq riformerz tu 'uum dhi Igglish vauel beesis iz disteestful, and 'u dezair tu sii dhi Latin or Kontinental sistem introduust. Dhohz 'u noh enithiq about Kontinental 'abits ov spiich ar aweer dhat dhis iz imposibl widhaut niumeroes slait inakiuresiz, or meni niu leterz. Ai 'av, 'auever, set miself dhi problem: tu faind a praktikal skim ov raitiq Igglish widh ordineri Rohman leterz, on a Kontinental beesis, alaiq slait inkonsistensiz. Dhi rizoelt iz dhi prezent Iurópik propohzal, which ai prosiid tu ekspleen veri briifi. Dhi 'ohl artikl biirig rita in dhi methoed soejested, dhi riider kan at woens jœj ov its printed efekt.

Loq vauelz ar diraidv from short vauelz bai ridiuplikeeshœn. Dhis iz a veri ohld aidia. Bœt, œnfortiunetli, dhi Igglish laqgwej lendz itself tu it veri badli. Ai woz eebł tu iuz it striktli in Paliotaip. In Iurópik ai iuz it laksli. Dhœs dhi Igglish valiuz ov *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u*, 'iir asiumd, ar not prisaisli dhi Latin, nor dhi Italyan, nor dhi Spanish, nor dhi French, nor dhi Joerman, nor dhi Dœch, and *œ* iz not iuzd in its Joerman sens egzaktli. (When dhi printer rœnz short ov dhi œniuzhual leter *œ*, 'ii mœst iuz *æ*, a tœrnd *e*.) Agen, nœn ov dhi peerz ov loq and short vauelz ar egzakt, and tuu vauelz ar œnpeerd. Eksepschoenz teekn tu loq *ee* mee bi remidid in tuu weez, *æz dheer vehl*, or *veil*, if dhis loq saund shud bi konsiderd properli difthoqgal. For dhis seem riizn *ou* mait bi iuzd in Igglish for *oh*. And dhiiz *ei*, *ou*, or *ehi*, *ohu*, mœst bi iuzd (at liist okeezhonal) when dhi Igglish loq vauelz hav tu bi distiqgwisht from dhi Kontinental. Oolsoh *Æ* mœst bi iuzd for Igglish *a* in *bat*, when enithiq laik Kontinental 'abits ar rigarded.

For dhi konsonants, dhi meen novelti iz dhi ins ov a tœrnd koma (') az a soebstitiut for dhi Griik *spiritus asper* tu reprizent dhi aspirit in ool keesez. In raitiq, dhis wud huk itself on tu dhi folohiq vauel. Dhis sets *h* frii for a modifaier, tu bi iuzd in its iuzhual laks maner, in *ah* (brooder dhan *aa*), *eh*, *ih* (Roeshan), *oh*, *uh* (Swiidish), *wh*, *ch*, *th*, *dh*, *sh*, *zh*. In mai Paliotaip ai emloid *h* for dhi aspirit, bœt dhis introduisez a mikstiur ov faunts. Dhi *r* iz triited az in Dimidian, dhat iz, it iz vohkal when not folohd bai a vauel, and dhi kombineeshœnz *iir*, *eer*, *ar*, or (*aar*, *oor* or *ohr*, if dezaird), *uur*, 'av dheer modifaid sensez. In plees ov *ng* ai iuz *q*, which yiirz ov ekspiiriens in Paliotaip shoh tu bi eminentli wel adapted for dhi pœrpoes. It iz, in fakt, a miir neezalizeeshœn ov dhi ordineri saund ov *q*.

Aksents kan bi iuzd az in Dimidian, dhat iz, dhi tœrnd piirioed kan bi iuzd for kapitalz, or wheer thrii leterz ov dhi seem form wud konkœr, az *bii'iq* (wheer, 'auever, a daiiiresis mait bi iuzd, az *biiq*, *baïq*, and similerli *kopiïq*, *riïtereet*, *miniushiï*, az iz kœstœmeri in soech keesez), and after silablz konteeniq *œ*, for which noh aksent iz

kaast; boet ær, er mee, az 'iir, bi iuzd (az dhi Dimidian ur, er) in aksented and œnaksented silablz respektivli. In œdher keeseez dhi iuzhual akiut aksent mark mee bi emplot, and bi rendered infriikwent bai ruul. In dhis briif peeper ai 'av seldœm iuzd eni aksent at ool. Dhi œnaksented a, o, 'av bin emplot in a doebel sens, az iz iuzhual; boet æ, oh ar tu hand, if dizaird. Ai 'av ritn fainal œnaksented -al, -an in plees ov -æl, -æn, which ai prifer, az ai duu not wish tu reez kweschoenz (-tyœnz) ov orthohipi; boet ai 'av riteend -æn for -on.

Ai veri mœch prifer a sistem ov raitiq on an Iqglisch vauel beesis, konvinst dhat it wud best sikiur dhi endz ov a Speliq Riform, and espeshali dhi transizhoen tu buks in dhi orderiari speliq. Boet ai 'av noh objekshœn tu dhi adopsœn ov a Latin beesis, provaided noh niu leterz whotever ar emplot, az in dhis sœjested Iuropik form. Dhi neem Iuropik iz a kontrakshœn ov dhi Griik form Iuropeeik, and iz emplot tu avoid dhi iuzhual form Iuropiian, and yet tu sœjest dhat dhi beesis iz not insiuler. It wud bi absoliotli neseseri tu soepliment dhis alfabet for dhi indispensabl foren wœrdz which konstantli okœr in Iqglisch. 'Ens ē-, ô ôô, û ûû, in loher-kees, mœst bi iuzd for French "miuto-gœteral e," Joerman ô, û, and French and Dœch eu, u (in kapitalz dhi iuzhual EU, OE, UE wud hav tu bi iuzd for bohth loq and short vauelz); and kh, gh for dhi gœteral konsonants. Dhi French neezal vauelz mee bi reprizented bai an adapteeshœn ov dhi Pohlish formz, a, o, e, æ, widh tœrnd apostrofi, az O, di k-œ, n a, fa, va, dû ve, (*On dit qu'un enfant vend du vin*). Wi mœst 'av sœmthiq, or wi kaant iivn took ov an eed dē ka, (*aide de camp*), or kompleen ov bii'iq afekted widh a nūi (*ennui*). Ai konklud bai raitiq dhi test paragraaf ov dhi Speliq Riform Asohsieeshon, az far az posibl in Mr. Aizak Pitman's orthohipi, in order dhat hiz tuu skiimz mee bi direktli kontraasted widh dhis; boet ai 'av bin œneebel tu analaiz hiz difthoqz ei, ou, for which ai dheerfor rait ai, au :—

"'Iir and dheer a fiu Iqglisch wœrdz mee bii faund in dhe yuuzhual orthografi, wiche liiv noh ruum for daut az tu dheer pronœnsieeshon. Boet dhis iz kwait eksepsional. Yet wi ar shuur dhat aur speliq woz orijinali fohnetik. It iz nau propohzd tu revért tu dhát prinsipel. Boet a divizhon ov opinion 'az arizen az tu dhe mohst siútabel leterz tu emploi. Dhe folohiq vershonz ov dhis steetment shoh dhe neetiur ov sœch ov dhe veerœes propohzalz oolredi meed az kud bii konviniientli printed, iich az far az woz posibel in dhe orthohepi ov its oothor. In soh short a paragraf ohnli dhe chiif points kud bii inkluded, boet dhe alfabetik loo iz jenerali kliir, and dhe ai wil bii eebel tu jœj priti wel 'wot dhe apiirans wud bii in printed buks. Meni planz involviq raadher inaksesibel taips had tu bii entairli past bai. 'Ens dhe chois meed dœz not implai a verdikt. Dhe Ekzékutiiv Komíti wil selékt sœch methodz az dhe mee thiqk rekwaair loqger iloestreeshon. Dhe Iqglisch Speliq Reform Asohsieeshon az a bodi iz not responsibel for eni wœn ov dhiiz skiimz."

ALEKSAANDER JON ELIS.

25 Argail Rohd, Kenziqtœn,
12 Janiueri, 1881.

SKEEMZ OV SPELING REFORM.

I CONSIDER dhat dhe discushon ov dhe fundamental prinsiplz and dhe detailz ov dhe vairius propoezalz for Speling Reform in dhe *Experimenter* wil be ov grait advantej in dhe prezent staj ov dhe moovment. In order to giv point and definitnes to dheez discushonz, it wil be nesenary for eech author to stait distinctly for whot purpos hiz skeem iz intended, dhe bailsis upon which it iz fraimd, and dhe meenz by which it iz propoezd to secuer dhe adopshon ov dhe skeem.

Dhe purpos for which dhe prezent skeem iz intended iz for teeching reeding and speling in scoolz and for jeneral ues, independently ov eny ultimet skeem.

Dhe bailsis upon which it iz fraimd iz dhe *prezent English* ues ov dhe Roman Alfabet, widhout referens to eny udher langgwej, or to eny former peeriod ov dhe Engglish langgwej.

Dhe meenz propoezd to secuer its adopshon iz by invieting dhe keenest discushon on every prinsipl and on every detail from Speling Reformerz, so az, by adopting such modifaishonz az may be jeneraly agreed upon, aplicaishon may be maid for dhe sancshon ov dhe Eduecaishon Department for dhe ues ov a comon sistem ov reformd speling not to be naimd after eny individual.

Dhe fundamental prinsipl iz :—

Dhe simbol for eech recogniezd sound in dhe langgwej shal be dhat leter or diegraf by which it iz reprezented ofenest in dhe curent speling, *dh* and *zh* beeing dhe only new simbolz recwierd, and dheez ar in harmony widh dhe coresponding simbolz, *th*, *sh*, for dhe relaited soundz.

For obvius reezonz, a *second* simbol iz retaind for sum ov dhe soundz in defiend pozishonz; i.e.—

k for *c* befoer *e*, *i*, and *y*, and at dhe end ov monosilablz;

y „ *i* befoer vowelz and at dhe end ov wurdz.

At dhe end ov wurdz, in formativz from dhe saim, and befoer vowelz in dhe midl ov a wurd—

ay for *ai*—pay, payer, payee, payment, payabl;

oy „ *oi*—joy, boyish, loyal, toying, joyful;

aw „ *au*—saw, sawing, sawyer, lawful;

ow „ *ou*—cow, coward, power, vowel, bowing.

Jeneral Ruel.

A vowel not foloed by a consonant haz its *long* or *naim* sound.

Speshal Aplicaishon.

1. At dhe end ov wurdz: *be*, *she*, *go*, *no*, *sho*, *my*, *by*;
2. A vowel befoer anudher vowel in dhe midl ov a wurd iz *long*; dhus—*deist*, *trial*, *dual*.

A sistem ov speling on dheez lienz, it iz submited, secuerz dhe macsimum ov advantej widh dhe minimum ov chainj. It iz eezy to print, eezy to riet, eezy to reed in print and in manuscript, eezy to teeche, and eezy for transizhon to reeding in dhe curent speling. Whot moer iz wonted?

Dhe rieter disclaimz eny credit for himself az to orijinality in dhe sujestionz heer maid. Hiz object iz to endeavor to bring into harmony dhe best and moest practical iedeaz ov dhe leeding Speling Reformerz. It iz deemd to be a far moer agreeabl task to seek for points ov agreement between Speling Reformerz dhan to emfasiez points ov diferens.

It iz pleezing to see so much agreement between Messrs. Ellis, Pitman, Fleay, Evans, and udherz, az tu dhe practical nesesity ov a reformd sistem ov Engglish Speling widhout new leterz.

Mr. Pitman and Mr. Evans hav laity proovd to demonstraishon, dhat to giv to dhe vowel leterz, *a, e, i, o, u*, dher long or Continental soundz in a sistem ov reformd speling for Engglish, wwd be impracticabl and absurd, a point long insisted upon by Mr. Ellis.

Dhe difficulty ov establishing eny corespondens in dhe *shaips* ov leterz for relaited soundz iz found to be insueperabl. Moe-st skeemz having swoloed dhe camel ov Engglish valuez, and widhout referens to eny corespondens in dhe shaips ov pairz ov leterz for pairz ov soundz, in such *consonants* az *j* and *ch*, wil not strain at dhe nat in dhe *vowel* soundz.

Mr. Fleay haz reesently cauld tiemly atenshon to a point insisted on by Prof. Max Müller sum tiem ago, to dhe efect dhat lang-gwej woz not maid for etimolajists and filolajists. Linggwists and stuedents ov comparativ filolajy can certainly taik cair ov dhemselvz in deviezing simbolz for ues in dher investigaishonz. It iz not nese-zary dhat dhe *saim simbolz* shwd be uezd in a *popular* skeem az in a sistem for linggwistic purposez, which wil only be needed by 1 in 10,000 ov dhe former.

Mr. Fleay haz aulso very properly protested against dhe too sweeping condemnaishon by sum advocaits ov Speling Reform ov dhe anomaliz ov dhe prezent speling. It haz been repeeted a thou-zand tiemz widhin dhe past thirty yeerz, dhat oenly about wun wurd in a thouzand iz spelt foneticaly in dhe curent orthografy. Dhe ecstravagans ov such a staitment may be jujd from dhe fact dhat in dhe test spesimenz prezented to dhe Skeemz Comitee such thuro-going reformerz az Mr. Pitman and Mr. Evans *retain* dhe curent speling at dhe rait ov from 150 to 300 wurdz per 1,000.

On dhe jeneral polisy ov Speling Reformers, I wwd moest hartily endors dhe wurdz ov Mr. Evans, dhat "Speling Reformerz wil hav wurk enuf to maik needful, uesful, and practical chainjez, widhout invieting opozishon by atempting unnesesary, uesles, and caprishus wunz." Aulso, "Meerly dhat aul difthongz [and vowelz?] shwd be plaist on dhe saim theoretical fwting, iz realy trivyal in comparison widh dhe consideraishon in behaaf ov retaining dhe oeld simbolz."

Az to dhe standard ov pronunsiaishon, I am dispoezd tu adopt dhe vew ov Prof. Max Müller, when he sayz, "If eny atempt wer maid to employ dhe minuet fotografy ov spoeken soundz, dhe hair-splitting machinery, in which sum ecsel, dher wwd be fifty diferent wayz ov speling Engglish, and dhe confuezhon wwd be graiter dhan it iz now." Mr. Ellis aulso telz us dhat dher ar meny diferent wayz ov pronounsing Engglish *correctly*. I wwd myself eeven suport dhe vew dhat in certain doubtful caisez dhe pronunsiaishon shwd bend to dhe speling, notably in such wurdz az *book, foot, &c.*

Widh dheez vewz, I shal be very glad to discus prinsiplz and detailz widh Mr. Evans or eny wun in dhe *Experimenter*, not in a carping or capshus spirit, but widh a sinseer dezier to ariev at sum comon agreement. It wil be nesenary, however, in order dhat discushon shwd be ov sum practical benefit, dhat eech shwd stait ecsplisitly hiz aimz and methodz, az I hav endevord to doo. It wwd be meer waist ov tiem to discus points ov pronunsiaishon at dhis staj, or misprints.

I feel widh Mr. Evans dhat it iz hy tiem speling reformerz shwd cum to dhe point, and agree upon *something*, els we shal soon becum dhe lafing-stok ov dhe enemy. For me, to wait fifty yeerz til we can get whot iz cauld "a thuro sistem," iz by far too long a rainj. I see no object in seeking to fiend whot woz dhe pronunsiaishon ov dhe ainshent Romanz or dhe Anglo-Saxonz. I wozn't dher to heer, nor can I fiend enybody to giv me pozitiv, definit informaishon dhat may be practicaly aplied to dhe problem ov Engglish Speling Reform. Whot soundz dhe vairius langgwejez ov Europe or dhe wurdld giv to dhe Roman leterz, iz a problem beyond my reech. Widh Mr. Evans, I consider we hav a big job before us to efect eny improovment whotever in Engglish speling, and let every udher tub stand on its oen botom.

Dhe preeching ov Speling Reform in eny shaip, and to eny degree, wil be to pedants a stumbling-blok, and to etimolojists foolishnes. Eeven if aul Speling Reformerz pwld togedher, dher task wwd be difficult enuf; widh divieded counselz, dhe pasiv rezistans wil be moer dhan a mach for us.

E. JONES.

4 Amberley Street, Liverpool,
14 January, 1881.

DHE YIUNION ALFABET,

KOMPAILD FROM SKIIMZ BAI SWIIT, ELIS, PITMAN, PLYARDIINI,
SOUIMZ, FLEY, EVANZ, RÆNDEL, JOUNZ, ANDRUZ, ETS.

No Niw, Tærnd, or Miutileited Taiips; No Aksent bæt dhi Akiüt.

VAUELZ.

Short—	I (Y)	E	A	O	Æ	U
(Stopt)	pity	pet	pat	pot	but	put
(Briif)	opiate	petition	patrol	potato	—	affluent
Long—	II (IY)	Æ	AA	AO	OA	UU (UW)
	kreen (key)	bear	balin	bawel	boar	boon (brew)
Difthongz—	AI (AY)	EI (EY)	OI (OY)	AU (AW)	OU (OW)	IU (IW)
	bite (buy)	vein (obey)	boil (boy)	noun (now)	soul (show)	nude (new)

KONSONANTS.

P, B, T, D, J, K, G (get), F, V, S (souse), Z, M, N, L, R, Y, W, H,
and CH, SH, NG, iich widh its moust komon pauer.

TH az in *thin*; DH az *th* in *then*; ZH az *s* in *vision*; X = *ks*.

RUULZ FOR SPELING.

1. Dhe pauerz ov dhe simpl vauel-leterz, az stopt or briif, ar detêrmind bai pozishon, chiiffy in releishon tu aksent.

2 Y iz yiuзд for simpl short *i* at dhi end ov a wærd, or befoar anædher *i*-saund; e.g. *kopy*, *kopying*, *miidyüval*; hwaíl, konvêrsly, fainal *i* iz ritn after *y*, az *skayi*, *kleyi*.

3. Dhe litl wærdz *mi*, *wi*, *dhi* (thee), *yi*, *hi*, *shi*, *bi*, *no*, *so*, *dho* (tho'), *lo!* *ho!* *O!* *yu*, *hu* (relativ), *du* (ogziliary), *tu*, *thru* (thro'), folo dhi analojy ov egzisting spelings in biying ritn widh briif vauelz, hwich exprés dhe moar ordinary ceterans ov dhe wærdz in spiich; dho scem ov dhem mey hav long vauelz hwen emfatik, az "Ask *him*, not *miy*."

4. Dhe *y* formz ov daigrafs ar employd befoar *i* in dhe midl ov a wærd, az in *thiyist*, *spontaniiyity*, *leyik* (laic), *kwayiütös* (quietus), *trayün*, *dayiütærnal*.

5. Bouth dhe *y* and dhe *w* formz ov daigrafs ar ritn at dhi end ov wærdz and befoar afiksez, az *kiy*, *kiyz*—low, lower, lowest—ply, pleyd, pleyer, pleyful—niw, niwly—dow (dough), dowy. Dhæs meny homonimz ar konviiniently distinggisht in speling; e.g. *friüz*, *friyz* (freeze, frees)—weit, weyt (wait, weight)—groun, grown (groan, —)—bruuz, bruwz (bruise, brews)—taid, tayd (tide, tied)—alawd, alawt (aloud, allowed)—yiuз, yiuз (use, yews).

6. In analojy widh dhe provizhon meid in ruul 3, and in korespondens widh abrii-veited formz in dhe komon speling, ar ritn dhe litl and jenêrally ænaksénted wærdz *ai*, *mai*, *dhai*, *dai* (I, my, thy, by); aalso *dhau* (thou).

7. Hwen dhe komponent leterz ov dhe daigrafs *ai* and *oi* ar rekwaired for sepatet saundz, dhey ar divaided dhæs—*Hiibra'izm*, *folo'ing*, *ko'insident*. Similarly mæst bi divaided okeizhonal *aai*, az in *sao'ing*, and rær *aai*, az in *solfua'ing* or *fiudu'aiz*.

8. Aksénted *ar*, or (= *aar*, *aor*), *er*, *ær*, not prsiiding vauelz, hav dhe speshal valiwz in *debár*, *abhór*, *defér*, *demæ'r*, and dhi *r* iz dæbld befoar vauel afiksez, az in *debarring*.

9. Dhe konsonant daigrafs ar, hwen nesenary, divaided in dhe seim wey az dhe vauel daigrafs; e.g. *nait hud*, *ad'hiir*, *mis'hap*, *en'greiv* (*n* biying dhe dental neizal).

10. NG (not *n*) iz yiuзд for dhe gæteral neizal befoar *k* or *g* komênsing anædher silabl, az in *angk'r*, *anggr*.

11. NK in wær silabl iz ekwivalent tu *ngk*, az in *bink*, *banker*.

12. F iz yiuзд for *ks* in dhe priifks *ex* befoar konsonants, az *exkleim*, *excheker*.

REMARKS ON "YIUNION" SPELLING.

Dhe speshal objekt saot in dhis speling iz tu kombain, az far as praktikabl, familiar Ingglisch orthografik formz widh a restoreishon ov dhe Latin vauel-valiwz, bai miinz ov woen simpl and regiular stail ov noteishon, adapted tu expres dhe resiivd pronœnsieishon ov dhe dey, and in kiiping widh dhe jeneral employment ov Rouman leterz thruant dhe werld. Hithertu dhe moar prominent, or at liist moar praktikal and wœrkabl Ingglisch orthografik skiimz, hav biin freimd aidher on a naro aplikeishon ov Latin valiwz tu an Italian-laik stail ov speling, or on hwot mey bi terind a braod yius ov simbolz faund in dhi estâblisht orthografy az parshaly ko-insident widh (dho not reprezênting) niw saundz devêlopt sins dhe noteishon woz setld.

Hens a divizhon ov Speling Refôrmerz intu tuw sekshonz, hwich it iz thaot mey bi draon tugêdher bai a skiim, dhat puts dhe rait tipikal vauel-sain in pleis ov dhe rong woen in *kij*, *pley*, *druw*, etc., and yet reteinz dhe "glaid" simbol, konsîderd bai eminent aothoritiz tu bi yiusful, or iivn nesenary. Bai dhœs prezêrving dhe konsonant-laik finish tu simbolz for aur long vauel-saundz, dhe distinktiv form and individuality ov meny wœrdz iz at wœns renderd apœrent, hwail divêrs saundz, az in "dew, drew," ar shown bai dhe simpl introdekshon ov dhe rait vauel-sain, az in *diw*, *druw*.

Tu akomplish dhœs a kompliit and efektiual renoveishon ov aur orthografy, it haz biin nesenary tu dispêus widh daigrafs laik *ee*, *oo*, hwich hav bekœ'm irrezistibly sœjestiv ov serten saundz widhaut biying aveilabl az jeneral reprezentativz ov dhœm,—tu restoar tu dhær proper fœnkshonz sœm indispensabl daigrafs, az *ai*, *au*,—tu introduús dhe (in Inglish) niw daigrafs *ii*, *uu*, formd on dhe seim prinsipl az dhi ould *ee*, *oo*,—and tu yiuz *æ* for moar analitikal, bœt les aveilabl *ea*. Dhœs a riialy fonetik and intermiidial speling haz biin prodiúst, iizy tu riid or rait, and printed widhaut speshal taips.

Test Paragraf ov dhe Speling Refôrme Asousieishon.

Hiir and dhær a fiw Ingglisch wœrdz mey bi faund in dhe yiuzhual orthografy, hwich liiv no ruum for daut az tu dhær pronœnsieishon. Bœt dhis iz kwait eksepsional. Yet wi ar shuur dhat aur speling woz orjinally fonetik. It iz naw propouzd tu revêrt tu dhat prinsipl. Bœt a divizhon ov opinion haz arizn az tu dhe moust siutabl leterz tu employ. Dhe foloing vershonz ov dhis steitment show dhe neitiur ov sœch ov dhe vœriœs propouzalz aolrêdy meid az kud bi konviiniently printed, iich az far az woz posibl in dhi orthouepý ov its aother. In so short a paragraf ounly dhe chiif points kud bi inkluded, bœt dhi alfabetik lao iz jœneraly kliir, and dhi ay wil bi eibl tu joej prity wel hwot dhi apiirans wud bi in printed buks. Meny planz invólving raadher inaksesibl taips had tu bi entairly past bai. Hens dhe chois meid dœz not implay a verdikt. Dhi Egzekiutiv Komítý wil selêkt sœch methodz az dhey mey think rekwaír longgœr ilœstreishon. Dhi Ingglisch Speling Refôrme Asousieishon az a body iz not responsibl for euy woen ov dhiiz skiimz.

CONCILIATOR.

THE
SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

(Not issued by the English Spelling Reform Association.)

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QUESTIONZ,

SUBMITTED TO SPELING REFORMERZ BY E. JONES,

4 Amberley Street, Liverpool.

ENY repliez to dhe foloing cwestionz, widh eny remarks on dhe subject ov dhem, sent to dhe abuv adres, wil be thankfully reseevd.

Dhe Simbolz Th, Dh.

1. Iz dher eny beter practical method ov diferenshiaiting dhe soundz ov *th* in *thin*, *then*, dhan by adopting *th*, *dh*—*thin*, *dhen*?

It iz claimd for *dh*, dhat it iz *distinctiv*, *sujestiv*, *eezy to print*, *eezy to riet*, *eezy to reed* in print and in manuscript.

Dhe *oenly* objecshon to it iz dhe “look ov dhe thing.” But duz not dhe *saim* objecshon aply, widh *eecwal* or widh *graiter* fors, to eny udher method sugested, togedher widh meny udher objecshonz *in adishon*?

Dhe Simbol for dhe Vowel in Put.

2. Iz dher eny beter practical simbol for dhe vowel sound in *put* dhan *w*? (Pwt, shwd, cwd, &c.)

It iz held dhat dhe vowel sound in *put* and dhe first sound in *we* ar iedential, or very neerly so, dhe diferens beeing dhat in *put*=*pwt* a *consonant* sound foloez, and in *we* a *vowel* sound foloez, dhe too soundz in dhe later beeing comprest into wun uterans by a singgl emishon ov breth.

Dhe French *oui*, *ouest*, *pour*, ar very neerly ecwivalent in sound to *we*, *west*, *poor*; and in Welsh dhe *saim* leter *w* iz uezd for dhis sound whedher foloed by a consonant or a vowel; e.g. *gwn*, *gwr*—*gwin*, *gwir*. In a similar way dhe sound ov *y* in *yard*, *yam*, *yon*, *yell*, iz iedential widh *i* in *pon-iard*, *Will-iam*, *pin-ion*, *span-iel*. It iz cuerius to noet dhat dhe Jerman *jahr*, Welsh *iar*, and Eng. *yar-d* ar iedential in sound, dho eech langgwej haz its diferent simbol.

Continental Values for Vowels.

3. Is it practical to give to the vowel letters *a, e, i, o, u* their long or Continental soundz, as in *alms, fête, machine, gold, pool*, in a system or reformed spelling for English?

The effect of carrying out the Continental values for the vowels, in the test cases of the Skeemz Committee would be to leave 5 words only in their present spelling—i.e. *no, most, far, so, past*—every word of the 186 words being altered in their spelling, except the five words above given. (See Mr. Pagliardini's scheme.)

The clashing of meanings on the Continental plan would be very confusing. Thus—peep would be pip; deep, dip; sleep, slip; sheep, ship; feet, fit; seen, sin; pain, pen; main, men; poop, pup; room, run; boon, bun, &c. &c.

4. What advantage is it to the "forener," or to anybody, to adopt a *professedly* Continental basis, as in Mr. Pitman's scheme and sum up, which in *reality* gives the English soundz to the vowel letters *a, e, i, o, u*?

Thus Mr. Pitman gives to these letters, not their *long* or Continental soundz, but their *short* or English soundz, and for the Continental soundz proper he gives a set of new letters said to correspond in shape with the shapes of the letters for the corresponding short vowels. Is not this a contradiction?

New Letters.

Nobody objects to new letters in *theory*, and yet there are few who do not feel that the great practical difficulties and inconveniences in the way of their adoption.

5. Would it not be a heavy price to pay for the theoretical advantage of New Letters, to see the following constantly recurring little words, which are perfectly phonetic and consistent as they stand, disfigured so as to be scarcely recognisable by the substitution of two new letters in each for the present familiar digraphs?

Three, sheep, sheet, beech, speech, teeth, faith, chain, thing, thaw, length, strength, tooth, chair, &c.

Practically, therefore, the advantage is altogether on the side of the existing digraphs, as against new letters. For *Teeching*, digraphs are better than new letters, because teachers are all familiar with these combinations and their power. For transition to the common orthography, which must be effected in all public schools until phonetic spelling becomes general, digraphs are vastly preferable.

In Welsh, which has the most phonetic and consistent orthography of any language in Europe, there are seven consonant digraphs—*ch, dd, ff, ll, ng, ph, th*. No practical difficulty is felt either in *Printing, Teeching*, or *Rieting*, and everybody can read. In German, with many digraphs, the same is the case.

The Symbol for Long i in "Tried."

For this sound the best available symbol is *ie*—

1. Because this is the universal symbol for this sound in inflections, as *cried, applied, denied*.

2. Becauz until now dhe elements ov dhis difthongz ar debaitabl and debaited points.

3. Becauz no reezon haz yet been given why *vowel* difthongz shwd be ecsprest by dher elements, and not consonant difthongz, az *j*, *ch*.

MR. JONES'S SPELLING.

To the Conductor of the "Spelling Experimenter."

Sir,—Being an admirer of Mr. E. Jones's zeal in the cause of Spelling Reform, of his endeavours to give a practical rather than a theoretical direction to the movement, and even of his long persistence in advocating substantially the same style of spelling, I have sometimes felt scandalized at your rather cavalier way of treating this eminent reformer. But I feel even more disquieted when some phonetic friends of mine, who bow to Bell, elevate Ellis, or swear by Sweet, describe Mr. Jones's spelling as the long since exploded scheme of an American lady, which she has herself abandoned as impracticable, and which my said friends insist will only work in the hands of a person that has the selection of his own words. They pretend that Mr. Jones cannot consistently and tolerably write, according to his system, a number of sentences which they have constructed in order to test it, and which they declare the old orthography intelligibly represents to any reader of it. Not being able myself to demonstrate the invalidity of such aspersions, probably through being unacquainted with the latent resources of Mr. Jones's system, I send you a sufficient sample of the sentences, for insertion in your periodical, in order to give that gentleman a public opportunity of silencing his critics.

—Yours, &c., FIAT EXPERIMENTUM.

Sample of Test Sentences referred to above.

The cook could not have put good sugar in the pudding.—Sucty Christmas pudding and spiced meats are not quite the diet suited for weakly digestions.—A rural policeman is usually more mindful for the security of the squire's hares than for that of a cottier's pullets.—In Germany the Jews are now injudiciously persecuted as an alien race exercising a malign influence on society.—A sower is often sore vexed, as he sees the birds seize his seed, and soar away with it.—Yesterday the highest-priced articles experienced by far the readiest sale in the bazaar.—The tight-rope dancer quietly exhibited her great feat with the dexterity acquired by nightly experience.—No ancient poet ever wrote such poems as "I'm afloat on the Ocean Wave," or "Home, sweet Home."—The requiem was performed in slower time than that denoted in the composer's score.—Mohammed admitted only males within the pale of his religion.—The woman would not use the wool of the two ewes which the wolf slew in the wood.—The Prince of Wales is the son and heir of a potentate ruling over a mightier empire than that of ancient Rome.—Many occupiers of Irish land aspire to the happier condition of downright proprietorship.—Napoleon III. was a hale man when he began to reign; but ere his overthrow he had become a weakly invalid.—The rowers of the winning boat reached the goal amid a roar, that poured forth like a roll of thunder from their recently disquieted, but now delighted admirers on the shore.—Adam was the first made of the human race, and Eve the second.—Neuralgia is only a new name for an old nuisance.—The sapient attorney and his new client improved their incipient acquaintance in a quiet way over a pint of light wine.—The spires of our mighty cathedrals testify to the piety of affluent founders amid the rude society of medieval times.—Auctioneers and valuers find profit in other people's failures.—If thou subduest thy passions, thou wilt exhibit truer grandeur than one who has reduced a nation to servitude.—Geographical explorers and scientific inquirers, as well as the followers of commerce, are now busier than their predecessors in earlier times.—The direr Job's affliction grew, and the sorer his suffering, the purer became his resignation, and the surer his faith.—If a cabman charges higher than his lawful hire, the hirer can prosecute him.—The good man both goeth the way he knoweth to be right, and showeth it to others.—Sloth groweth apace, and its growth only rendereth its victim less able and more loath to resist it.—One man despises, exposes, and abuses what another prizes, proposes, and diffuses.—Exploded fallacies are derided even by those whom they once deluded.

“APPROXIMATION” SPELLING.

To the Conductor of the “Spelling Experimenter”

DEAR SIR,—A few weeks ago I sent to Mr. Pitman my version of the specimen paragraph given out by the English Spelling Reform Association, together with a short explanation of my system of spelling (see *Phonetic Journal*, 29 January, 1881). I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following somewhat simplified rendering in your valuable periodical. While preserving the characteristic features of my Approximation Scheme as given in the *Phonetic Journal*, viz. the three semivowels *y* (or *j*), *w*, and *a* (respectively corresponding to Continental *i*, *u*, and *a*), and the two *spiritus* borrowed from the Greek alphabet,—I use only one sign, *ə* (or, if you like better, *v*), for accented *v* as well as unaccented *ə*; and instead of *p*, *ð*, and *s*, *z* with a superscribed “*v*” (replaced in the *Phonetic Journal* by the corresponding four new types of Mr. Pitman’s alphabet), I propose *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, as also *n*, for *ng* in “sing,” thus making a turned apostrophe (in writing, a loop below the line), or one of the semivowel-signs, play the part of your “modifier” or “*h*”.

Specimen of Old-letter “Approximation” Spelling.

‘Iar ən d,ear ə fjuw ‘In,glis, wədz mej bi fəwnd in d,ə juwz,uəl
oat,ogræfi, ‘wits, lijv now ruwm fə dəwt æz tə d,ea prənənsjejs,ən.
Bət d,is iz kwæt ikseps,ənəl. Jet wi ə s,ua d,ət əwΔ spelin, wəz
oridz,inəli fonetik. ‘It iz nəw prəpowzd tə rivaət tə d,æt prinsipəl.
Bət ə diviz,ən əv əpinjən əz ərizən æz tə d,ə mowst sjuwtebəl letəz
tu imploj. D,ə foloin, vəs,ənz əv d,is stejtmənt s,ow d,ə nejts,ər
əv sɛts, əv d,ə veərjəs prəpowzəlz olredi mejd əz kud bi kənvij-
njəntli printid, ‘ijts, əz faar əz wəz posəbəl ‘in d,i oat,owipi əv its
‘oat,ə. ‘In sow s,oat ə pæregraaƿ ‘ownli d,e ts,ijf pojnɛts kəd bij
inkludid, bət d,i ælfəbetik loΔ iz dz,ənreli kliΔ, ‘ən d,i əj əl bi ‘ejbəl
tə dz,ədz, priti wel ‘wot d,i əpiarəns əd bij in printid buks. Meni
plənz involvin, raad,ər inəksesəbəl tɛjps ‘əd tə bi intəjəli paaɛt bɛj.
‘Ens d,ə ts,ojs mejd dəz ənt impləj ə vɛədikt. D,i igzekjutiv kəmiti
əl silekt sɛts, mɛt,ədz əz d,ɛj mej t,in,k rikwɔjΔ long,ər iləstrejs,ən.
D,i ‘In,glis, spelin, rifoam ‘əsows,jɛjs,ən əz ə bɔdi iz not risponsəbəl
fər eni wən əv d,i,jz skijmz.

Yours very truly,

Wiesbaden, 5 Feb. 1881.

WILHELM VIETOR.

[In sending a prunf tu Dr. Vietor, wi exprést dhi opinion, dhat, dho hiz speling
reprézénted a raadher koloukwial and in soem respékts afékted pronensieishon, and
dho dhe stail ov noteishon wud skærslɔ bi akseptabl tu Ingglisshmen, yet wi konsidərd
dhe skiim an eksələnt wɛn fər iləstreiting Ingglissh spiich tu Tiutonik or Skandineivian
stüdənts, hwail dhe leter ov dhe kɔrɛnt speling wud niutralaiz eny laksity in dhi

orthonepy adopted. Tu dhiiz obzerveishonz, az wel az tu sem ædherz, dhe lerned and eibl Doktor retærnd a replay from hwich wi ar permitted tu transleit and pæblish dhe foloing:—

“Dho ai atentivly red yuur artikl æpôn ‘Ingglisch Long Vanel-saundz’ at dhe taim ov its apiirans, and faund in it mœch dhat woz niw, yet ai woz not konshæs, in konstrækting mai ‘Aproksimeishon’ Speling, dhat ai had dhær aolrédy met widh weerd-formz laik *ky*, *prey*, etc., az wel az *bear*, *haaf*. It iz singgiular dhat ai hapnd tu hit æpôn dhe seim sain az yuw chouz for dhe therd semivanel. Ai ferst trayd ‘æ, ə, ɔ,’ befoar ai desaided on dhe moar konviiniently-ritn ‘A’ (a) az a simbol for ænsilabik *a*, and reteind ‘ə’ in dhe seim sens in hwich Mr. Sweet yiuzez it. Ai, howéver, agén deklær explyisitly, dhat, nekst tu Ellis and Sweet, ai hav tu thank yuw for a beter ænderstanding ov dhe releishonship ov Ingglisch saundz, and dhat thru yuur ekselent raitingz in dhe *Fonetik Jærnal* ai ferst bekeim kliir æpôn dhi Ingglisch difthongz and so-kaold long vanelz. . . .

“‘Yiunion Speling’ immiidietly pliizd mi very mœch. Aolrédy dhi aidia had okæ’rd tu miy tu endévör tu efékt a rekonsilieishon ov væries sistemz. If yuur ‘Yiunion’ orthografy wer introdriúst, very mœch wud bi achiivd. Ai wud wilingly sakrifais for it mai ‘Aproksimeishon’ meikshift sistem. With tærnd leterz and dhi invérted apostrofy, nœthing in *errest* kan bi koménst. Dhey ounly show dhe pleizez *hwær niw leterz ar indispensabl* (unentbehrlich), hwen wæns a strict fonetik raiting haz biin introdriúst, beist on dhe prinsipl, ‘For every saund wæn simbol.’

“Ov æ for ə ai aolso thaot, bæst woz afreid dhat it wud sæjést tuw greit an aproksimeishon tu Jerman *ö* or *oe*. In mai litl ‘Englische Schulgrammatik’ (Leipzig, Teubner, 1879)—konsérning hwich Profésor Sayce rout: ‘Ai wish wiy had haaf az gud an introdækshon tu dhe stedy ov Jerman az yuw hav givn tu yuur kentrymen for dhe stedy ov Ingglisch’), ai reprezént dhe saund in kwestion bai *ö*—dhát iz, oupn *ö*. Ai aolso rait dhær *ai* (or raadher *âi*) for *i* in *like*, and *âu* for *ou* in *foul*. Bai *loa* ai dount miin dhe vælgar *lor* widh haaf-trild (halb-‘gerollten’) *r*, bæst simply *lo* + dhe semivanel ov *a*. Similarly, for *far* ai rait befoar a konsonant *faa*, bæst befoar a vanel *faar*.”]

YIUNION SPELING.

LETER ADRE’ST TU DHI EDITER OV DHE “FONETIK JÆRNAL.”

DIRE SER,—Ai shud bi an eksepshon amœng aol dhouz personz hu ar expériméting toardz dhe prodekshon ov a gud wærkabl fonetik speling for aur langgwej, if ai did not sæmtainz cheinj mai viwz regárding dhe moust expiident maner ov simbolaizing serten saundz, espeshaly hwen endeavoring tu dispéns widh dhi asistans ov niw leterz. Az ai am awawedly an “expérimenter” in mai oun litl siirial, ai hav no niid tu apolojaiz tu its riiderz for eny cheinjez ov noteishon ai mey introdriús in its peijez; bæst sins in yuur Jærnal ai hav advoketed sæm methodz ov noteishon hwich ai naw think mey not bi dhe moust eféktiv, or at liist dhe moust konviinient or ekonomikal widh referens tu dhe reoarsez at kománd, ai ow sæm explaneishon tu yuursélf and tu yuur riiderz.

In dhe ferst pleis, ai hav biin drivn tu dhe konkluzhon dhat a professedly ould-leter speling shud konfain itself æbsolintly tu ould taips, bekaoz dhi introdækshon ov iivn túw or thriy niw literal formz prevénta rriprodekshon in an ordinary printing-offs az eféktually az dhe ful komplement ov niw leterz wud dúw. Ai hav had expiriens ov dhis in siying atémpts tu rriprodriús, in Ingglisch, Amerikan, or Jerman piiriodikalz, noteishonz ov mai oun involving dhe yius ov niw taips. Mai niw formz biying inadekwetly reprezénted, prejuidis woz dautles eksaited agénst dhe propouzd speling hwær nœn mait ædherwaiz hav biin felt. Ai wish tu avoid dhis for dhe futiur, bai yiuizing a noteishon dhat kan bi printed enyhæwær widh komou taips. Dhis iz dœn bai dhi Ingglisch valiu skuul ov fonetishanz, hu dhæs hav dhi advantej, az regárdz taipografikal práktikábilty, in puting dheir skiimz befoar dhe pæblik. Dhe konvikshon haz grown æpôn miy, dhat

it kan aolso bi dœn on dhe prinsipl ov orijinal and jeneral valiuiz, widhaut rezórtung tu eny eksentrik yius ov leterz—az *c* for *ch*, *q* for *ng*, *x* for *sh*, *z* for *th*, ets.—and dhat it kan bi dœn aol dhe beter and moar eféktually bai avoiding seuch pekiuliaritiz.

At dhe klouz ov last yiir, hwen yuw wer in Lændon, ai tœuld yu dhat ai inténded tu giv œp dhe form “*v*,” and tu revért tu “*œ*,” hwich ai had yiuзд in a skiiim yiirz agow (az mey bi siin on dhe last peij ov mai “*Ply*”). Mai expiiriens haz biin, dhat “*v*,” laik mai œdher devals, “*i*” (in “*ih*”), iz not a sæfishently distinktiv form, espeshaly in smaol taip, and dhat it iz moar satisfaktory tu dhi orthografer dhan helpfuл tu dhe riider; hwail ai faund dhe taim and kær rekward tu meik a soeplay for eny faunt moar dhan it woz laikly ordinary printerz wud or kud devóut tu dhe task. It mey bi wœrth hwail tu menshon, az an ekzemplifikeishon, dhat dhi editör ov a foren piiriodikal sent tu miy for sæm ov dhe taips, tu yiuзд in giving spesimenz ov mai speling; bœt az Ingglish taip wud not mach hiz samplz in hayt or saiz, ai geiv direkshon haw tu meik dhe formz “*U*, *v*” from “*D*, *p*.” Neverdhelæs, a tærnd leter woz yiuзд az hwot ai konsiderd an œnsatisfaktory sebstitiut.

Az regárdz “*æ*” and “*œ*” (dhe túw sainz mey az wel bi konsiderd dhœs in kon-jœnkshon, az niirly dhe seim remærks ar aplikabl tu bouth), ai mey stœt, for dhi informeshon ov dhœuz not akweinted widh dhe fakt, dhat dhiiz ar not properly Latin forniz at aol, and ar naw diskárded az barbarizmz from skolarly riiprints ov dhe Latin klasiks. Dhey hav for eijez biin yiuзд, and wer probably oriinally dezaind, tu reprezént túw Tíutonik and Skandineivian vauel-saundz, wœn ov hwich iz dhat in “*bear*,” and dhe œdher very niirly dhat in “*but*” or “*burn*.” In “*bær*” wi shud restoar dhe Sakson simbol, and in “*beern*” wi shud expræs a mikst vauel betwiin dhœuz in “*net*, not” bai az sejestiv a sain az kud wel bi devalzd. Dhis simbol haz biin adópted for dhe saund in kwestion bai Mr. Ellis in hiz “*Iuropik Alfabet*,” and Mr. Sweet apruuvz ov it az a praktikal sebstitiut for hiz “*ø*,” widh hwich it iz vertiually inter-heinjabl in sæm ov hiz nashonal Braod Roumik noteishonz. Mr. Cayley aolso haz rekomended it in dhe *Fonetik Journal*. Hiir, ai think, iz sæfishent aothority for yíutlaizang dhis ould and everyhwær ekzisting taip, instêd ov introduúsing eny niw form.

Bœt a moar important fíitiur in dhis stail ov speling dhan dhe miir sebstitiushon ov an aveiabl and distinktiv ould for a les servisabl niw form, iz dhe yius ov *ai*, *au* for dhe difthongz in “*file*, *foul*,” and ov *ei*, *ou* for dhe vauel-saundz in “*veil*, *soul*.” In dhis areinjment ov noteishon, ai sakrifaiiz mai oun predilekshon, for ai woz thœroly in earnest in seþórtung dhe Founotipik yius ov *ei*, *ou* (az in “*eis*-hous”). Rekognaizang dhe túw respektiv inishal elements ov dhiiz difthongz tu bi dhe mikst vauelz *e*, *œ* (az in “*fern*, *burn*”), klously releited tu dhe paralel kliir vauelz *e*, *o*, ai woz persweided it woz beter tu rait dhe difthongz severaly bai dhiiz later, in dhe familiar daigrafs *ei*, *ou*, dhan aidher tu introduús seœh sainz az *vi*, *œu*, or tu adópt dhe tipikal *ai*, *au*. Bœt severál konsidereishonz hav sius konvínst mi ov dhe inœxpíidiensy ov dhœs aplaying dhe daigrafs *ei*, *ou*.

Ferst, ai mœst aknœlej dhat mai oun ould-fashond Ingglish pronœnsieishon ov dhiiz túw difthongz iz bekœming raadher antikweited amœng bouth Ingglish and Amerikan spiikerz in Lændon, and dhat saundz mœœh niirer dhe Kontinental *ai*, *au* ar jeneraly yiuзд in polait sosaety bai aol bœt dhi elderly. Dhe naturali tendensy ov dhiiz difthongz, hwich orjineited in a miir sœkseshon ov dhe naro *i* and *u* tu dhe waid *i* and *u* respektivly (az *biind*, *bũund*), woz tu beka’m dileited in dheir inishal elements, œntí in bouth keisœz a fainal rest iz meid on dhe oupn saund *a*. Bœt, independently ov seœh cheinj ov pronœnsieishon, ai du not faind dhat iivn tu Ingglish piijpl *ei* iz az sejestiv az *ai* ov dhe wœn difthonggal saund; hwail forenerz tel mi dhat *ei*, *ou* ar not aprii-shiabl bai dhœm az yiuзд in Fonetipy, and raadher sejest dhe vauel-saundz in “*bail*, *bowl*.” Dhe preferens for *ai* az an efektiv reprezenteishon ov dhe difthong in “*fine*” iz evínst bai Jermanz az wel az bai Italianz, bouth ignoaring eny œsenshal diferens betwiin Kontinental *ai* and aur Ingglish difthong. Wi aolso faind Jerman fonetik raiterz aidéntifaying dheir ould “*ei*” and “*ai*” œnder dhe wœn simbol *ai* in refórmd orthografiz (distinkshon betwiin dhœm having siist tu bi jeneral or imperativ); so dhat wi ar luuzing aur chiif Kontinental seþórt for *ei*. Fœrdher, if wi dezair tu fit our langgweij for yiu-niversal kerensy (hwich dœz not invól exklusiv prevalens), wi mœst bi kontént tu yiuзд for aur vauel-saundz a braod praktikal noteishon everyhwær sejestiv ov *intéijihl* pronœnsieishon, and tu rait dhe jeneral tipikal difthong-sainz in *bait*, *baut* (bite, bout), az wi du dhe tipikal vauel-sain *a* in *bat*, *batlion*, pronœnsing aur oun wey, and living forenerz tu pronœns dhœirz, if œnwíling or œneibl tu lœrn aurz. Hwot iz important,

from an internashonal point ov viw, iz dhat moust Yiuropiianz dhat yiuз Rouman leterz wud pronauns *bait*, *baut* intélíjibly for "bite, bout," hwæráz dhey wud æter *beil*, *bout* moar laik aur wærdz "bate (bait), boat."

If, dherfor, wi siik for rízonably permanent and waidly intélíjibl noteishon, it wud bi wel tu regárd dhe tendensy ov prezent pronsenseishon bouth in dhis kæntry and in Amerika, and tu indikeit tu forenerz tipikal aidentitty ov saund, instéd ov traying tu mark spesifik variety ov æterans. Bekaoz wi rait *ai*, *au*, it dæz not folo dhat wi inténd dhe ful Italian *a* tu bi pronaunst in dhiiz túw difthongz, eny moar dhan in dhe wærd "Italian" itsélf. If piipl objékt tu dhe normal *a*, dhey hav ounly tu pronauns dhe seim *a* at dhe begínning az at dhi end ov *aiota* (iota), and dheir pronsenseishon wil yet remein thæroly Ingglísh. In mai oun analisis ov dhe túw difthongz, ai tuk *e* in "fern" az dhi inishal element ov wæn, and *u* in "burn" az dhát ov dhi ædher. Mr. Sweet dæz vértíually dhe seim in hiz presais and saientífik Naro Roumik noteishon, in hwích hi raita "ehh, ehaw (= *ei*, *æu* niirly); bæst stil hi thinks *ai*, *au* dhe proper braod and praktikal noteishon. Mr. Ellis, tuw, hwail steiting in hiz Dimidian pamflet dhat *u* in "but" iz dhi inishal element in hiz pronsenseishon ov "isle, owl," yet konsiderz it expídiént tu yiuз *ai*, *au* in hiz Yiuropik alfabet. Hwen dhiiz túw eminent aothoritiz agriy so very niirly in dheir saientífik analisis ov dhe difthongs in kwestion, and færdher, in raiting widh jeneral vauel-valíuz, agriy tu reprezént dhe saundz konvenshonaly bai dhe tipikal sainz *ai*, *au*, it apiirz tu miy dhat in dhis mater dheir yíunaidet jæmènt mait wel bi alawd tu preveil. Yuur oun viw ov dhiiz difthongz iz dautles korékt, dhat bouth mey bi intélíjibly and inofensivly pronaunst widh very briif [aksénted] *a*, *e*, *æ*, *o*, or *æ* az dhe inishal element, respektívy folo'd bai raadher prolongd [bæt ænaksénted] *i* or *u*; bæst if a chaild or a forener hapnd tu dwel on dhi inishal element, in lèrning a niw wærd, ai think *ai*, *au* wud sæjést dhe moust intélíjibl and liist ofensiv æterans

Dher iz anædher strong rízon hway wi shud employ *ai*, *au* for dhe túw difthongz in "ice house,"—neimly, dhat in ould-leter fonetiks wi wont *ei*, *ou* for dhe vauelz (or difthongz) in "sail, soul." Mr. Sweet and væries ædher Ingglísh or foren fonolójists konsider dhiiz Ingglísh saundz tu bi cændautedly difthonggal (dhi inishal elements ov dhe kompaundz biying hiir prolongd, and dhe fainal wænz meid very briif, az "vèil, sòil," pronaunst in wæn silabl); hwail Mr. Ellis and ædherz préfér tu regárd dhem az monofthonggal. Bæt, laik aol aur orthouepists for dhe last hændred yíirz, dhe later jentlman iz oblajd tu aknólej, if ounly tu deprekeit, dhi prevalens, in resívið Ingglísh spiich, ov dhi difthonggal pronsenseishon ov dhiiz túw saundz. In hiz "Pronsenseishon for Singerz," hi repíits, in meny diferent konekshonz, dhat French, Jerman, or Italian long *e* and long *o* ar tu bi pronaunst az simpl vauelz, and not az in Ingglísh, widh dhe vanishing *i* or *u*. Hi sez aolso dhat in hiz "Iuropik" spelíng *ei* and *ou* wud bi neserary (instéd ov hiz *ee* and *oh*) tu reprezént Ingglísh pronsenseishon tu forenerz; hwail it mey perhåps bi remárkt widhaut indiskreshon dhat Mr. Ellis, laik ædher Ingglíshmen, komonly yiuzez dhe difthonggal saundz in spiiking. Sæch konsidereishonz az dhiiz revaiv mai oun former noshon, dhat in ould-leter fonetiks wi mey bi alawd, if wi ar not oblajd, tu teik advantej ov long-prevalent idíomatik pronsenseishonz in dis-pouzing ov dhe skanty miinz ov noteishon at aur kománd. It iz admítet bai aol, dhat dhe noteishon in "vein, mould" iz efektiv, if not indispensabl, for forenerz; and it iz wærth siirices konsidereishon hwedher *ei*, *ou* (espesahly widh *ey*, *ow* az fainal sainz) wud not bi dhe moust konvinient and liist objekshonabl daigrafik noteishon tu Ingglísh piipl. It apiirz tu miy dhat *ei* (*ey*) iz dhe very simbol bai miinz ov hwích tu særmaut dhe greit difíkeltý ov liiding Ingglíshmen tu an *e*-noteishon ov dhe vauel-saund herd in "male, sail, veil, prey;" hwail *ou* (*ow*) iz preferabl tu *oa*, and inkomparably siupírior tu disilabik *oe*, for dhe vauel-saund in "hole, goal, soul, show." If dhe jeneral and tipikal sainz *ai*, *au* ar adóptet in dhe Fonetik Alfabet (az hiir yiuзд), *ei*, *ou* wil bi left for dis-pouzal in ould-leter fonetiks; and dhæs dhi ounly saundz about hwích dher iz eny praktikal difíkeltý in a daigrafik alfabet wil bi provided widh sainz. Iivn dhouz personz hu insíst moust strongly on dhe monofthonjik neitiur ov dhiiz saundz wud expíriens no difíkeltý in riiding *peil*, *poul* (for "pale, pole") widh dhe seim vauelz dhat dhey naw yiuз in "veil, soul."

Ai hav not dhe slaitest dezair or intenshon tu ræn kaunter tu Fonotipy; bæst ai wish dhe sistem put æpón dhe best posibl futing for dhe futiur expreshon ov aur tæng tu aur oun kæntrymen, tu aur Amerikan kínzmen, and tu foren lernerz. Sæmhwot expensiv and ænpalatabl expíriens haz konvínst mi dhat niw leterz kanot bi meid aut ov ould

wœnz bai pleising litl marks ouver or cœnder, befoar or after dhem, and haz taot mi dhat in ould-taip reprezenteishon dhe adishonal simbolz rekward for vauelz, laik dhonz for konsonants, mœst bi daigrafik. A doted *e* (*.e* or *e'*) wil no moar duw for yuur *e* dhan a markt *e* (*s'* or *s.*) wud for yuur *f*; bet dhe wœn mait bi reprœzœnted bai *ei* az wel az dhi œdher iz bai *st*. Ould-leter fonotipy mœst bi kompœrativly bœlly and klœmzy (dho bai no miinz moar so dhan dhe kœrent orthografy), and mœst not œtœmpt tu raival the kompœktnes and niitnes ov niw-leter noteishon. Ai konsiiv, tuw, dhat, in fulfiling dhe tœnkshon ov liiding tu a moar biutiful, ekonomik, and konsistent niw-leter sistem, it mey bi beter for dhe ould-leter meikshift tu retein a regiuleited diupliket 'reprezenteishon ov dhe long vauelz and difthongz, in order, not ounly tu konsilieit dhe prejuidis ov dhi ay, bet matiiraly tu help dhi ordinary riider, bai prezœrving dhe jœneral apiirans ov wœrdz az far az mey bi konsistent widh fonetik sœrteny. Ai siy no riizon hwotœver hway *aa*, *ei* (*œ*), *ii*, *ao*, *ou* (*oa*), *uu*, widh *y* and *w* variœtiz ov dhi *i* and *u* formz, shud not bi rekognœizd az semifonetik ekwivalents ov dhe siks niw leterz for dhe long vauelz. Bet ai am bai no miinz inklaidd tu insist on dhe *y* and *w* diuplikets. Ai ounly sebmœt dhat dhey ar praktikaly very helpful tu riiderz ov dhe komon speling, az ai hav faund bai aktiual expiirœns; and ai prezium dhat dhey wud tend tu konsilieit "Ingghlish-valiu" reformœr tu œksœpt a speling faunded on oriijinal and jœneral valiuz.

For komparison, hauœver, ai rait widhaunt dhe terminal diuplikets in meiking a flu konklundng remœrks œpœn a kompœrativly trivial mater ov orthœuepi—dhi omishon ov dhe vauel from dhi obskiur terminal silablz *el*, *en* (az dhei ar ritn in Fonotipi). Ai hav no fansi for dhiiz œnvoukalaizd silablz, and shud prefœr (œksœpt perhœps in polisilablz) tu rait *el*, *en*; bet ai am geting tu think dhat dhe kœrent ov filling in dhi œdher direkshon iz tuu strong for œs hiir. Moust orthografik skiim-meikerz œmit dhe vauel, and dhe Filolojikali Sœsœiti haz dœn so œolso in its veri parshal and inadœkwœt skiim for impruuvng Ingghlish speling. Hwœt, hauœver, influœnez mi moar dhan œnything œls in a mater ov dhis kaidd iz dhi apriishœishon ov non-fonetik riiderz, and ai faimd dhœm jœnerali les trœbld bai dropping *e* dhan bai transpœuzing it. It iz not veri kliir tu mi hwai *en* shud konfœrm tu *le* (and œkeizhœnal *el*), hwai œnœksœnted *er* iz left in pozœshon ov ov its vauel. Bet dhiiz ar riiali trivial materz, dhat mait bi left tu individual teist for dhe prezœnt; and dhei ar sœrtœnli not tu bi kompœrd widh dhi ould-leter noteishon ov dhe long vauelz and difthongz, hwich mœst aidher bi œreinjœd bai œs on a kompœrehœnsiv and praktikal plan, or bi left tu dhe tender mœrsiz ov foren rœiterz and printœr z hu mei rekwar, widh komon taips, tu giv kwœteishonz from fonotipikali-printed Ingghlish buks.

Widh diip respœkt, truuli yuurz,

W. R. EVANZ.

MR. SWEET'S OPINION.

Wi wer œnshœs tu hav Mr. Sweet's œpinion on dhis orthografik skiim, hwich, dho larjly draœn from an ould wœn ov œur œun (siy *Fœn. Jœrn.* 16 Julœy, 1877), or from vœriœs soœrsœz, haz beœœ'm in œfœkt œœmthing very laik a "dimidiansing" ov Braœd Roumik. Wi œkœrdingly sent a spœsœmœn ov dhe speling tu Mr. Sweet, hu rout bœk :—

"I think your 'Union' alphabet is a good beginning in what I consider the only sound way of reform—namely, a return to the original Roman values. So many reformers have come over to the Roman principle, that the only argument that can be urged in favor of English values—namely, that they conciliate prejudices—falls to the ground.

"There is only one point on which I disagree slightly. You keep the *a* in *man*. If this is ment to be provisional, I do not object so far. But we must make up our minds to some time or other restoring *œ* to that value, and restricting *a* to that of the vowel in *father*. You appropriate *œ* for dhe LONG œpen vowel in *bœar*, while using *œ* for the corresponding long œpen *œ* in *bœowl*. Why not write *œ* parallel to *œ*, thus leaving the application of *œ* free for dhe present? Otherwise, I think such a scheme œs yours wœuld be œn œxœllœnt bœginning."

Tu a seœkœnd leter from œs Mr. Sweet respœndœd :—

"Please make œny œse you like of my leter. The *œ* question is not of œny grœt œmportœnce."

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SUJESTIV INGGLISH SPELING.

SKEEM.

i (y)	e	a	o	oh	u	<u>uu</u> (oo)
ee	ai (ay)	ah (ar)	au (aw, or)	oh	ur	oo
<u>ii</u> (iy)	ahy	oi (oy)	ou (ow)	y	w	h ('h)
p	b	t	d	ch	j	k (c)
f	v	th	<u>dh</u>	s	z	sh
r	l	m	n	ng	ngg	nk
						(n-g n-k nc)

ECSEPT in dhi fohr caisez underliind, *uu*, *ii*, *dh*, *zh*, for hwich noh sujéstiv siinz cuud bi found dhat it woz not nesesity too employ in mohr sujéstiv sensez, dhi abuv alfabet seemz too sujést dhi soundz ov wurdz too a nomik reeder mohr compleetly dhan eny udher ohld leter alfabet on an Ingglisch baises. It iz ov cohers a ridukshon ov miy Dimidian, prinsipaly difering from it in dhi yoos ov *ah*, *oh*, *ii*, *yoo* for dhi Dimidian *aa*, *oa*, *ei*, *eu*, dhi absens ov *tch*, *dj*, *ck*, *q*, *cq*, *x*, dhi employment ov *h* for dhi aspiet hwen not inishal, and consicwent simplificaishon ov meny roolz ov pozishon. Not too raiz cwestyonz ov orthohipy, Iy hav heer folohd dhi convenshonal sistem yoozd biy mohst speling riformerz, ecsept dhat Iy distinggwish *i*, *oh*, *az* short ohpn *ee*, *oh*, from *e*, *o*. But too shoh dhi aplicability ov dhi sistem too ecstreem caisez, Iy ad dhi test egzahmpl ov dhi Asohsiaishon in bohth Mr. Iizak Pitmanz orthohipy and Mr. Sweets, az shohn in dhi "Twenty-seven Spesimenz ov Prohpohzd Orthohgrafik Skeemz silektd, az posibl too print widh availabl tiips, from neerly fifty under dhi consideraishon ov dhi Ingglisch Speling Riform Asohsiaishon." Mr. Pitmanz orthohipy iz not cwiit cleer in dhi wurd *dhe*, hwich may meen *dhee* or *dhu*, and hwich Iy hav dhairfor left az *dhe*. Mr. Sweets *his dhez shus liyv inkludid mei prapouzd dhat wædz ar ment too reprizéut dhi saim soundz prisiisly az dhi sujéstiv heer dhair shoor leev incloodid may prupohzd dhat wurdz*, and hens, widh

similar wurdz, ar heer soh spelt. Aulsoh dhi silablz, hwich ar very diferently groopt, ar restohrd tpo dhair yoozhooal distribyooshon. Capitalz ar liicwiiz restohrd. Accents ar left unmarkt.

After Mr. II. PITMAN.

Heer and dhair a fyoo Ingglisch wurdz may bee found in dhe yoozhooal orthograpy, hwich leev noh room for dout az tu dhair proununsiashon. But dhis iz cwiit ecsepshonal. Yet wee ar shoor dhat our speling woz orjinaly fohnetik. It iz now propohzd tu revert tu dhat prinsipel. But a divizhon ov opinion haz arizen az tuu dhe mohst syootabel leterz tuu employ. Dhe folohing vershonz ov dhis staitment shoh dhe naityoor ov such ov dhe vairius propohzalz aulredy maid az cuud bee conveniently printed, eech az far az woz posibel in dhe orthohepy ov its author. In soh short a paragraf ohnly dhe cheef points cuud bee inclouded, but dhe alfabetik law iz jeneraly cleer, and dhe iy wil bee aibel tuu juj prity wel hwot dhe apeerans wuud bee in printed buuks. Meny planz involv-ing rahdher inacesibel tiips had tuu bee eutiirly past biy. Hens dhe chois maid duz not imply a verdict. Dhe Eczecyootiv Comity wil select such methodz az dhay may think reewiir longger illustraishon. Dhe Ingglisch Speling Reform Asohsiaishon az a body iz not responsibel for eny wun ov dheez skeemz.

15 March, 1881.

After Mr. SWIRT.

Heer an dhair u fyoo Ingglisch wurdz may bi found in dhu yoozhooal authograpy, hwich leev noh ruum fu dout az tu dhair proununsiashun. But dhis iz cwiit ecsepshunul. Yet wi u shoor dhut our speling wuz urjinaly fonetik. Its now prupohzd tu rivurt tu dhat prinsipl. But u divizhun uv upinyun uz urizn az tu dhu mohst syootubl letuz too imploy. Dhi foloing vurshunz uv dhis staitment shoh dhu naichur uv such uv dhu vairius prupohlz olredy maid az cuud bi cunveenyently printid, eech uz far uz wuz posubl in dhi anthohipy uv its autluu. In soh shaut u paragraf ohnly dhu cheef points cud bee incloudid, but dhi alfabetik law iz jenruly cleer, un dhi iy ul soon bi aibl tu juj prity wel hwot dhi upeerans ud bee in printid buucs. Meny planz involv-ing rahdher inacesubl tiips ad tu bi intiirly paast biy. Hens dhu chois maid duznt imply u verdict. Dhi Igzeeyootiv Cumity ul silect such methodz uz dhay may think ricwiir longger illustraishun. Dhi Ingglisch Speling Rifaum Usohsiaishun uz u body iz not rispansubl fur eny wun uv dheez skeemz.

ALECSAANDER JON ELIS.

“PROXIMATE” SPELLING.

[Our contributor who signs himself “Fiat Experimentum,” and who describes and further illustrates his spelling in our Correspondence, wishes us to exhibit the following specimen in our larger type.]

Hiir and dhær a fu Ingglisch wœrdz mæ bi found in dhe yuuzhual orthograpy, hwich liiv no ruum for dout az tu dhær pronsensiaeshon. Boet dhis iz kweit eksepshonal. Yet wi ar shuur dhat our speling woz orjinaly fohnetik. It iz nou propohzd tu revért tu dhat prinsipl. Boet a divizhon ov opinion haz arizn az tu dhe mohst siutabl leterz tu emploi. Dhe foloing vershonz ov dhis stætment shoh dhe nætiur ov søech ov dhe væries propohzalz olrédy mæd az kud bi konvii-niently printed, iich az far az woz posibl in dhi ortho'epy ov its author. In so short a paragraf ohnly dhe chiif points kud bi in-kluuded, boet dhi alfabetik lau iz jénéraly kliir, and dhi ef wil bi sæbl tu jœj prity wel hwot dhi apiirans wud bi in printed buks. Meny planz invólving raadher inaksesibl teips had tu bi enteirly past bei. Hens dhe chois mæd dœz not implei a verdikt. Dhi Ekzekiutiv Komity wil selékt søech methodz az dhæ mæ think rekweir longger iloestrašon. Dhi Ingglisch Speling Refórm Asohsiaeshon az a body iz not responsibl for eny wœn ov dhiiz skiimz.

PRAKTIKAL FÖNETIKS.

[SIMPL YIUNION SPELLING.]

DER mei siim, at ferst sait, tu bi soem inkonsistensai betwiin ðe folowing túu pasejez, extrákted from ðe niu edishon ov Profésor Max Müller's ései "On Speling," hwich haz leitli biin isiud in gradiueited Fönotipi (Løndon, F. Pitman); boet, on konsidereishon, it wil bi rekognaizd ðat ðe eminent aopor simpli defainz from opozit saidz hwot iz at woens rekwizit and praktikabl in popiular speling refórm. ðe speling in hwich ðe pasejez ar prezénted iz soebstanshali in akórdans wið ðeir spirit; boet ðe mater iz meid tu iløestreit taipografikali ðe efékt ov Angglo-Sakson "p, ð," for aur *th, dh*. Soech a revaival mait bi harmles in ðe rær keis ov ðe taips biiring availabl, boet wud hardli bi woerp eni expéns or troebl tu efékt. It wil bi siin ðat "p" haz a veri streinj and øensøejestiv efékt; and it shud bi konsiderd ðat "ð" iz miirli A.-S. "d" (d) wið a tik pru it; so ðat ðe riiali analogøes form in aur taip wud bi "d" similarli markt:—

"It mait bi sed, ðat Mr. Pitman's sistem, biiring entailri fönetik, iz tuu radikal a refórm, and ðat meni and ðe woerst irregiularitiz in Ingglisch speling kud bi remuuvd wiðaut gouing kwait so far. ðe prinsipl, ðhat haaf a louf iz beter ðan no bred, iz not wiðaut soem truup, and in meni keisez wi nóu ðat a polisi ov kompromaiz haz biin prodøektiv ov veri gud rezøelts. Boet, on ðe øøder hand, dhis haafharted polisi haz ofn retárded a riial and kompliit refórm ov økzisting abiúsez; and in ðe keis ov a refórm in speling, ai aolmoust daut hweøder ðe difikøeltiz inhiirent in haaf mezhurz ar not az greit az ðe difikøeltiz ov karing a kompliit refórm. If ðe wøerld iz not redi for refórm, let øes weit. It siimz far beter, and at aol evénts far moar onest, tu weit til it iz redi, ðan tu kari ðe reløektant wøerld wið yu a litl wei, and øen tu faind ðat aol ðe impøelsiv foars iz spent, and ðe greiter part ov ði abiúsez estáblisht on fermer graund ðan ever."

"Hwot ai laik in Mr. Pitman's sistem ov speling iz økzaktli hwot ai nóu haz biin faund faolt wið bai øøerz—neimli, ðat hi døez not atémpt tu refain tuu møech, and tu exprés in raiting øøuz endles sheidz ov pronøensieishon, hwich mei bi ov ðe greitest interest tu ðe stiudent ov akaustiks, or ov fönetiks, az aplaid tu ðe støedi ov living daialekts, boet hwich for praktikal az wel az for saientifik filoløjikal pøerposez, møest bi entailri ignoard. Raiting woz never inténded tu foutograf spoukn langgwejez: it woz ment tu indikeit, not tu peint, saundz. If Voltaire sez, "L'écriture c'est la peinture de la voix," hi iz rait; boet hwen hi gouz on tu sei, "Plus elle est ressemblante, meilleure elle est," ai am not serten ðat, az in a piktiur ov a landskep, prii-Raafelait miniútnes mei not destroi ðe veri øbjekt ov ðe piktiur. Langgwej diilz in braod køelorz, and raiting aot tu folo ðe økzempl ov langgwej, hwich, øou it alauz an endles varaieti ov pronøensieishon, restríkts itsélf for its øun pøerpos, for ðe pøerpos ov exprésing øaot in aol its modifikeishonz, tu a veri limited nøember ov tipikal vauelz and konsonants."—*On Speling*, pp. 19 & 37.

MR. E. JONES'S SPELLING.

To the Conductor of the Spelling Experimenter.

From E. JONES, Esq., 4 Amberley Street, Liverpool:—

Sir,—I am very much oblig'd to yoo for giving me dhe opportunity ov shoing yoor carping and capshus critic, "Fiat Experimentum," dhat Mr. Jones's sistem *can* be consistently and tolerably riten, even widh a number ov sentenzez constructed in order to test it. May I be alowd to say dhat in yoor corespondent I fanny I see an oeld hand, a master ov sarcastic epigramz, hoo in fonetics haz been—

"Every thing by turnz, and nothing long,
To dhe wun thing constant never."

From such a cworter I esteem it dhe hieest compliment to be toeld ov my "long persistens in advocaiting substanshaly dhe saim stiel ov speling;" and eseshaly ov my "endevoz to giv a practical radher dhan a theoretical direcshon to dhe moovment," from wun hoo, if I ges riet, haz bilt so meny "caslz in dhe air," which ar no sooner set up dhan dhay tambl about hiz eerz.

"Fiat Experimentum" iz probably wun ov dhoez cuning "inventorz," hoo, widh a grait sho and profeshon ov lerning, triez to mistify and obfuscait a very simpl and plain subject, and fiending it difficult to scwair sum ov dhe ecsephshonal wurdz in dhe langgewj widh hiz fien-spun theoriz, he haz dhe vanity to think every body iz in dhe saim predicament widh himself, remicending wun ov dhe cuplet—

"Dher'z wun thing moest shoonly betoekenz a fool:
He goez by ecsephshonz, insted ov by rool."

It wil be seen, dhen, dhat widhout *modifierz, cut or new, or accented* leterz, dhe test wurdz and sentenzez concocted by "Fiat" ar riten eezily, in acordans widh dhe few simpl roolz which ar "substanshaly dhe saim az I hav long advocaited."

Ecsplanaishon.

Simbolz.—Dhe simbol for eech recogniezd sound in dhe langgewj iz dhat leter or die-graf by which it iz represented ofenest in dhe curent speling, *dh* and *zh* being dhe oenly new simbolz, and dheez ar in harmony widh *th*, *sh*, dhe simbolz for related soundz.

Pronunsiashon.—Dhe pronunsiashon ov dhe standard dicshonariz iz adopted, widh a leening to dhe curent speling. Corect pronunsiashon iz not considerd to be a monopoly ov London Sooiety or ov dhoez hoo affect its stiel ov speech.

Ecuivalents.—*C* and *k* ar retaind wher dhay ar uezd at present, i.e. befoer *e*, *i*, and *y*, and at dhe end ov monosilablz; *y* = *i* befoer vowelz and at dhe end ov wurdz.

Litl wurdz liek *me*, *go*, *by*, ar retaind in dher curent speling.

Az an oeld scoolmaster, I shwd consider him a very dul scolar, and fit for dhe dunsez' cap, hoo cwd not master dhis sistem after a very litl ecsplanaishon and practis.

In concloozhon, let me be permitted to ask "Fiat" to riet dhe saim pasej in eny skeem he preferz, and to sho in whot respect, for whot purpos, and for hoom, dhat skeem iz beter dhan dhe wun heer given. No gwd purpos iz servd by piking faults, which may be found in eny and every sistem; but let dhe critic subnit a skeem dhat iz beter in dhe main, if he can.

From "FIAT EXPERIMENTUM," in rejoinder to the above:—

Diir Ser,—Ei thank yu for sending mi a pruu ov Mr. Jones'ez replei tu mei leter in yur last nember, dhæs enæbling mi tu mæk mei rejoinder at wæns. Mr. J. siimz tu tæk mi for sæm konspikiuæs personej in dhe fohnetik wærlð—perhåps iivn for yur-sælf.[*] Hiz hit meit not hav biin a bad wæn, if hi had not feird at dhe rong target. Dhe direkshon ov hiz æm iz, honæver, kweit intelijibl. Anggry men ar very apt tu bi impetiuæs, and tu vent dher temper on dhe ferst objekt at hand. Bæt if Mr. J. woz

[* Hardly so. Mr. Jones spoke of one who in phonetics had been "everything by turns, and nothing long," whereas he must be aware of our long and persistent support of Mr. Pitman's Phonotypy. Mr. Jones also obviously implies that he considers the object of his resentment to be "a fool;" but the former has recently been quoting us as having "wisely said" this or that which he thought favorable to his own argument. He is too consistent to blow hot and cold within a few weeks. So if the cap does not fit "Fiat," perhaps somebody else will try it on.—W. R. E.]

anggry, ei kan exkiúz him, and ei am shuur yur riiderz aulso wil bi inkleind tu mæk alouans for him, in konsideræshon ov hwot it mæst hav kost him tu perpetræt so meny kwiir and cənparaleld spelings. Ei komizeræt dhi aflikshon bi mæst hav endiúrd, thru having, in every instans, eksepshonaly tu intruud hiz “ie, oe, ue” for monosilabik sound, and preposteræly tu disfigiur dhe representæshon for dhe disilabik pronensiæshon komonly ko’insident widh *ie, oe, ue* in dhe kærrent speling,—dhæc bringing him-sælf ænder hiz ohn apleid deziugnæshon for wæn hu “gohz bei eksepshon instéd ov bei ruul.”

Bæt Mr. Jones iz not so defisient in intelijsen az sœm personz meit sæpohz from hiz steil ov speling. If ei mæc bi permited tu aplei a popiular adej, hi iz “tuu ohld a berd tu bi kaut widh chaf.” So ei mæc az wel admít dhat mei former leter *soz* inténded tu bi in a bantering tohn, bæt ei dohnt think ei shohd meisælf “karping and kaphæc,” or indæ’ljd in “sarkastik epigramz.” If Mr. J. leiks tu tæk az a kompliment mei askripshon tu him ov stolid persistens in advokæting an impraktikabl and explodhed sistem ov speling, hi iz welkœm tu duu so. Dhis mæc ohnly shoh dhat in orthografik materz hi iz leik dhe Buurbouz in politikal afærz—inkæpabl ov lerning az ov forgétting. Ei sæd “sæbtanshaly dhe sœm sistem,” bekauz, oldhoh its propounder haz pacht and tinkerd it friikwently, it haz aulwez remænd dhe sœm liiky vesel; and nou dhat hi haz treid tu mæk it riaily wauter-teit, its bocht apiirans mæst bi simply hidices in dhi eiz ov an orthografik kraftsman. Sœch ei dohnt prétend tu bi; bæt ei hav manejd tu nok æp a skiim for dhi okæzhon, hwich ei noh wil hohld wauter, and hwich ei dohnt shrink from ekzibiting in komparison widh Mr. Jones’ez.

Ei shud mension dhat ei præfær Mr. Eizak Pitman’s alfabet for yuus in skuulz, hwen wi get fohnetik speling admited az an introdækshon tu dhe komon orthografy. Dhat jentilman haz plenty ov gud leson-buks tu start widh, and fohnetik teips ar tu bi had at dhe sœm preis az ordinary wœnz, ei beliv, tu print kompiiting pœblikæshonz. Hiz speling, aulso, jeneraly reprezents mei eidiial ov dhe futiur nashional representæshon ov our langgewej. Bæt az an ohld-leter fohnetik orthografy mæc bi konviinient for varices pœrposez, ei ofer wæn, hwich ei term—

“PROKSIMET” SPELING.

Dhe feiv komon vouel-leterz ar employd az in Fohnotipy (*pat, pet, pit, pot, put* or *push*), and *æ* iz ritn for dhe sound in “but” (*bœt*); bæt *y* iz yuuzd for dhe feinal weid sound in distinkshon from naro *i* (az *bæby, bi*), and dhis *y* iz retænd befohr an afix komœusing widh *i* (az in *bæbyish*).

Dhe long vouelz ar *aa, æ, ii* (*i'*), *au, oh* (*o'*), *uu*, employd widh dhe sœm valuiuz az dhe Fohnotipik niu leterz—*i* for *ii* br’ing ritn befohr anædher *i*, and *o* for *oh* go’ing befohr eny ædher vouel.

NOTE.—At dhi end ov cœnæmfatik monosilablz dhe briif vouelz *i, o, u* ar ritn instéd ov *ii, oh, uu*, az “Wi herd *ya sæ so*.”

Dhe difthongz ar *ei, oi, ou, iu*, az in Fohnotipy; bæt *ey* and *oy* ar ritn befohr a folo’ing *i*, az in *teying, toying*.

Dhe singgl konsonants ar employd az in Fohnotipy, widh dhe deigrafs *ch, th, dh, sh, zh, ng*, and *hw* in dhi ordinary sensez.

Hwen tûu leterz, komonly forming a deigraf, ar tu bi red in sepatet silablz, dhæ ar partet bei a dot, az in *ri’iteræt, miidi’iival, ko’insident, ko’iival, sor’ving, mis’hæp, neit’hud, ad’hæir, kon’gratiulæt*.

Dhi aksent iz ritn hwen its pozishon kanot bi indikæted bei simpl ruulz.

Nou, widh dhis improvizld bæt not cœnkonsiderd notæshon, ei hav no hezitæshon in giving mei rendering ov dhe Test Sentensez; and ei sæbmít, dhat hweil, leik its Fohnotipik ekzemplar, it retænz aul dhat iz konsistent and avelabl in dhi ordinary speling, it proveidz rekwiizit niu simbolz dhat ar redily intéljijbl and in kiiping widh dhe jeneral yuus ov Rohman leterz thruout dhe wœrld. Mr. Jones’ez notæshon, on dhe kontrary, obleiez him tu oltær mæch dhat iz perfektly satisfaktory in kærrent speling, in order tu get for cœnreprézented soundz simbolz dhat ar mohstly misliiding, and for hiz employment ov hwich no præsedent kan bi found in dhi orthografy ov our ohn tœng at eny piiriod, or in dhat ov eny ædher langgewej on erth.

Widh Mr. Jones’ez pruf and mei ohn kopy befohr mi, ei hav mæd an analisis ov dhe tûu spelings, hwich ei send for yur inspekshon. It mæc intærést yu tu ekzamin it, iivv if *ya* dohnt think it wœrth hweil tu print it.

MR. JONES'S SPELLING.

Dhe cwk cwd not hav pwt gwd shwgar in dhe pwding.—Suety Crismas pwding and spiest meets ar not cwiet dhe dieet sueted for weekly dijestyonz.—A rooral poleesman iz uezhualy moer miendful for dhe secuerity ov dhe scwier'z hairz dhan for dhat ov a cotyer'z pwlets.—In Jermanny dhe Juez ar now injuedishualy persekuted as an ailyen rais eesersiezing a malien infloons on sosiety.—A soer iz ofn soer vekst, as he seez birdz seez hiz seed, and soer away widh it.—Yesterday dhe hieest-priest artikl eespeeryenst by far dhe redyest sail at dhe bazaar.—Dhe tiet-roep danser cwietyt ecshibited her grait feet widh dhe decsterity acwierd by nietly eespeeryens.—No ainshent poet ever roet such poemz as "I'm afoet on dhe Oeshan Waiv," or "Hoem, sweet Hoem."—Dhe recwyem woz performd in sloecer tiem dhan dhat denoeted in dhe compoezer'z soer.—Mohamed admited oenly mailz widhin dhe pail ov hiz relijon.—Dhe wwman wwd not uez dhe wwl ov dhe too uez which dhe wwl slue in dhe wwd.—Dhe Prins ov Wailz iz dhe sun and air ov a poetentait rooling oever a mietyer empier dhan dhat ov ainshent Roem.—Meny ocupeierz ov Ierish land aspieer to dhe hapyer condishon ov dounriet proprieitorship.—Napoleon III. woz a hail man when he began to rain, but air hiz oeverthro he had becum a weekly invaleed.—Dhe roerz ov dhe wining boet reecht dhe goel amid a roer, dhat poerd foerth liek a roel ov thunder from dher reesently discwieted, but now delieted adnuerz on dhe shoer.—Adam woz dhe first maid ov dhe hueman rais, and Eev dhe second.—Nueraljia iz oenly a nue naim for a oeld nuesans.—Dhe saipyent attorney and hiz nue clienit improovd dher insipyent acwaintans in a cwiety way oover a pient ov liet wien.—Dhe spierz ov our miety cathedrazl testifei to dhe piety ov afootent foundez amid dhe rued sosiety ov meedyeeval tiemz.—Aukshoneerz and valuerz fiend profit in udher peopl'z failuerz.—If dhou subdueest dhy pashonz, dhou wilt ecshibit truer grandyur dhan wun hoo haz reduest a naishon to servitued.—Jeografical ecploerz and sieentific incwierz, az wel az dhe foloerz ov comers, ar now bizyer dhan dher predecesorz in erlyer tiemz.—Dhe dierer Jobb'z afikshon groo, and dhe soerer hiz sufering, dhe puerer becam hiz rezignaishon, and dhe shoorer hiz faith.—If a cabman charjez hieer dhan hiz lawul hier, dhe hierer can prosecut him.—Dhe gwd man boeth goeeth dhe way he noeeth to be riet, and

"PROXIMATE" SPELLING.

Dhe kuk kud not hav put gud shugar in dhe puding.—Suety Krismas puding and speist miits ar not kweit dhe dieet sueted for weekly dijestions.—A rural poliisman iz yuuzhualy mohr meindful for dhe sekiurty ov dhe skweir'z hærz dhan for dhât ov a kotier'z pulets.—In Jermanny dhe Juuz ar nou injudishrealy pèrsekiuted as an ælien ræs êksersieizing a malein influens on so-siety.—A so'er iz ofn sohr vekst, as hi stiz berdz sfiz hiz siid, and sohr awre widh it.—Yesterday dhe hieest-preist artikls expiiriust bei far dhe rediest sæl at dhe bazâr.—Dhe teit-rohp danser kweitiety ekzibited her græt fiit widh dhe deksterity akweird bei neitly expiiriens.—No ænshent po'et ever roht søch po'ems as "Ei'm afoht on dhi Ohshan Wæv," or "Hohm, swiit Hohm."—Dhe riikwiem woz perfoërd in dlo'fer teim dhan dhât denohted in dhe kompozer'z skohr.—Mohammed admited ohnly mælz widhin dhe pæl ov hiz relijon.—Dhe wuman wud not yuuz dhe wul ov dhe tâu yâuz hwich dhe wul sluf in dhe wûd.—Dhe Prins ov Wælz iz dhe sæn and ær ov a pohtentait ræuling ohver a meitier empier dhan dhât ov ænshent Rohm.—Meny okiupierz ov Eirish land aspieer tu dhe hapier kondishon ov dounreit proprieitorship.—Napohlion III. woz a hæl man hwen hi began tu ræn; bæst ær hiz ohverthro hi had bekæm a wiikly invalid.—Dhe ro'erz ov dhe wining boht riicht dhe gohl amid a rohr, dhat pohrd forth leik a rohl ov thænder from dher riisently diskweited, bæst nou deleited admeiererz on dhe shohr.—Adam woz dhe færst mæd ov dhe hiuman ræs, and liv dhe sekond.—Niuraljia iz ohnly a niu næm for an ohld niusans.—Dhe sæpient ætern and hiz niu kleient impruuvd dher insipient ækwæntans in a kweiet wæ ohver a peint ov leit wein.—Dhe speirz ov our meity kathiidrazl testifei tu dhe peiety ov æluent foundez amid dhe ruud soesiety ov miidi-iival tiemz.—Aukshoniirz and valiuerz feind profit in ædher piip'l'z fæliurz.—If dhou sæbdiuest dhei pashonz, dhou wilt ekzibit truer grandyur dhan wæn hi haz rediust a næshon tu servitiud.—Jiografikal explohreerz and sieentifik inkweierz, az wel az dhe foloerz ov komers, ar nou bizier dhan dher predecesørs in erlier tiemz.—Dhe deirer Jobb'z afikshon gruu, and dhe sohrer hiz sæfering, dhe piurer bekæm hiz rezignæshon, and dhe shuurer hiz fæth.—If a kabman charjez heier dhan hiz laulful heir, dhe heier kan prosekiut him.—Dhe gud man boeth go'eth dhe wæ hi no'eth tu bi reit, and sho'eth it tu ædherz.—

shoeeth it to udherz. — Sloeth groeeth apais, and its groeth oenly rendereth its victim les aibl and moer loeth to rezist it. — Wun man despiezez, esespoezez, and abuezez whot anudher priezez, propoezez, and difnezez. — Esplooded falasiz ar derieded even by dhoez boom dhay wuns deluded.

Sloeth gro'eth apas, and its groeth ohnly rendereth its viktim les sebl and mohr lohth tu rezist it. — Wœn man despeizez, expohzez, and abiuzez hwot anedher preizez, propohzez, and difluzez. — Explohdhed falasiz ar dereided iivn bei dhohz huun dhœ w.ens deliûded.

ANALYSIS OF THE TWO SPELLINGS, BY "FIAT EXPERIMENTUM."

Dhe foloing ekzaminesshon ohnly diilz in a jeneral wœ with dhe vowel notæshon ov dhe túa spelings. No akount iz tækn ov dhe konsonant notæshon in sœch wœrdz az "auns~~h~~oers, es~~s~~hibited," nor iz it iivn atempted tu inkweir hwei Mr. Jones reits *on* in "afloent, groo," bæst *æ* and *æ* in "uezhual, rued." And dhat it iz ment tu investigæte iz, hwot amount ov chenj iz nesessitated bei yunzing leterz in a refôrmd speling in sœmthing leik a natuural and konsistent maner, az kompeerd with employing dhem in an anomales and œnpreesented fashon.

It mæ bi pointed out, hœwœvœr, dhat Mr. Jones haz biin drivn tu reit hiz speling in dhe Test Sentensez mohr strikty dhan hi yunzhualy emploiz it. Iivn in hiz prezent leter, "new (2), sho (2), shoing, mistify, modifierz," ar found, in kontrast with "nue, shoeeth, testife, œuepieerz" in dhe sentensez. Mr. J. haz senshurd œdher refôrmerz for "œpœting dhe fundamental prinsipl ov gramatikal inflekshon" in regârd tu terminæshonal *e*. Hi givz a streiking ekzempl ov hiz ohn konservæshon ov dhis prinsipl, in "sho, shoing, shoeeth."

Silablz with eidentikal vowel notæshon in bohth renderingz:—			
Sistematikaly spelt	...	...	457
œnsistematikaly spelt (Mr. J.'z "uezhualy, miendful, lawful")	...	...	3
			— 460
Silablz difering bei <i>u</i> and <i>w</i> ("now [8], lawful")	...	...	4
Silablz with divers vowel notæshon in dhe túa renderingz:—			
Sistematikaly spelt (bæst inkluding diverjensez leik "rool, rued—groo, slue," in Mr. J.'z speling)	...	...	249
œnsistematikaly (Mr. J.'z "I, by [8], to [7], dher [3], rœcwyem, bazaar, Napoleon, bird, first, stornay, cathedral")	...	...	21
			— 270
Tohtal nœmber ov silablz	...	...	734

Ohld spelings retænd bei Mr. Jones:—

Sistematikaly (inkluding <i>w</i> duplikets in "now [8], lawful," vohkal / in "articlz, peepl'z, aibl," and <i>œ</i> in "ofen, œeven")	...	...	483
œnsistematikaly (I, by [8], to [7], uezhualy, miendful, lawful, bazaar, rœcwyem, bird, first, cathedral, stornay, Napoleon)	...	...	23
Ohld spelings oltærd bei dito	...	...	229
Tohtal			734

Ohld spelings retænd bei meiself sistematikaly (inkluding "now, lawful, artikl, piip'l'z, œb/, ofœ, iivn")

Ohld spelings oltærd	...	...	248
Tohtal			734

Ohld wœrd-formz yunzd bei Mr. Jones for niu soundz œr miiningz, or for bohth:—

Spicst [spiced], meets [meats], sueted [suited], weekly [weakly-2], hairz [hairs], priest [priced], sail [sale], feet [feat], mailz [males], pail [pale], too [two], slue [slew], Wailz [Wales], sun [son], air [heir], hail [hale], rain [reign], air [œre], maid [made], rued [rade], fœnd [fœud], comers [commerce] ... 23

Ohld wœrd-form yunzd bei meiself in niu sens:—Heir [hire] ... 1

It mæ bi aded, dhat 176 out ov dhe 183 teimz dhat Mr. Jones yuuzez hiz simbolz, *ai, ee, ie, oe, ue, and oo*, dhiiz replæs sæm ædher seinz ov dhi ohld speling; so dhat hiir hiir ohlny grænz 7 absoluit retenshonz ohver mi in employing *æ, ii, ei, oh, iu (yuu)*, and *uu*.

MR. MACARTHUR'S SPELLING.

From Mr. J. MACARTHUR, New Monkland, Airdrie, N.B.:—

Sir,—In conformity with the invitaishon containd in eur introductory notis, I beg to ofer a few remarks on speling reform. I am oposd to the emploiment of any new leters to represent English sounds. I am oposd to any diacritical marks, ecsept the to or thre sancshond by our present eusaij. I feind the marks [*] in eur publicaishon ecseediingly fateeging, and by the teim I had finishd the pereusal of eur pamflet I felt my eiz queit dazeld. I hav expeeriensd the saim fateeg in reeding print with diacritical marks, with new leters, and with turnd leters. My oan opinion of the impracticability of any skeem which maiks an esenshal departeur from the eus and pours of the leters of our present alfabet is confirmd by aul the public teecheers hoo ar wiling to consider the feesibility of reform in any shaip. So far as I hav been aibel to gather, the consistent eus of dei-grafs seems to meet with the graitest amount of aprooval.

Eur publicaishon, in alouing liberty of discushon of vairius skeems, is going to occupy ground which shud, I think, hav been occupyd by the *Speling Reformer*. Alouing speling reformers to promulgait ther oan skeems, or to critiseis the skeems of others, in the columns of the speshal organ of the Speling Reform Asosiaishon, wud not in the leest comit the Asosiaishon to won skeem moar than another.

Before criticiseing the suestions of others, it may be proper to indicait the object which I hav aulwais had in vew in advocaiting a reform of our speling. I hav thaot it eutopian to aim after a compleet and perfect alfabet, or to imajin that speling cud at aul teims and in aul words be indicaited by the pronunsaishon. The vairius moads in which eeven cultivaited speekers pronouns words maiks it nesessary that ther shud be a standard orthograpy, which must be lernd from books, and which, beeing enshreind in our dishonaris, can be apeld to in caises of dispeut. My cheef deseir is to se our existing difcultis remoovd so far as this can be dun without introdeusing graiter difcultis.

I hav never seen any nesesity for aultering such words as *he, me, we; by, thy, my; go, lo, to, do; of, &c.* Altho the speling is not perfectly consistent, yet it never puzels children in ther efforts to lern reeding. This I no from my expeiriens as a public teecheer extending over a peeriod of forty yeers. The chainj of *to* into *tu*, of *of* into *ov*, &c. constitutes a difculty which neither speling reformers nor printers ar aibel themselves to overcom. This is evident from the slips which now and again occur eeven in Mr. Pitman's *Phonetic Journal* itself. I contend that no departeur shud be maid from our present speling unles the later be weidly diferent from the reseved pronunsaishon, graitley inconsistent with the speling in jeneral eus in other words, or liabel to mislead the reeder.

I object to the introducshon of *z* for *s* ecsept in caises wher ambigieuty wud result. Its eus or substituteushon for *s* in the pleural of nouns or the third person singeular of many verbs wud caus grait confusoun both in speling and in the aplicaishon of the rools of grammar.

The eus of *dh* and *zh* wud aulso beget graiter difcultis than thay wud abolish, both to lerners and to the jeneraishon hoo hav lerned to atach to sounds to the digraf *th*. It meit maik reeding a lital eesier, but the difculty wud be much increesd in the speling.

The puting sumteims *t* and sumteims *d* for the terminaishon of the past tens of verbs wud renew a difculty which existed in past teims, but is now hapily abolishd.

Altho, leik Mr. Jones, I wud prefer *ie, oe, ue*, to *ei, oa, eu*, stil I am not so fixd on them as not to agre to the later for the saik of areiving at som practical conclusion.

I can not se that the reversal of the order of the leters in *which* to *hwich* wud be any improovment. The sound of *wh* is unambiguus, and causes no obstruction to a lerner either in reeding or speling. I hav no objecshon to the eus of *k* insted of *c* hard, ecsept that it wil chainj many words which in the present speling ar lernd without difculty.

[* The "modifiers" (*ˆ*) (*˘*), (etc.), now abandoned in consequence of such complaints as Mr. Macarthur's, which our own vision told us were not unreasonable.—W. R. E.]

THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

(*Not issued by the English Spelling Reform Association.*)

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“COMPENDIOUS” SPELLING.

“DIACRITICIST” would improve thus upon Proximate Spelling:—

“Kiping dhe short-vouel and dhe difthong nôtæshon az it iz, and also dhe sœjestiv transishonal (if not permanent) formz ‘Æ æ,’ ei wud yūz for aa ii au oh uu, respectivly, eidher ā ī ō ū hwær obtænabl, or á î ó ú az permisibl ecwivalents. Dhe capitalz in eidher cæs wud bi A· I· O· U·; and dhe dot meit bi apleid in leik maner for eny teip not foernisht widh ‘acsénted’ leterz. Ei wud propōz dhe consiliatory yūs ov e for k, ecsépt befōr e and i (y), at dhi end ov acsénted feinal silablz, and befōr vernakiular aficsez. For A· ā I· ī O· ō U· ū Mr. Eizac Pitman’z niw leterz meit bi very conviniently yūzd in script, ‘æ’ bīng dhen ritn az e clōzd intu an o-form, hweil dhe script form ov ‘æ’ wud bi tu æ az x iz tu oc. Dhis nôtæshon wud, ei think, bi mœch nīter and tu mōst personz mōr acseptabl dhan wœn employing cœseitly and ofn mislīding dei-grafs for dhe simpl long vouelz, and it wud sœv a gud dīl ov spæs.”

TEST PARAGRAF OV DHI ASO·SLÆSHON.

Hīr and dhær a fiu Ingglish wœrdz mæ bi found in dhe yūzhual orthografy, hwich liv no rūm for dout az tu dhær pronsensiæshon. Bœt dhis iz cweit ecsepshonal. Yet wi ar shūr dhat our speling woz orijinally fōnetic. It iz now propōzd tu revœrt tu dhát prinsipl. Bœt a divizhon ov opinion haz arīzn az tu dhe mōst siutabl leterz tu employ. Dhe foloing vœrshonz ov dhis stætment sho dhe nætiur ov sœch ov dhe væriœs propōzalz olrédy mæd az cud bi conviniently printed, Ich az far az woz posibl in dhi orthœpy ov its othor. In so short a paragraf ōnly dhe chif points cud bi inclūded, bœt dhi alfabetiq iz jénérally clīr, and dhi ey wil bi æbl tu jœj prity wel hwot dhi apīrans wud bi in printed buks. Meny planz invólving rādher inacesisibl teips had tu bi enteirly past bei. Hens dhe chois mæd dœz not impley a vœrdict. Dhi Egzœkiutiv Comfity wil seléct sœch methodz az dhæ mæ think recwœir longger iloæstræshon. Dhi Ingglish Speling Reform Asōsiæshon az a body iz not responsibl for eny wœn ov dhiz skīmz.

SPECIMEN PARAGRAPH,

Referred to at p. 68.

[The following exhibits the effect (with a fount of type that happens to "turn" well) of the proposal made by "Fiat Experimentum" in another page, to use "æ" and "œ" as makeshift substitutes on emergency for the small roman forms "æ" and "œ." The forms "Æ E Æ œ Æ E æ œ" would generally last out fifty-fold an ordinary stock of the small roman "æ œ." Separate "æ" might be a better substitute for "œ."]

Hîir and dhër a fiu Ingglish wërdz mæ bi found in dhe yuuzhual orthografy, hwich liiv no ruum for dout az tu dhër pronënsiëshon. Bët dhis iz kweit eksepshonal. Yet wi ar shuur dhat our speling woz orjinally fohnetik. It iz nou propohzd tu revért tu dhat prinsipl. Bët a divizhon ov opinion haz arízn az tu dhe mohst siutabl leterz tu emploi. Dhe folo'ing vershonz ov dhis stëtment shoh dhe nëtür ov sêch ov dhe variës propohzalz olrédy mæd az kud bi konvii-niently printed, iich az far az woz posibl in dhi ortho'ëpy ov its aothor. In so short a paragraf ohnly dhe chiif points kud bi in-kluded, bët dhi alfabetik lao iz jénéraly kliir, and dhi eí wil bi øbl tu jøj prity wel hwot dhi apiirans wud bi in printed buks. Meny planz invólving raadher inaksesibl teips had tu bi enterly past bei. Hens dhe chois mæd dæz not implei a verdikt. Dhi Ekzekiutiv Komity wil selékt sêch methodz az dhë mæ think rekweir longger ilæstreshon. Dhi Ingglish Speling Réform Asohseshon az a body iz not responsibl for eny wën ov dhiiz skiiimz.

FONETIC FRAGMENTS BY E. JONES.

PRONUNSIATION.

Very much ov Mr. Evanz' criticizm seemz to be founded on dhe asumpshon, dhat for eech wurd in dhe langgewj dher iz oenly *wun correct* method ov pronunsiæshon, and dhat iz Mr. E.'z method. I moest hartily wish dher wer sum jénéraly recogniezd authority to which apæl cwd be maid in disputed points ov orthoëpy. In dhe absens ov such authority, I am glad to faul bak upon dhe dictum ov Mr. Ellis dhat dher ar *meny correct* wayz ov pronounsing Engglish. To me, "rued indeed in speech," jujd by dhe standard ov West-End escswisits, it iz an imens satisfacshon to feel my feet on solid ground az to pronunsiæshon, upon dhis prinsipl:—

"Adopt dhe pronunsiæshon indicated by dhe speling, unles by comon agreemint it iz deemd to be rong."

Dhe hair-splitting orthoëpists hoo ar constantly analiezing dher oen and udher peepl'z speech hav been a grait hindrans to eny practical reform in speling. Dheez wwd probably consider dhe speech ov dhe graitest oratorz ov dhis and former aijez az barbarus. Joseph Cowen, Dr. Chalmers, Daniel O'Connell, Ward Beecher, wwd aul be set down az vulgar, provinshal, and coers or sluvénly speekerz; and eeven W. E. Gladstone wwd hardly cum up to dhe self-appointed standard ov sum ov our punctilius pedants.

In hiz wonderful manipuelæshon ov figurz, Mr. Evanz jumbly up and counts az inconsistentiz alowabl varieetiz ov pronunsiæshon; and, in dhe saim way, dhe memoriezing ov dhe seven litl wurdz *be, me, we, ye, he, she, the*, iz maid a mountain ov, az iz dhe very simpl ruel for *c* and *k*, final *o*, &c.

We dont provied for idiots. We hav seen meny dul scolarz, but very fue to hoom such tasks ov memory wwd giv eny trubl.

Now, Mr. Pitman and hiz sturdy champion, Mr. Evanz, aut to be dhe last men in dhe wurd to demur to dhe memoriezing ov seven wurdz, to dhe employment ov dupli-cait simbolz in defiend pozishonz, and dhe ues ov a fue ruelz for contracshonz in speling.

It iz wel noen dhat in Mr. Pitman's very buetiful sistem ov shorthand dher ar about a hundred gramalogz to be memoriezd; *h* and *r* hav three or foer simbolz eech; *l*, *n*, *s*,

and z, too ceeh; widh nuemerus ruelz for contracshon, &c.;—dheez ruelz and dhe ecshplanaishon ov dhe sistem, ocupeying sum sicity-foer pajiez ov dhe Manual. And yet we ar toeld dhat “wun hour’z daily practis in reeding and rieting for about a munth wil jeneraly enshoor tolerabl fasility in uezing it.”

[Our name is here made a peg on which to hang some rambling remarks, irrelevant to any utterances of ours, except where they echo some of our own protests against fastidious “sound-painting.” We have no objection to Mr. Jones attributing to personal orthoepy, rather than to lax orthography, forms like “ecscwisit, wonderful, mountain, daplicait, four, apropiat,” which he uses on these two pages. As for Mr. Pitman’s Phonography, it has no more to do with Romanic speech-representation than have Mr. Jones’s observations. to do with us, or we with Phonography.—W. R. E.]

A VERY BRAUD ASERSHON.

Mr. Evanz telz us, “It iz evident dhat dhair ar no speshaly apropiat, thuroly availabl, obviusly sujestiv, and jeneraly acseptabl simbolz for dhe long and difthongal vowel soundz.”

Dhis tremendus heeping ov epithets fairly taiks wun’z breth, and sujestz dhe foloing cwestionz:—

1. From a meer theoretical point ov vue, doo not dhe saim epithets aply to *eny* and every letter and symbol in dhe alfabet, seeing dhat a theoretically perfect and compleet alfabet demandz simbolz similar in form for similar soundz?

2. Ar not dhe long vowel and difthong simbolz in *ail, audit, eel, died, hoed, sued, oil, out*, *cwiet* az *apropriat, availabl, sujestiv*, and *acseptabl* az dhe consonant leterz and diegrafs ov dhe prezent alfabet, which Mr. Evanz *retainz*, such az *j, ch, sh, th, ng*, &c., and far *moer* *apropriat, &c.* dhan *eny* ov dhe *meny* untried simbolz which Mr. Evanz, or Mr. Pitman, or udherz, hav *invented* to sueperseed dhem?

[In answer to question 1, we can only say, that we never advocated “a theoretically perfect and complete alphabet,” never saw such a thing, and can’t imagine what it would be like. Our aim has always been practical phonetic notation based on Roman letters. As for question 2, two word-forms in it, which Mr. Jones himself marked to be printed in small capitals, ought to be *moer* than *cwiet* sufficient answer to it. Truly, as an eminent phonetician wrote to us in reference to Mr. J.’s heroic rendering of the Test Sentences in our last number, “Jones is wonderful but he’s had *ie, oe, ue* on the brain for more than ten years. The only other is Macarthur.”—W. R. E.]

THE “TEST SENTENCES.”

MR. ELLIS, at our request, has courteously furnished us with a rendering into his Suggestive Spelling of the Test Sentences which “Fiat Experimentum” proposed for the discomfiture of Mr. Jones; and Mr. Macarthur having also sent us a version, we present both below, in parallel columns. It should be mentioned that Mr. Ellis, to assist comparison, has copied the orthoepy of Proximate Spelling, without intending to sanction all its details; also, that both he and Mr. Macarthur have corrected “proofs” of their contributions.

“SUGGESTIVE” SPELLING.

Dhi cuuk cuud not hav puut guud shuugar in dhi puuding.—Syooety Crismas puuding and spiist meets ar not cwiit dhi diiet syooted for weekly dijestionz.—A rooral poleesman iz yoozhooaly mohr miindfuul for dhi sicityority ov dhi scwiir’z hairz dhan for dhát ov a cotier’z puulets.—In Jermanny dhi Jooz ar now injoodishusly pèrsicyooted az an aalien rais ècsersizing a maliin inflooens on sohsiyity.—A soher

MR. MACARTHUR’S SPELLING.

The cook cuod not hav poot good sugar in the pooding.—Suety Crismas pooding and spieds meets ar not quiet the diet sueted for weekly dijestions.—A rooral poleesman is uezually moer miendful for the secuerity of the squier’s hairs than for that of a cotier’s poolets.—In Jermanny the Jues ar now injuedishusly persecuted as an aalien rais exersiesing a maliin influens on socity.—A soer iz ofen soer vexd, as

(Suggestive.)

iz ofn sohr vecast, az hi seez berdz seez hiz seed, and sohr away with it.—Yesterday dhi hiest-priest articlz eespeerienst biy far dhi rediest sail at dhi bazár.—Dhi tiit-rohp danser cwiietly eczibited her grait feet with dhi decsterity acwiird biy niitly eespeeriens.—Noh ainshent pohet ever roht such pohemz az “Ii-m afloht on dhi Oh-shan Waiv,” or “Hohm, sweet Hohm.”—Dhi reecwiem woz performd in sloher tiim dhan dhát denohted in dhi compohzers scohr.—Mo’hammed admitted ohnly mails widhín dhi pail ov hiz rilijon.—Dhi wuuman wuud not yooz dhi wuul ov dhi too yooz hwich dhi wuulf sloo in dhi wuud.—Dhi Prins ov Wailz iz dhi sun and air ov a pohentait rooling ohver a miitier empiir dhan dhát ov ainshent Rohm.—Meny ocyoopiierz ov Iirish land aspiir too dhi hapier condishon ov doanriit propriytorship.—Napohlion III. woz a hail man hwen hi began too rain; but air hiz ohverthro hi had becúm a weekly invaleed.—Dhi roherz ov dhi wining boht reecht dhi gohl amid a rohr, dhat pohrd forth liik a rohl ov thunder from dhair reesently discwieted, but now diliieted admiiierz on dhi shohr.—Adam woz dhi ferst maid ov dhi hyooman rais, and Eev dhi second.—Nyooralja iz ohnly a nyoo naim for an ohld nyoosans.—Dhi saipient aturny and hiz nyoo client improovd dhair insipient acwaintans in a cwiiet way ohver a piint ov liit wiin.—Dhi spiirz ov our miiti cathedralz testify too dhi piiety ov aflootent founderz amid dhi rood sohsiiyity ov meedieeval tiimz.—Aucshoneerz and valyoorz fiind profit in udher peeplz failyoorz.—If dhou subdyóoest dhiy pashonz, dhou wilt eczibit trooer grandyoor dhan wun hoo haz redyooost a naishon too servityood.—Jeeohgrafeical eesplohreerz and siientific incwiirerz, az wel az dhi foloherz ov comers, ar now biezir dhan dhair preedisóorz in erlier tiimz.—Dhi diirer Jobhz aficshon groo, and dhi sohrer hiz sufering, dhi pyoorer bicaim hiz rezignaishon, and dhi shoorer hiz faith.—If a cabman charjez hiier dhan hiz laufuul hiir, dhi hiirer can proseyoot him.—Dhi guud man bohth goheth dhi way hi noheth too bi riit, and shoheth it too udherz.—Slohth groheth apais, and its grohth ohnly rendereth its victim les aibl and mohr loht too rezist it.—Wun man despiizez, eespohzez, and abyóozez hwot anndher priizez, proh-pohzez, and difyóozez.—Ecsplohded falasiz ar deriided evn biy dhohz hoom dhay wuns dilyóoded.

(Macarthur.)

he sees birds sees his seed, and soer away with it.—Yesterday the hiest-pried artikels expeeriensed by far the rediest sail at the bazar.—The tiet-roep danser quietly exhibited her grait feet with the dexterity acquiird by niitly expeeriens.—No ainshent poet ever roet such poems as “I’m afloet on the Oeshan Waiv,” or “Hoem, sweet Hoem.”—The requiem was performd in sloer tiem than that denoted in the composers scoer.—Mohamed admitted only mails within the pail of his rilijon.—The wooman wuud not uez the wool of the tó uez which the woof slwe in the wood.—The Prins of Wails is the sun and air of a potentait rooling over a mietier empiir than that of ainshent Roem.—Many ocuepiers of Ierish land aspiir to the hapier condishon of dounriet propriytorship.—Napoleon III. was a hail man when he began to rain, but air his overthro he had becum a weekly invalid.—The roers of the wining boet reechd the goel amid a roer, that poerd forth liik a rol of thunder from ther resently disquieted, but now deliieted admiiers on the shoer.—Adam was the first maid of the hueman rais, and Eev the second.—Nueralja iz only a nue naim for an old nuesans.—The saipient atorny and his nue client improovd ther insipient acquaintans in a quiet way over a pient of liet wien.—The spiers of our miety cathedrails testify to the piety of affluent founders amid the rood sosiety of meedieeval tiems.—Aucshoneers and valuers fiend profit in other peeplz failuers.—If thou subduést thy pashons, thou wilt exhibit trooer granduer than won hoo has redused a naishon to servitued.—Jeographical explorers and siientific inquierers, as wel as the foloers of comers, ar now bisier than ther predesors in erlier tiems.—The diirer Job’s aficshon groo, and the soerer his sufering, the puerer becaim his rezignaishon, and the suerer his faith.—If a cabman charjes hiier than his lauful hier, the hierer can prosecuet him.—The good man both goeth the way he noeth to be riet, and shoeth it to others.—Sloth groeth apais, and its groeth only rendereth its victim les aibel and moer loth to resist it.—Wun man despieses, exposes, and abuses what another priesses, proposes, and difuses.—Exploded falases ar deriided even by thoes hoom thay wons deluded.

COLLATERAL SPELLING.

NIIRLY aol Speling Refórmerz, hwedher æming at dhi æltimeſt establishment ov an enlárjd alfabet or not, agrii dhat dhi éksijenſez ov dhe printing-ofis demánd at liiſt a temporary ſpeling dhat kan bi printed widh ordinary teips. Bæt dher iz koſiderabl diverjens ov opinion az tu dhe beſt yuus dhat kan bi mæd ov dhi ohld leterz, eidher for a permanent orthografty or for a miirly proviſhonal wæn. Sæm perſonz præfêr tu emploi æ for its ohld ſound in “put”; ædherz, for its modern ſound in “but.” For dhe reprezentæſhon ov dhe ſiks long vouel-ſoundz and dhe túu difthonggal ſoundz in “tide, tune,” hwich ar niirly aolwez ov modern development in dhe poſiſhonz in hwich dhæ nou okæ’r, sæm refórmerz advokæt ſimbolz dereivd analojikaly from dhohz ov dhe ſhort ſoundz; ædherz wud hav dhe long and difthonggal ſoundz exprêt bei hwot dhæ regárd az dhe mohr ſæjeſtiv and avælabl ſimbolz dhat hav hapnd tu bekæ’m ko’incident widh dhiiz ſoundz in dhe kœrent orthografty. Dher haz aolſo biin diferens ov viu on bohth ſeidz reſpekting dhe komparativ merits ov deigrafts or deiakritiſeizd leterz az reprezentativz ov dhe ſoundz in kweſtion; hweil sæm extriimists hav lætly propohzd dhat dhe feiv komon vouel-leterz ſhud bi reſtriktet tu dhær jeneral long ſoundz, mæch az ædherz formerly ſæjeſtêd dhat dhiiz leterz ſhud bi konfeind tu dhær Inggliſh nem-ſoundz. Bæt propohzalz hwich wud enæl niu printing teips ar out ov kweſtion hiir.

Sins ei arænjd dhe skiim ov nohtæſhon hwich ei propounded in dhe laſt nœmber ov dhi *Expérimenteur*, it haz okæ’rd tu mi dhat a plan meit bi deveizd for akomodætting aol bæt dhe mohst extriim diverjent viuz. Hwei ſhud wi not temporarily agrii tu difer in praktis, hweil sæbmiting tu jeneral regulæſhonz dhat wud prævênt abſoluit konflikt? If A. chohz tu reit “miit,” and B. “meet,” hwei ſhud not bohth bi aloúd tu folo dhær personal predilekſhonz, ſo long az neidher tuk dhi ædherz ſimbol for a konfliktig yuus? Bæt hwen dhe ſimbolz for dhe laſt túu ſhort vouelz in “incipient,” hwich ar yuuzd naturali in dhi ohld ſpeling ov dhis wœrd, and hwich it wud bi proper tu reſeten in a niu orthografty, ar apleid for dhe difthonggal ſound in “pint,” a konflikt areizez betwiin orthografterz hu dhæs adópt for dhis ſound hwot dhæ koſider dhi avælabl nohtæſhon in “pied,” and dhohz hu deſeir tu exprês it analitikaly, or at liiſt apróksimetly ſo. Dhe former reit “pient, inſipyyent,” oltering bohth wœrdz; bæt dhe later, “peint, inſipient,” kiiping dhi konjoind leterz *ie* in dhær mohr naturali yuus. Betwiin dhiiz túu diferent ſekſhonz ov refórmerz dher kan bi no yuunion without abſoluit koſeſhon on wæn ſeid. On hwich ſeid it aot tu bii, iz îndikætet bei dhe ſmaol and diminishing minority hu fævor sæch ſimbolizæſhon az *ie* for dhe ſound in “pint.”

Bæt dher ar aolſo ſpeling refórmerz hu wud not bi kontént widh *peint*, and hu wont tu ſpel dhe wœrd az *paint*, widh dhe jeneral tipikal difthong-ſein. Dhiiz ar az thæroly kozmopolitan az dhi ædher extriimists ar pekiuliarly inſular; and perhæps dhær thiio-retikal viuz ar mohr wœrdhy ov koſideræſhon dhan dhe sæpohzd praktikal wœnz ov dhi opozit party. Bæt dhe difikælti, not ſo mæch ov tiiching preſent riiderz tu rekog-neiz and apriiſhiæt a niu ſein for dhe ſound in kweſtion, az ov æntiiching dhe ſæjeſtion ov ſound nou komonly konvæd bei *ai*, and dhe konvers difikælti in paſing from a niu tu dhi ohld ſpeling, wud bi ſo græt az tu render ſpeling refórm on sæch leinz at liiſt a mohr formidabl taſk dhan it mæſt néſeſarily bii in eny kæſ. Ohnly aktual expiiriens in reiting Inggliſh widh *ai* and *au* for dhe ſoundz in “file” and “foul” ádekwtely demonſtræts tu dhe meind dhe preſent æſiintability ov sæch yuus ov dhiiz ſimbolz in a popiular Inggliſh orthografty, houéver korékt dhæ meit bi in thiiry, or houéver konviinient for internæſhonal komiúion.

So, if wi tæk dhe wœrdz “feet, feet,” wi feind sæm refórmerz ádvokætting dhe yuus ov *ee* or *ea* in bohth wœrdz; ædherz præferring *ii*; and a thêrd ſekſhon deklæring dhat

simpl i: dhe reit simbol on an internashonal bæsiss. Nou, independently ov dhi intrinsic propriety or fizibility ov eny ov dhiiz propohzalz, it mæst bi patent tu every cænpredjudist obzërver, dhat if wi wæt til iivn aol speling refôrmerz ar indiúst tu aksépt eider "feet" or "fit" for "feet," wi shal never get eny speling refôrmt at aol. Bæt if dhe person hu wons "fit" for "feet" wil bi satisfeid with "fiit," and dhe wæn hu dezeirz tu hav "feet" wil put æp with "feet," bohth liiving "fit" for yuus in its present sens, dher siimz tu bi no gud riison hwei, fæling absoluit yuunanimity, dhe tûn personz shud not agrii tu difer in praktis, cæntil ampl expiiriens haz detærmind hwedher "fiit" or "feet" iz dhe mohr jénæraly akseptabl form. Similarly with "buut" and "boot," for hwich sœm extriimists wud reit "but," and ædherz "boote." Dhe former tûn spelings meit bi yuuzd in non-konflikting vareietiz ov wæn komprehensiv skiim ov orthografik representæshon; dhe later tûn kud not. It iz esenshal dhat kolateral steilz ov dhe sœm elastik orthografy, houéver diværs dhæ mæ bi in apiirans, shud not áktually klash, thru employing dhe sœm simbolz with inkompatibl valiuiz.

SHORT VOUELZ.—Starting with dhe short vouel-sounds, wi shud feind it ábsoluitly nesessary in a kolateral sistem tu liiv tu dhe fohr vouel-seinz in "pat, pet, pit, pot," dhe pouerz hwich dhæ hav in dhiiz wærdz, and aolso dhe valiuiz in "patrician, petition, capital, impotent." Dhe restriksion tu dhe modern and naro A-sound in "pat" ov a speshal simbol (az "pæt" or "pat") wud entæl a diferent sein in "patrician" (az "pætrishœn" or "patrishan"), and wi shud hæv tu interchænj dhe simbolz in dhe færst tûn silablz ov "analyse, analysis" (az in Braod Rohmik "æncelaiz, ænelisis," or dhi Amerikan Asohsiæshon's "æncalæiz, ænalis"). A similar stætment meit bi mæd with regârd tu dhe restriksion ov eny o-form tu dhe sound in "pot," az distingwisht from dhât in "impotent," hwich wud involv dhe krosing ov tûn o-seinz in wærdz leik "kronolôjy, kronolôjikal." Thiiorétikaly korékt az dhis keind ov nohtæshon doutles iz, it belôngz tu seientifik, and not tu popiular fohnetiks. It wud bi inapriishiabl bei present riiders, and wud hardly bi tiichabl tu children in preimary skuulz. Abœv aol, it iz outséid ov dhe kapasity ov ohld-leter representæshon. So wi wil konsider simpl *a, e, i,* and *o* az fíkt in dhær present respektiv dœbl valiuiz, determinabl bei pozishon.

Dhe riial bohn ov kontenshon, and dhe mohst siircealy difkelt point tu setl, in sech a kolateral sistem ov speling az iz hiir méditæted, wil bi dhe representæshon ov dhe tûn vouel-soundz in "push" and "rush." Dhis iz not enihr a kwestion ov hwot ei wil hiir term Analôjikal and Konvenshonal valiuiz (az mohr korékty deskriptiv dhan "Kontinental" and "Ingglisch" valiuiz), for sœm skiim-mækerz on eider seid aproh-priæt u tu dhe wæn sound, and sœm tu dhe ædher. If wi had not dhe friikwent separet vouel-sound in "put, good, to, woman, would," ets. tu proveid for, wi meit not hezitæt tu emploi u for dhe "but" sound, dhoh wi had tu yuuz dhe leter with a diferent pouer in dhe difthongz *ou* and *iu* (or *eu*). Bæt wi HAV dhis separet sound tu reprezént, and thru tæking its natural sein u from it sœm refôrmerz ar drivn tu sœch mækshift and anomalies nohtæshon az "lawful (uezhual), affloœent, into, wœman," with fohr seiaz for hwot in praktikal fohnetiks iz a singgl sound.

Ei meisêlf kan diskœver ohnly wæn wæ ov geting ohver dhis difkæltly with komon teips, and dhât iz bei yuuzing dhe sein *æ*, hwich, bei its pouer az a speshaly Tiutonik simbol, and bei its sæjektiv shæp, iz az mæch dhe proper tipikal Rohmanik sein for dhe mikst *o* and *e* sound in "cut, come," az *a* and *u* ar dhe proper tipikal seinz for dhe vouel-soundz in "pat, push." In Sakson derivativz, az dhæ okœr in riiding, dhe sound iz perhæps mohr ofn ko'insident with an *o* dhan with an *u* nohtæshon, az in dhe komon wærdz "some, none, other, above, done, come, among, love." Nor iz dher eny riison hwei wi shud hezitæt tu reit "fœnkshon, sæmptiuces, profœndity, vœlgar, hwær wi hav chænjd dhe Latin *u* intu a mikst sound betwiin *o* and *e*, eny mohr dhan dhe French

hav skruupld tu reit "*fonction, somptueux*," or dhi Italianz "*profondità, volgare*," hwær dhiiz piipzl hav alterd dhe Latin *u* tu an *o* sound. Dher iz neidher seientifik nor esthetik objekshon tu dhis aplikeshon ov *æ*; hweil dhe mekanikal fasility it wud afohrd wud bi enörmes. Widh dhis teip introduüst, wi meit hav dhe foloing—

Short Vowel Seinz— a e i (y) o æ [ə, ʌ] u

Hwær dhe *yuu* ov *y* for feinal *i* iz rekogneizd, and dhe sœbstitiushon ov 'ə' or 'ʌ' for 'æ,' akörding tu teipografikal eksijensy or personal predilekshon. Bei dhis simpl aranjment, provizhon iz mæd for dhe vowel-nohtæshon ov fohr-fifths ov our silablz az dhæ vœkœ'r in riiding; and dhis on a simpl plan, dhat larly retænz dhi ohld simbolz ia dhær plæsez, and iz praktikabl widh aol keinzd ov printing teip.

LONG VOWEL.—Hwen wi kœm tu dhe long vowelz, sœm sœbstantshal diverjensez ov representæshon mæst bi rekogneizd in a kolateral skiim ov speling, dhoh iivn hiir dher niid bi no konflikt. For dhe vowel-sound in "*alms*," indiid, a majority ov bohth dhi Analojikal and dhe Konvenshonal skuul ov reförmerz wud redily aksépt *aa* (dhi ohnly ævelabl sein eksépt *ah*). Dhe sound in "*boat*," tuu, meit perháps bi mohst akseptably and intéljibly exprést in bohth steilz bei *oh*; bœt dher kud bi litl objekshon tu rékogmeizing *oa* (inishal and maiddal) az a Konvenshonal ekwivalent. For dhi œdher soundz ei sœjést nothing œnyuuzhual œn dhe Analojikal seid, eksépt *æ* for dhe sound in "*pate, wait, great*," ov hwich representæshon ei spiik ferdher on; hweil œn dhe Konvenshonal seid ei adópt dhi ordinary deigrafs; dhœs—

Long Vowel Seinz—Analojikál—aa æ ii (iy) ao oh (o') uu

Konvenshonal—aa ai (ay) ee (e') au (aw) oa (oh, o') oo

Analojikál *iy* biying yuuzd for *ii* befóhr anœdher *i* (az *agriying*); *o'* for *oh* (or *oa*) in eidher nohtæshon befóhr *h, w, y*, or a vowel; Konvenshonal *ay, au, oh* az feinal seinz and befóhr afiksez; and *e'* befóhr anœdher *e* (az in *fre'est*). Sœbordiœt and œnemfatik monosilablz wud bi ritn widh simpl *i* (Anal.), *e* (Konv.), *o, u* (az *bi=be, so, tu*).

DIPHTHONGZ.—Skærslý eny wœn, œn eidher seid, wud objékt tu dhe sein *oi* (*oy*). In kolateral nohtæshon *ai* and *au* wud not bi ævelabl az difthonggal simbolz, bekœoz dhæ ar wonted for œdher yauzez on dhe Konvenshonal seid. For dhe braod Welsh and foren difthongz *aai* and *aan* (or *aei* and *aou*) meit bi distinktiivly ritn; bœt for our soundz in "*bind, bound*" dhi óbviesly and œn bohth seidz iikwaly ævelabl simbolz ar *ei* and *ou*, yuuzd aleik in Mr. Pitman's Fœhnetipy and in Mr. Ellis'ez Glosik, not tu menshon meny œdher orthografiik skiimz. If *ei* iz konsiderd a kontrakshon ov *œi*, and *ou* ov *œu*, dher wil bi litl thioretikal objekshon tu dhe simbolz; hweil, for deialektikal pœrposez, dhe difthonggal pronœnsiæshon in "*sail, soul*" mæ bi mohr distinktiivly exprést, az bei dhe seinz givn beloh. Dher remœnz dhen dhe difthong in "*tune, due*," for hwich dhe kolateral simbolz *iu* and *eu* (*ew*) mæ bi permited, az dher kud bi no konflikt hiir, if *u* wer not emloid for its "*but*" pouer; hweil dhe konsonantal inishal sound ov dhis difthong mæ bi ritn *yuu* (*yoo*) or *yiu* (*yew*), akörding ta ortho'epy adópted. Wi dhen hav—

Difthong Seinz—Analojikál—ei (ey) oi (oy) ou yuu [yiu], iu [œi (æy) o'u]

Konvenshonal—ei (ey) oi (oy) ou (ow) yoo [yeu], eu (ew) [aiy oaw]

Employing dhe *y* diuplikets befóhr *i* in dhi Analojikal, and dhe *y* and *w* wœnz az feinalz and befóhr afiksez in dhe Konvenshonal steil. In dhe later *f, my, dhg, by, hwy*, and *dhou* meit bi retænd az "kontrákted formz."

KONSONANTS.—For dhe konsonant-soundz, ei kud propohz nothing bœt tu yuuz aol dhi simpl ohld leterz in dhær komonest sensez, alouing *c, x*, and iivn *q*, tu bi ritn at diskreshon. Az regárdz dhe soundz not reprézented bei simpl ohld leterz, werking fœhnetishanz ar every dæ kœming mohr and mohr tu dhi agriiment, dhat dher iz no resohrs bœt dhe deigrafs *ch, th, dh, sh, zh*, and *ng*, hwich wer long ageh adópted bei

Mr. Ellis, and wer afterwardz aksépted bei Mr. Sweet, in sæch divers sistemz az Glosik and Braod Rohmik. Az *wah* wud bi out ov kiiping with *dh* and *zh*, dhe Sakson *hw* iz restohrd, az in erly and prezent Fohnotipy.

In ading a few wærdz respécting sæm ov dhe simbolz heer yoozd, I reit in dhe Convenshonal steil ov Colateral Speling, tu eczibit its eféct, and tu shoh dhat I hav not an ænreezonabl prejudis agénst convenshonal, dhoh I graitley préfér analojical reprezentatishon. Az regárdz dhe seinz “æ” and “œ,” I beleev dhay stand teipografically on dhe saim futing—namly, dhat dhay ar fernisht for aul seizez and keindz ov Ingglish teip, bæt jénéraly oanly in smaul cwontitiz corespónding tu dhe limited demánd for dhem in ordinary printing; dhoh dhay can be prokeúrd tu eny dezeird extént at dhe saim preis per pound az ædher teip. Dhay ar dhairfor on dhe saim futing az *z*, or eny ædher rair leter in dhe oald speling dhat wud be mæch moar freecwently yoozd in a new wæn. Bæt in conecshon with dheez too literal formz we hav a resoars hwich wud not be availabl without dhem. Wæn impórtant objecshon tu “tærnd leterz,” az new orthografik simbolz, iz dhat dhay hav no capitalz. Bæt dhis objecshon wud not apley, if dhe printer meerly yoozd tærnd smaul leterz az maikshift sæbstituts for ædher leterz, ov hwich he had capitalz, italiks, ets. stil remaining, dhoh hiz stok ov smaul leterz had becóm eczausted. Dhis, I ænderstánd, iz ofn dhe cais in printing. Dhairfor, it seemz tu me, dhat, az combeining dhe *o* and *e* eideea tu a considerabl degree, we meit acnólej “æ” az an alternativ form ov “œ”; hweil (in dhe Analojical steil) we shud obtain in “æ” a stil neerer rezemblans tu “œ.” Dhæs teips wud aulwez be availabl for ævn extemporary printing. (See sepatet spesimen paragraf on anædher paj.)

From a foanetik point ov vew, dher iz a diferens wérth pointing out between dheez too seinz “æ” and “œ,” az yoozd in Colateral Speling. Dhe later iz propoazd az a recaly analojical Roamanik reprezentativ ov dhe miest vouel-sound in “cut, son,” with its *r*-afécted relativ in “cur, journey.” Dhe simbol iz oanly infeerior in expresivnes tu Profésor Wiebe’s “æ.” Bæt we hav dhe former in our printing-ofisez, hweil dhe later iz compárativly in *nubibus*. Dhe adopshon ov “œ” iz dhairfor propoazd heer az a mater ov prinsipl, hwairáz dhat ov “æ” iz sæbmited meerly for temporary expediensty. Dhe later form properly reprézents dhe weid *E* in “there,” az distíkt from dhe narroer sound in “they”; dhoh it iz yoozd abæv with dhe moar comprehensiv valem givn tu it in dhe jeneral Continental pronensiaishon ov Latin printed with dhe teip. Dhe yooz ov “æ” wud, ov coars, reveiv meny Sakson-leik spelingz; bæt dhe prinsipl recomandashon ov dhe form iz its practical sàjestivnes tu ordinary Ingglish ræderz, hwen put for “a, a-e, ai, ay, ea,” ets. ov dhe cærent orthografy.

Dhe simbolz “æ” and “oh” in dhe Analojical steil ov Colateral Speling shud in fact be regárded az meer transishonal and expedient sæbstituts for recaly analojical *ee* and *oo*; and, in a similar maner, *ei* and *ou* meit be acsépted az precærsorz ov *ai* and *au*—dhát iz, in boath caisez, in dhe évént ov analojical simbolz prooving moar acseptabl dhan convenshonal wænz. For dhe prezent, *ee*, *oo* ar cweit impracticabl with analojical valemz, and *ai*, *au* wud be very difícælt tu introdeús az difthong-seinz; bæt at no very remoot dait dhe foar seinz wil eider be fíest with dhair prezent convenshonal valemz in a new speling, or be left free for introdæcshon with dhair analojical valemz; dhoh new-leter Foanotipy shud render eny comon yooz ov *ee*, *oo* ænnecessary.

It may be sed dhat Colateral Speling iz a “combaishon masheen,” with deupliket parts, by dhe interchainj ov hwich variety iz prodeúst without conflict. Tu provide in deetail for dhe wæking ov dhe too steilz, wud be meerly tu compeil a set ov simpl roolz from redily availabl soarsez. Bæt it wud hardly be wérth hweil now tu devoat færdher teim and laibor tu a task hwich wud be abortiv in dhe too probabl cais ov dhis prooving anædher vain atémt tu satisfey incompatibl fansiz and aspiraihonz in regárd tu Speling Refórm.

FIAT EXPERIMENTUM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLATERAL SPELLING.

From E. JONES, Esq., 4 Amberley Street, Liverpool :—

I thank yoo very much for sending me proof ov a very interesting paiper by "Fiat," which, in my opinion, containz sum suestionz which ar valuabl, and wurdhy ov cairful consideraishon by Speling Reformerz.

Let me say heer, by dhe way, dhat it wwd hav been wel for dhe cauz ov Speling Reform, if in dhe *Phonetic Journal* and in dhe *Speling Reformer* free and frendly discussioun had been moer encurejd, and if sum ov dhe leederz ov dhe moovment had adopted a les peremptory toen and a moer consiliatory spirit in dher advocacy, which I am glad to obzerv in dhe remarks ov "Fiat."

Surveying dhe prezent poziashon ov dhe Speling Reform moovment, in which meny ov us hav taiken a lief interest, and combiening sum ov "Fiat's" thaunts widh sum convicashonz which I hav long entertaind, it seemz to me dhat dhe foloing concloozhonz wil comend dhemselvz to dhe aprooval ov moest thaunful personz :—

1. Dhat eny mezhur ov speling reform, to be ov permanent benefit on a larj scall, must aim at geting into *dhe schoolz*. I wwd not myself cair to spend a shiling or an hour on eny project ov reform which did not maik dhis its prinsipal aim. An ouns ov practis iz beter dhan a tun ov theory. I wwd radher hav a duzen wurdz corected in dher speling in dhe reeding books uezd in every school in dhe cuntry, dhan contemplant dhe moest artistic and perfect skeem fraimd or conseevd in *nubibus*.

2. It iz very evident dhat eny mezhur ov reformd speling dhat wil reseev dhe *Impri-matur* ov dhe Eduecaishon Department, hooz authority iz supream in aul materz relaiting to dhe schoolz ov dhe cuntry, must ov nesesity be *provizhonal* and *tentativ*.

3. It iz further az cleer az dhe sun at noonday dhat dhe sancashon ov dhe Government cwd oenly be given to a mezhur respecting which dher woz substanshal agreement not oenly among dhe promoeterz ov dhis reform dhemselvz, but aulso dhat it woz wel bakt by eduecaishonists outsid dhe sirl ov fonetic ecsperts. To me, it iz moest surprising dhat dhis indispensabl condishon haz been so much neglected by Speling Reformerz.

4. Wwd it very much help to convins Mr. Mundella, or eny fuetuer and responsibl Minister ov Eduecaishon, tu tel him, "Heer iz a skeem which wil wunderfully help forenerz to lern English; it wil enaibl a rieter to ecspres hiz pronunsiaishon to a nies-ity; dhe simbolz for long and short vowelz ar arainjd in perfect pairz," &c. &c.? Dhe Minister wwd probably say, "Jentlmen, yoor skeem iz very artistic and sieentific, no dout; but whot we wont iz sumthing dhat wil saiv dhe enormus waist ov tiem now spent on speling in our schoolz."

5. Dhis bringz me to whot "Fiat" caulz hiz "combinaishon masheen," which dhe theorists wil, after dher maner, denouns az an unprinsipld compromiez, but which wil comend itself to men ov comon sens for its practical caracer.

"Fiat's" "combinaishon masheen, widh duuplicait parts," az I understand it, may be ecsplained in a fue wurdz, and iz founded on dheez simpl facts :—

(a) For *practical* reezonz, dher must be a sistem ov English speling widhout *nue*, *cut*, *turnd*, or *markt* letterz, and widhout nesesarily leeding up to eny iedeaal skeem.

(b) Dhat in dhis "combinaishon skeem," dher shwd be sum elasticity, az regardz ecivalent and duuplicait simbolz, and dhe ues ov contracted formz, acording to defiend roolz: dhat iz to say, dhe sistem iz not to be a rijid cast-iron construction.

(c) Dhe cheef merit ov "Fiat's" sujestion, to me, iz dhat it points to a way to brij dhe gulf between dhe advocaits ov dhe English and Continental valuez, as dhay ar cauld, which difereus, we ar toeld, thretenz to split up Speling Reformerz and dhe E.S.R.A. into too hostil camps.

Whot I am afraid ov iz, dhat "Fiat's" sujestionz hav too much comon sens and practical aplicashon in dhem for such inveterait fonetic theorists az W. R. E., and dhat dhe later wil be down upon poor "Fiat" widh hiz grait alej hamer, and maik mins meet ov him.

Az to *ie, oe, ue*, which ar objects ov such intens antipathy to W. R. E., I shwd be dhe last to opoez eny substitutets for dheez dhat miet be jeneraly approovd.

MR. E. JONES'S SPELLING.

From E. JONES, Esq., 4 Amberley Street, Liverpool (too late for No. 8):—

If not too lait, I shwd liek dhe foloing copy ov a leter just reseevd to apeer in dhe neest number:—

(COPY LETTER.)

"London, March, 1881.

"Deer Sir,—Dho wun hoo haz from dhe first held oonly dhe humbl pozishon ov a meer subscriber to dhe fundz ov dhe English Speling Reform Asosiaishon, dhe rieter cannot refrain from sendung yoo a few lienz to ecspres hiz sens ov dhe practical value ov dhe chainjez in speling which yoo hav consistently advocaited for meny yeerz.

"Dhe vaiirus theorists ov dhe fonetic scool wil never tier ov inventing sily propoezalz for maiking our speling moer absurd dhan it iz at present, until dhay hav been demolisht by sum jeneral agreement ov a practical naituer having been cum to amung reformerz.

"Dhe skeem propoezd by yoo iz emiunty practical, and wun distinctiv feetuer aloen shwd sufies to cary dhe day against yoor opoenents. I meen its *legibility*: every wurd (whedher detacht from dhe sentens or not) iz plainly to be understood at siet. In Pitman's Fonotipy it iz imposibl to reed at first siet ecsept by meenz ov dhe rezemblans ov dhe wurdz to dher oeld forinz. Can dhis be cauld reform?

"To yoor cwestionz in dhe *Speling Eksperimenter* for dhe preznt munth [March] I wwd reply, dhat, in my humbl opinion—(1) Dher ar no *beter* simbolz for dhe soundz ov *th* in *thin* and *then* dhan *th, dh*. (2) Dhe ues ov *w*, which we hav aulwayz been acustomd to regard az a consonant, to represent a vowel sound, duz *not* seem unobjecshonabl. Wwd not *uo* be a *beter* sien? (3, 4) To atempt to repezent our langweij on a Continental basis seemz rong, inazmuch az our langweij realy duz *not* contain dhe saim vowel soundz; and even if it did, we shwd hav to turn *our* vowel sistem insied out. (5) New leterz ar cleerly impracticabl for printing-hous reezonz; but dhat dhay ar unnesesary iz certain, az we hav moer dhan enuf diegrafs at our comand. (6) It duz seem to me best to employ *ie* to represent dhe sound in *tied*; but speling reform iz too urjent a nesesity for it to be riet to plais a blok in dhe way by refuezing to acsept *ei* if dhe majority (dho rongly) voet for it.

"No wun's vanity wil be gratified by dhe adopshon ov a practical sistem baist on oeld-leter valuez and ecisting diegrafs; hens dhe opoezishon ov dhe propoezerz ov 'fadz and fansiz,' ov dhe advocaits ov such skeemz az propoez *q* for *ng*, *au* for dhe sound ov *ow* in *cow*, widh muetilaited tieps fonotipy, and dhe liek monstrositez.

"I am, deer Sir, yoorz respectfully, WUN HOO WUD LIEK TU SEE SUMTHING DUN."

[It is pretty evident that "Wun Hoo" is a fervent admirer of Mr. Jones, for this disciple has not only caught the master's literary and orthographic style, but also the latter's propensity to dogmatize, with assumed deference, upon uninvestigated subjects. To any one who has examined Mr. Jones's rendering of the Test Sentences in our last number (p. 58), "Wun Hoo's" statement, that "every word (whether detached from the sentence or not) is plainly to be understood AT SIET," will appear as audacious as it is ludicrous. Mr. Pitman, however, may perhaps find some consolation in the indexterous admission that *it is* possible to read his Phonotipy "at first sight . . . by means of the resemblance of the words to their old forms." The negatively-emphasised assertion, that "our language does *not* contain the same vowel sounds" as Continental ones, will be appreciated by those who know; but it is of very little consequence in regard to

the question, whether, for English vowel-sounds having no special representation in the current orthography, we are to adopt "new symbols, in harmony with the symbols for related sounds" (as Mr. Jones says of his *dh*, *zh*), or to misapply fortuitous and discordant symbols, that would be equally new in most positions, and would often be misleading or intolerable. If Mr. Jones lives long enough (and we trust he may), he will yet learn to treat the medial as he does the initial and the final element of the word "these," and to write of "dhiiz thislz" with a sense of harmoniously representing *English* sounds.]

THE NEED FOR UNION.

From Mr. J. MACARTHUR, New Monkland, Airdrie, N.B.:—

I think the efforts of spelling reformers aul for sum tiem to cum to be directed moer to bringing about an agreement among themselves on a practical skeem than in constant arguements to convins a public, hoo never reed ther rietings, of the advantajes of an improovd moed. The public, so far as I am aibel to juj from many casual conversai-shons on the subject, ar alredy quiet convinsed of the grait gain to be deriev'd from a rashonal sistem of spelling words; but thay se no possibility of its adopshon so long as speling reformers themselves ar aul at sixes and sevens as to what the reform shoed be. *The Spelling Reformer*, the organ of "The English Spelling Reform Association," has now been in existens for the past ten months, and yet from its last number I notis that no progres has been maid toards a desision as to which of six proposals shal form the baisis on which the reform is to proseed.

I think, if the Asosiashon wer first to desied whether ther shood or shood not be any nue leters in ther introductory skeem, won step in advans wood be maid. If the desision be, as I antisipait, against the ues of nue or turnd leters, or ascent-marks, at first, then the discussiou wood be graitly narod, and ther wood be hoep, if we went on the prinsipel of mutual conseshons, that in a short tiem we miet hit upon sum sistem which miet proov jeneraly satisfactory as the introducshon to graiter improovments heerafter. It is not reesonabel to expect finality in speling any moer than in other mundain affairs. Maik maters eesy for the present and the imeediait fuetuer jeneraishon. This wil constituet a president for our sucesors to imitait our exampel.

I giv my spelling of the Test Sentences, remarking that the diareisis (¨) may be omitid. Its ues, at first, wood be to giv a litel help in reeding to thoes hoo trust moer to the i than to the eer for the sens of a sentens.

[Mr. Macarthur's statement of the present position of affairs is not quite correct. Progress HAS been made towards a decision by collecting numerous schemes, classifying and tabulating them, printing and circulating specimens of them, etc. As there are more than half a hundred schemes under consideration, it has involved some labour to deal with them so far; while the only probable result appears to be the negative one of showing that not one of those schemes is generally acceptable. The individual writer in the *Spelling Reformer* is alone responsible for the classification and the nomenclature there adopted of different species of reform. Mr. Macarthur might have seen, from a paper inadvertently published in the *Phonetic Journal*, that, in a recent canvass of the members of the E.S.R.A., more than two-thirds of the respondents declared themselves in favour of "regulating the orthography of every word in the language upon some fundamental principles," and of a system of spelling "solely *phonetic*;" while not one-third approved of a system founded, even partially, upon "*etymological and historical* considerations"—dignified by the said writer as "the method of the Practical Educationist," though Mr. Macarthur would probably dispute with him the application of that term to their respective styles of peculiar spelling. It may be added, that three-fifths of the respondents in the canvass mentioned were in favour of new letters, and little more than one-fifth against them.—W. R. E.]

"VOX CLAMANTIS."

From "ECCLESIASTES":—

The publication of the "Suggestive Alphabet" in your April number will possibly prove suggestive in more ways than was expected. The suggestion which was suggested to myself was: "Cui bono?" When the "Twenty-seven Specimens" were issued to the Spelling Reform Association, it was supposed that they represented the entirety of endeavours that could be made to frame phonetic alphabets for the English language.

Those specimens have now been consigned to oblivion; their interest is purely antiquarian; no reformer who wishes to be considered *au courant* of the "latest results" of reform would endanger his reputation as a "hervorragender Alphabet-forscher" by so much as alluding to them. Mr. Jones has been licking his unwieldy cub into shape; your own tadpole has gone whither the other pre-Adamite animals go; and your new moon, like Artemus Ward's, has ceased for want of some one to "work it;" while the author of Dimidian (I.) and Dimidian (II.), after offering us two half-loaves, presents us with a new di.—I mean suggestive article, which seems intended for genuine whole meal. But, notwithstanding this immense activity on the part of the various leaders of reform, I cannot say that I think much of the results. *Stare super antiquas vias* seems to be the universal motto. No valuable ideas have been originated, no new lines have been struck out. Superficially, no doubt, Victorian, Elizabethan, Dimidian, Glossic, Suggestive, and "das System-Jones" differ considerably; but fundamentally they are all alike. They are all chips of the same block; they are all children of our present disreputable old Orthography, and each of the brood is much of a muchness with his brethren. One remembers the adage about rotten apples.

I do not know whether it is proposed to exhaust all the combinations and permutations of which the twenty-six letters are capable; but if so, we may as well consider the latter end of the business. If one man is going to write *æ* because he thinks the sound in "man" is a high-low-back-front-narrow-wide-mid-mixed vowel, and another is going to write *ae* because he thinks it a mixed-mid-wide-narrow-front-back-low-high vowel, it does not require much prophetic insight to perceive that the *Experimenter* will go on for ever, and the Spelling Reform will go to the Devil.

It appears to me, that just as "all sugar and cream is not healthy food for any man,"—to quote the words of an excellent gentleman whose command of the English tongue is as small as his knowledge of it is great,—so all differentiation is bad for Spelling Reform. A little integration might be tried with advantage. Within limits, of course. It would be a glad some sight to see Roman and English values combined; but that is evidently impossible. Apart from the lack of any happy mean between the two systems, the personalities interested do not "freeze together," as Yankees say, to any very encouraging extent. But within either system there is no reason why some junction of schemes could not be attained. I am not certain of the English school, because the initial lack of internal consistency seems to prevent any possibility of external coherence. But among the Romancers it is otherwise, and I desire to indicate how. And, since *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, the opposite camp are welcome to any hint I may drop that may be serviceable.

It is uniformly agreed among the Romancers that Pitman's present alphabet is the alphabet of the future, with modifications perhaps—I should like to see it written à la Broad Romic, and furnished with an encyclopædia of "rules of Sandhi"—but still so far certainly so as to be our ultimate alphabet at present. We are also agreed that we must approach that alphabet by an old-letter one. Now, of old-letter alphabets we have several. But they are all identical to a large extent, and must necessarily be so, because they are built with the same materials upon an identical basis. And the question I want to put is, why can we, the Romancers, not agree as a body to select some scheme, say Europic, or Broad Romic, or Union, and use it; work it out, see where it is defective, suggest improvements, try them, and, if they succeed, adopt them: in fact, do exactly what Mr. Pitman did to bring his system to its present perfection. [*] Unless we do this, the blessed Reform will not come about till after the next glacial period, long after you and I, *et hoc genus omne*, have become like Abner Dean, when the—

" . . . chunk of old red sandstone

Took him in the abdomen;

And he smiled a kind of sickly smile,

And curl'd up on the floor;

And the subsequent proceedings

Interested him no more."

[* We shall be happy to turn this Publication into a *Spelling Exemplar* of a workable old-letter system, and to make its contents suitable for distribution or quotation, if our readers will only help us to select a generally acceptable scheme by communicating their views, merely for our private guidance in this matter.—W. R. E.]

THE EXPERIMENTER

EDITED BY W. R. EVANS.

English Spelling Reform Association.)

J. PITMAN, 20 PATERNOSTER ROW.

JUNE, 1881.

[Price 1d.]

PARALLEL EXHIBITION.

In the press with our enlarged number for May, we carried out a Parallel Exhibition, to which a parallel would not readily be found, and which entails another enlarged number. This exhibition can scarcely fail to be interesting to Spelling Reformers; but we have not prepared it simply as a spectacle to gratify curiosity. We have rather had in view what we considered a solid utilitarian purpose, in the somewhat laborious arrangements that were required to bring this exhibition to maturity within a brief space of time. This object was mentioned in the note on the last page of the *Experimenter* for May. It was there hinted that the assistance of our readers would be acceptable in selecting an old-letter scheme of reformed spelling for exemplary use in a practical, and not merely experimental publication. But we afterwards thought that the intimation was not made in a sufficiently prominent manner, and that the data upon which opinions might be formed were not conveniently arranged for comparison. Hence the idea of this Parallel Exhibition.

Having determined upon the general character of the comparative display, it became necessary to inquire what ought to be the conditions rendering schemes eligible for admission. In order to do this fairly, we had to consider what qualities were indispensable in any scheme to make it suitable for our purpose. In a magazine intended for occasional brief quotation by other periodicals (to which it would be sent for "notice"), it appeared absolutely requisite to use only types existing in well-furnished printing-offices, or, at all events, procurable from a type-foundry in the ordinary way of business. Not only new letters were thus excluded, but "cut" letters, since it was not to be expected that many editors or printers would incur the expense and trouble of preparing these for the casual printing of a quotation. Thus a mechanical condition was fixed upon us, much against our own personal inclination.

As there was one condition indispensable for reproduction with regard to such a publication as we contemplated, so it became

obvious that for its original production another condition, different in kind, would be quite as essential. To make the work of contributors, editor, and printer practicable, it was necessary to have a spelling free from numerous arbitrary forms or rules, requiring to be memorized and applied as in the established notation, but without even the aid of a dictionary for reference. In this particular, we were guided by our own actual experience and observation. We had at different times readily learned to write various orthographic schemes that were subject to absolute rule (except perhaps in regard to a score of little words more or less arbitrarily spelt), and we had known other persons who had similarly acquired the use of such regulated orthographies. But we never could bring ourselves to learn any merely less arbitrary spelling proposed to be substituted for that in current use; nor had we ever known any person to have done so, except the actual proposer of each such notation.

At least two other conditions appeared to be desirable in the spelling proposed to be selected. One was, that it should provide a separate symbol for every significative or sense-distinguishing sound in the language; and the other, that it should be legible without serious difficulty to any intelligent reader of the old spelling. But we thought it might savour of dictation for us to determine what sounds it is necessary to distinguish in an intelligible notation of English speech; and, rather than do this, we have admitted some specimens that identify sounds generally discriminated,* contenting ourselves with calling attention to what we consider deficiencies. Then, as to the matter of legibility, it will be better that our readers should judge for themselves. To us, Mr. Sweet's, or even Mr. Bull's spelling, would be scarcely less readable, while either would be far more significant, than some "partially-corrected," but still arbitrary notations; and we certainly should prefer learning to write a dozen such systems as Broad Romic or Cheilic, to memorizing one new vocabulary of arbitrary word-forms.

Adopting merely the conditions of *old types* and *systematic spelling*, and not even applying these very rigidly, we exhibit specimens of Twelve Schemes, differing in phonetic precision, legibility, sightliness, and other qualities, but representing almost every kind of regulated notation that can be provided for our language with old types alone. We have taken great pains to present these specimens fairly and correctly, and have obtained revision of each specimen by the author of its scheme. It rests now with our readers to give

* Thus, Nos. 2 and 9, and to a less extent No. 8, confound the medial elements of *pit* and *put* with the initial ones of *yet* and *wet*; No. 12 uses the same symbol at the commencement of *thigh* and *thy*; and No. 11 has only a partially applicable distinction between *luck* (lūk) and *look* (luk).

effect to this work, and we earnestly request each who feels interest in the matter to inform us, by letter or post-card, which scheme or schemes he or she considers most eligible for an old-letter periodical. We engage to publish fairly and intelligibly the result of a canvass which is proposed and required quite independently of that projected by the E. S. R. A.; for the latter will be so complicated by the inclusion in one list of old- and new-letter, systematic and arbitrary notations, as to be of no value for our purpose.

NOTES ON THE SCHEMES.

No. 1.—“BROAD ROMIC.”

We sent to Mr. H. Sweet, for his correction, our own draft MS. of the Broad Romic version, in which *ə* was written for the obscure or neutral vowel, and *œ* for the stopped vowel in “but”—capitals being also used in the ordinary manner. On returning the draft copy corrected, Mr. Sweet wrote:—

“If it is to go out as my system, please alter the *ə*’s to *œ*. If I used turned letters (and it is only to avoid them that I use *œ*), I should use ‘*ə*’ for the unaccented vowel, ‘*æ*’ for the sound in ‘but,’ and ‘*æ̃*’ for that in ‘burn.’ The capitals had better come out too, as I do not use them in Broad Romic.”

No. 2.—“CHEILIC.”

Mr. R. P. Bull sends the following explanation of his system:—

“Cheilic,” from Greek *cheilos* (lip), is a brief and comprehensive phonetic notation, without new characters.

Complementary Articulations.

Q (ng), ring; J (si), vision; X (ch), chaise; Y (th), that; Z (th), thatch; W (v), veil;
V (w), wet.

Vocal Breathings.

U (putty) denotes uvular vibration, and is identical with vocal *r*. It is often the primary element of diphthongs and triphthongs, and then indicates a larger opening of the guttural orifice. *Oi, ai, ov, av*, are properly triphthongs, with a primary guttural element.

H, after a vowel, denotes continued emission of breath *merely*: before *l, n, m*, with no preceding vowel, it implies that these elements are vocal or syllabic.

Lingual Vibrations.

O (pot)—elevation of the back of the tongue.

A (pat)—elevation of the middle of the tongue, the whole organ presenting a plane surface.

E (pet)—elevation of the front of the tongue.

I (pity)—a higher elevation of the front of the tongue, nearly closing the channel of breath.

Labial Vibration.

V (put, foot)—the lips nearly closed.

According to strict analysis, the sounds represented by the last two vowels are diphthongs of the guttural class, being open or “wide” modifications of the simple vowels heard in *peat, boot*. These are the closing elements of several compound vowels, and readily pass into the class of articulations.

Stress, or tonic accent, is marked by a turned period (·) placed *before* the accented syllable, and is implied, but not usually expressed, when an accent falls on the first syllable of a word.

1.—“BROAD ROMIC” (H. SWEET).

it iz æ rim'aak æv æn einshænt filæz'of-ikl pouit (horis), dhæt evri mæn thiqs iz neibæz kænd'ishæn hæpie dhæen iz oum; æud, ind'i-yd, komæn ixp'ieriens shouz, dhæt wiy æ tuw æpt tu entæt ein rom'antik noushænz æv æbsænt, æn tæ thiql miynli æv preznt thiql; tu ixt'oul whot wi æv hæd nou ixp'ieriens ov, æn tæ bi diskænt'entid widh whot wiy pæz'æs. dhæ mæn æv biznis saiz fæ dhæ swiyts æv lizhæ: dhæ pæsn huw, widh æ teist fæ riydiq, hæz fyuw opæt'yuwnitiz for it, thiqls dhæt mæniz laif dhæ sæm æv blis, huw æz næthiq tu duw bæt tæ stædi. yet it aofn hæpnz dhæt dhæ kænd'ishæn æv dhi envicæ iz hæpie dhæn dhæt æv dhi envid. yuw æv red doktæ jonsnz teil æv dhæ pæc tælo-candle, huw, æftæ saiq fæ dhæ kwaæt æv kæntri laif, æt leqth skreipt mæni in'æf tæ ritaicæ, bæt faund iz loq-saot-fæc lizhæ sou insæp'aotæbl, dhæt hiy meid æ volæntæri aofæ tu iz sæks'esæ tæ kæm æp tæ taun evri fraidi, æn melt tælo for im greitis. it wud biy sou widh haaf dhæ mæn æv biznis, huw sai sou oenestli fæ dhæ swiyts æv ritæimænt; æn yuw mei ris'iyv it æz wæn æv dhæ mæt'yuwrist obzæv'eishænz ai æv biyn eibl tæ meik on hyuwmæn laif, dhæt dhæ iz nou kænd'ishæn sou hæpi æz dhæt æv him huw liyd æ laif æv ful æn konstænt imp'loimænt. hiz æm'yuwziments hæv æ zest whic mæn æv plezhæ wud glædli cændærgou aol hiz drejæri tu ixp'ieriens; æn dhæ reg-yælcæ sæks'eshæn æv biznis, prævaidd hiz sityue'ishæn biy not tuw æqshæs, draiv æw'ei from hiz brein dhonz hærcæsiq spek-yæv'eishænz whic aa kænt'inyuæli as'oltiq dhæ mæn æv lizhæ, æn dhæ mæn æv riydiq. dhæ styuwdyæs mæn, dhon hiz plezhæz æv dhæ moust rifaind spiyshiz, faindz kææz æn dist'æbiq thaots in stædi. tæ thiql mæc æu diypli wil suwn meik æ mæn sæd. hiz thaots, evær on dhæ wig, aofn keeri him whææc hiy shædæz tæ biy iyyv in im'æjin'eishæn. hiy iz laik æ mæn in sliyp: sæmtaimz hiz driymz aa plyziq, bæt æt ædhez horær its'elf teiks pæz'eshæn æv hiz im'æjin'eishæn; æn dhis iniy-k'voliti æv maind iz aolmoust ins'epæræbl fræm mæc medit'eishæn æn mentl eksæ-saiz. fræm dhis kæoz it aofn hæpnz, dhæt letæd æn filæz'ofikl mæn aa piyvish in dhææ tæmpæz, æd aost'ær in dhææ mæn-æz. . . mæn aa moær iykævæli friy fræm æqz'aitti æn kæær in præp'aoshæn æz dhei ris'iyd fræm dhæ mæc rifaind æn mentl tæ dhæ grouser æn bodili imp'loimænts æn moudz æv laif; bæt dhi hæpiist kænd'ishæn iz pleist in dhæ midl, bit'wiyndhi ixt'riymz æv bouth.—*koek whait.* [61]

2.—“CHEILIC” (R. P. BULL).

It is a ri'muak ow an einxhnt filov'cofikh povet (Horec), yat ewuri man ziqke his neibæ's kon'dixhn hapiu yan his own; and, indihd, komun ekæpihriunc xovs, yat vi ua tev apt tv entuetein rov'mantik novxhns ow abcent, æd tv ziqk mihuli ow present ziqs; tv ekætol hvot vi haw had nov ekæpihriunc ow, æd tv bi dickon'tented viy hvot vi pos'ec. Yu man ow bisnie cais fuo yu cvihte ow lihju: yu puechn hv, viy a teict fuo rihdiq, has fiv opue'tivnitis for it, ziqke 'yat man's laif yu cum ow blic, hv has nuziq tv dev but tv etadi. Iet it ofhn haphnz yat yu kon'dixhn ow yi enwiur is hapiu yan 'yat ow yi enwid. Iv law red Dr. Djonchn's teil ow yu pvhu Talov-Txuandlur, hv, uafta caiq fuo yu kvait ow kuntri laif, at leqz ekreipt muni i'nuf tv rit'ain, bæt favnd his loq-cuot-fuo lihju cov incupovutubhl, yat hi meid a wolunteri ofa tv his cuk'cecu tv kum up tv tavu ewuri Fraidi, æn melt talov for him greitic. It vvd bi cov viy hraf yu mæn ow bisnie, hv cai cov uenectli fuo yu cvihte ow ritainment; æd iv mei ri'cihw it as vun ow yu mat'ievrect obseu-weixhns ai haw bihn eibhl tv meik on hiv-mun laif, yat yehr is nov kon'dixhn cov hapi as 'yat ow him fv lihds a laif ov fvl æd konctænt em'ploiment. His a'mievs-mente haw a seet hvitx mæn ow pleju vvd glædli unduegov uol his drudjuri tv ekæpihriunc; æd yu regivlu cuk'cecxh ow bisnie, prov'waidd his citiveixhn bi not tev aqkxue, draivs a'vei from his brein yovs haruciq epekiv'leixhns hvitx ua kon-tinivuli æc'uoltiq yu man ow lihjur, æd yu man ow rihdiq. Yu ctivdiuc man, yov his plejnes nar ow yu movet ri'faind epihxiiis, fainds kens æd diætuæbiq zuote in etadi. Tv ziqk mutx æd dihpili vil ævni meik a man cad. His zuote, ewur on yu viq, ofhn kari him hvehr hi xudues tv bi ihwhn in im'adjineixhn. Hi is laik a man in elihp': cumtains his drihms ua plihsiq, but at uyues horur it'elf teike pos'exhn ow his im'adjineixhn; æd yic ini'kvoluti ow maind is uolmovet in'æcupurabl from mutx mediteixhn æd mentul ækuecæis. From yic kuos it ofhn haphns, yat letued æd filov'cofikh mæn ua pihwix in yeu tæmpues, æd uoxtihr in yeu manues. . . Men ua movr ihkvuli frih from aqk'saitti æd kehr in prov'povuxhn as yei ri'cihd from yu movu rifaind æd mentul tv yu groveur æd bodili em'ploimente æd movds ow laif; but yi hapiet kon'dixhn is pleict in yu midhl, bit'vihn yi ekætrihms ow bozv.—*Kuek Hwaït.* [59]

[For Key to this Scheme, see p. 75.]

3.—“EUROPIC” (ELLIS).

It iz a rimárk ov an eeshent flohsófi-
kal pohet ('Ores), dhat everi man thiqs
'iz neebor'z kondishon 'apier dhan 'iz ohn;
and, indiid, komon ekspiiriens shohz dhat
wi ar tuu apt tu enterteén rohmántik noh-
ahonz ov absent, and tu thiqk miinli ov
prezent thiqz; tu ekstól whot wi 'av 'ad
noh ekspiiriens ov, and tu bi diskonténted
widh whot wi pozés. Dhi man ov biznes
saiiz for dhi swiits ov lezhur: dhi person
'uu, widh a teest for riidiq, 'az fiu opor-
tiúnitiz for it; thiqs dhát manz laif dhi
sœm ov blis, 'u 'az noethiq tu duu bœt tu
stœdi. Yet it ofn 'apnz dhat dhi kondi-
shon ov dhi envier iz 'apier dhan dhát ov
dhi envid. Yuu 'av red Dr. Jonson'z teel
ov dhi puur Taloh-Chaandler, 'uu, aafter
saiiq for dhi kwaiet ov kœntri laif, at
leqkth skreepet mœni inœf tu ritáir, bœt
faund 'iz loq-soot-for lezhur soh inœpœrt-
abl, dhat 'i meed a volentari ofer tu 'iz
sœksésor tu kœm œp tu taun everi Fraidi,
and melt taloh for 'im greetis. It wud bi
soh widh 'aaf dhi men ov biznes, 'u sai
soh earnestli for dhi swiits ov ritáirment;
and yu mee risiiv it az wen ov dhi matiúr-
est obzerveeshonz ai 'av biin eebli tu meek
on 'iuman laif, dhat dher iz noh kondishon
soh 'api az dhát ov 'im 'u liidz a laif ov
ful and konstant emplœiment. 'Iz amiúz-
ments 'av a zest which men ov plezhur
wud gladli œndergóh ool hiz droœjeri tu
ekspiiriens; and dhi regular sœkseshon ov
biznes, prohváided 'iz sitiueeshon bi not
tuu aqkshœs, draivz awœe from 'iz breen
dhohz 'arasiq spekiuleeshonz which ar
kontíniuali asóoltiq dhi man ov lezhur,
and dhi man ov riidiq. Dhi stiudies man,
dhoh 'iz plezhurz ar ov dhi mohst rifáind
spiishiiz, faindz keerz and distœrbiq thoots
in stœdi. Tu thiqk mœch and diipli wil
suun meek a man sad. 'Iz thoots, ever
on dhi wiq, ofn kari 'im wheer 'i shœderz
tu bi iivn in imajineeshon. 'I iz laik a
man in sliip: sœmtainz 'iz drimz ar
pliizing, bœt at œdherz 'oror itself teeks
pozeshon ov 'iz imajineeshon; and dhis
inikwóliti ov maind iz oolmohst inœparabl
from mœch meditéeshon and mental ek-
sersaiz. From dhis kooz it ofn 'apnz,
dhat leterd and flohsófiikal men ar piivish
in dheer temperz and oostíir in dheer
manerz. . . Men ar mohr iikwali frii from
aqzáieti and keer in prohpórshon az dheer
risiíd from dhi mohr rifáind and mental
tu dhi grohser and bodili emplœiments and
mohdz ov laif; bœt dhi 'apiest kondishon
iz pleest in dhi midl, bitwíin dhi ekstríimz
ov bohth.—*Kerk Wait.*

[59]

No. 10.

4.—“UNION” (EVANS).

It iz a remárk ov an einshent filosofikal
pouet (Hores), dhat everi man thinks hiz
neibor'z kondishon hapier dhan his ouu;
and, indiid, komon expiiriens shouz dhat
wi ar tuu apt tu enterteén romantik nou-
shonz ov absent, and tu think miinli ov
prezent thingz; tu extól hwot wi hav had
no expiiriens ov, and tu bi diskonténted
widh hwot wi pozés. Dhe man ov biznes
saiiz for dhi swiits ov lezhur: dhe person
hu, widh a teist for riiding, haz fiu opor-
tiúnitiz for it, thinks dhát man'z laif dhe
sœm ov blis, hu haz noethiq tu duu bœt
tu stœdi. Yet it ofn hapnz dhat dhe kon-
dishon ov dhi envier iz hapier dhan dhát
ov dhi envid. Yu hav red Dr. Jonson'z
teel ov dhe puur Talo-Chandler, hu, after
sai'ing for dhe kwaiet ov kœntri laif, at
length skreipt mœni enœf tu retair, bœt
faund hiz long-saot-for lezhur so inœpœrt-
abl, dhat hi meid a volentari ofer tu hiz
sœksésor tu kœm œp tu taun everi Fraidei,
and melt talo for him greetis. It wud bi
so widh haaf dhi men ov biznes, hu sai
so earnestli for dhe swiits ov retairment; and
yu mei resiv it az wen ov dhe matiúrest
obzerveishonz ai hav biin eibl tu meik on
hiuman laif, dhat dher iz no kondishon so
hapi az dhát ov him hu liidz a laif ov ful
and konstant emplœiment. Hiz amiúz-
ments hav a zest hwich men ov plezhur
wud gladli œndergóh aol hiz droœjeri tu
expiiriens; and dhe regular sœkseshon ov
biznes, provided hiz sitiueishon bi not tuu
ankshœs, draivz awei from hiz brein dhohz
harasing spekiuleishonz hwich ar kontin-
iuali asaoltiq dhe man ov lezhur and dhe
man ov riiding. Dhi stiudies man, dhou
hiz plezhurz ar ov dhe moust refáind spi-
ishiiz, faindz kærz and distœr'bing thaots
in stœdi. Tu think mœch and diipli wil
suun meik a man sad. Hiz thaots, ever
on dhe wing, ofn kari him hwær hi shœ-
derz tu bi iivn in imajineishon. Hi iz laik
a man in sliip: sœmtainz hiz drimz ar
pliizing, bœt at œdherz horor itself teiks
pozeshon ov hiz imajineishon; and dhis
inewoliti ov maind iz aolmoust inœpa-
rabl from mœch mediteishon and mental
ekersaiz. From dhis kaoz it ofn hapnz,
dhat leterd and filosofikal men ar piivish
in dheer temperz, and aostíir in dheer
manerz. . . Men ar moar iikwali frii from
angzáieti and kær in proporshon az dhe
resiíd from dhe moar refáind and mental
tu dhe grouser and bodili emplœiments and
moudz ov laif; bœt dhe hapiest kondishon
iz pleist in dhe midl betwíin dhi extríimz
ov bouth.—*Kerk Wait.*

[59]

Analogical.]

5, 6.—“COLLATERAL.”

[Conventional.]

It iz a remark ov an ainshent filosofical po-et (Hores), dhat every man thinks hiz næbor'z condishon hapier dhan hiz oln; and, indiid, comon expiiriens shohz, dhat wi ar too apt tu entertæ'n roimantic noh-shonz ov absent, and tu think miinly ov prezent thingz; tu extól hwot wi hav had no expiiriens ov, and tu bi discontentéd widh hwot wi pozés. Dhe man ov biznes seiz for dhe swiits ov lezhur: dhe person hu, widh a tæst for riiding, haz flu oportuunitiz for it, thinks dhát man'z leif dhe seem ov blis, hu haz nœthing tu doo bæt tu stædy. Yet it ofu hapnz dhat dhe condishon ov dhi envier iz hapier dhan dhát ov dhi envid. Yu hav red Dr. Jonson'z tæl ov dhe puur Talo-Chandler, hu, after seying for dhe cweiet ov cæntry leif, at length scræpt mænny enœ'f tu reteir, bæt found hiz long-saot-for lezhur so inseportabl, dhat hi mæd a volœntary ofer tu hiz sæcsésor tu cœm œp tu toun every Freidæ, and melt talo for him grætis. It wud bi so widh haaf dhe men ov biznes, hu sei so earnestly for dhe swiits ov reteirment; and yu mæ resiiiv it az wœn ov dhe matiúrest obzervæshonz ei hav biin æbl tu mæk on human leif, dhat dher iz no condishon so hapy az dhát ov him hu liidz a leif ov ful and constant employment. Híz amiúzments hav a zest hwich men ov plezhur wud gladly cœndergóh aol hiz drœjery tu expiiriens; and dhe regulær sæcseshon ov biznes, provided hiz sitiúreshon bi not tuu ancsœs, dreivz awe from hiz bræn dholz harasing spekulæshonz hwich ar contínu-ally asaolting dhe man ov lezhur, and dhe man ov riiding. Dhe studiæcs man, dhoh hiz plezhurz ar ov dhe mohst refeind spiishiiz, feindz cœrz and distœrbing thaots in stædy. Tu think mœch and diiply wil suun mæk a man sad. Híz thaots, ever on dhe wing, ofu cary him hwær hi shœderz tu bi iivn in imajinæshon. Hí iz leik a man in sliip: sæmteinz hiz driimz ar plizing, bæt at œdherz horor itself tæks pozeshon ov hiz imajinæshon; and dhis inœwolyty ov meind iz aolmohst inseparabl from mœch meditæshon and mental ecseerseiz. From dhis caoz it ofu hapnz, dhat leterd and filosofical men ar piivish in dher temperz, and aostiir in dher manerz. . . Men ar mohr iicwaly frii from angzeiety and cær in proporshon az dhæ resiid from dhe mohr refeind and mental tu dhe grohser and bodily employments and mohdz ov leif; bæt dhe hapiest condishon iz pleäst in dhe midl, betwiin dhi extrimz ov bohth.—*Kerk Hweit.*

[59]

It iz a remark ov an ainshent filosofical po-et (Hores), dhat every man thinks hiz næbor'z condishon hapier dhan hiz oan; and, indeed, comon expeeriens shohz dhat we ar too apt tu entertáin romantic noahshonz ov absent, and tu think meenly ov prezent thingz; tu extól hwot we hav had no expeeriens ov, and tu be discontentéd widh hwot we pozés. Dhe man ov biznes seyz for dhe sweets-ov lezhur: dhe person hoo, widh a taist for reeding, haz few oportuunitiz for it, thinks dhát man'z leif dhe seem ov blis, hoo haz nœthing tu doo bæt tu stædy. Yet it ofn hapnz dhat dhe condishon ov dhe envier iz hapier dhan dhát ov dhe envid. Yoo hav red Dr. Jonson'z tail ov dhe poor Talo-Chandler, hoo, after seying for dhe cweiet ov cæntry leif, at length scrapt mænny enœ'f tu reteir, bæt found hiz long-saut-for lezhur so inseportabl, dhat he maid a volœntary ofer tu hiz sæcsésor tu cœm œp tu toun every Friday, and melt talo for him graitis. It wud be so widh haaf dhe men ov biznes, hoo sey so earnestly for dhe sweets ov reteirment; and yoo may reseev it az wœn ov dhe matœrest obzervæishonz I hav been aibl tu maik on heuman leif, dhat dher iz no condishon so hapy az dhát ov him hoo leedz a leif ov ful and constant employment. Híz amœuzments hav a zest hwich men ov plezhur wud gladly cœndergóh aul hiz drœjery tu expeeriens; and dhe regæulær sæcseshon ov biznes, provided hiz siti-ueishon be not too ancsœs, dreivz away from hiz brain dhoaz harasing spekulæishonz hwich ar contínuely asaolting dhe man ov lezhur and dhe man ov reeding. Dhe stendiæcs man, dhoh hiz plezhurz ar ov dhe moast refeind speesheez, feindz cairz and distœrbing thaunts in stædy. Tu think mœch and deeply wil soon maik a man sad. Híz thaunts, ever on dhe wing, ofu cary him hwair he shœderz tu be eevn in imajinaishon. Hí iz leik a man in sleep: sæmteinz hiz dreamz ar pleezing, bæt at œdherz horor itself taiks pozeshon ov hiz imajinaishon; and dhis inœwolyty ov meind iz aulmoast inseparabl from mœch meditaishon and mental ecseerseiz. From dhis cauz it ofn hapnz, dhat leterd and filosofical men ar peevish in dhair temperz, and austéer in dhair manerz. . . Men ar moar eecwaly free from angzeiety and cair in proporshon az dhay reseed from dhe moar refeind and mental tu dhe groaser and bodily employments and moadz ov leif; bæt dhe hapiest condishon iz plaist in dhe midl, between dhe extreemz ov boath.—*Kerk Hweit.*

[60]

7.—“SUGGESTIVE” (ELLIS).

It iz a rimárk ov an ainshent filohsóficál pohet (Hores), dhat every man thinks hiz naibor'z condishon hapier dhan hiz ohn; and, indeed, comon ecspéeriens shohz dhat wi ar too apt too entertáin rohmántik nohshonz ov absent, and too think meenly ov prezent thingz; too ecstól hwot wi hav had noh ecspéeriens ov, and too bi discontentéd widh hwot wi pozés. Dhi man ov biznes siiz for dhi sweets ov lezhur: dhi purson hoo, widh a taist for reeding, haz fyoo opurtyóonitiz for it, thinks dhát manz liif dhi sum ov blis, hoo haz nothing too doo but too study. Yet it ofn hapnz dhat dhi condishon ov dhi envier iz hapier dhan dhát ov dhi envid. Yoo hav red Dr. Jonson'z tail ov dhi poor Taloh-Chaandler, hoo, ahfter siying for dhi cwíiet ov cuntry liif, at lenkth scriapt muny inúf too retíir, but found hiz long-saut-for lezhur soh insupórtabl, dhat hi maid a voluntary ofer too hiz sucesóor too cum up too toun every Friday, and melt taloh for him graitis. It wuud bi soh widh hafh dhi men ov biznes, hoo siy soh ernástly for dhi sweets ov ritíirment; and yoo may riséev it az wun ov dhi matyóorest obzervaishonz Iy hav been aibl too maik on hyooman liif, dhat dher iz noh condishon soh hapy az dhát ov him hoo leedz a liif ov fuul and constant emplóiment. Hiz amyóozments hav a zest hwich men ov plezhur wuud gladly undergoh aul hiz drujery too ecspéeriens; and dhi regyoolar suceshion ov biznes, prohviided hiz sityoóaiishon bi not too ankshus, driivz away from hiz brain dhohz harasing speeyoóaiishonz hwich ar contínyooaly asaulting dhi man ov lezhur, and dhi man ov reeding. Dhi styoodius man, dhoh hiz plezhurz ar ov dhi mohst riffiind speeshieez, fiindz cair and distúrb-ing thaunts in study. Too think much and deeply wil soon maik a man sad. Hiz thaunts, ever on dhi wing, ofn cary him hwair hi shuderz too bi eevn in imajináishon. Hi iz liik a man in sleep: suntiimz hiz dreamz ar pleezing, but at udherz horor itself taiks pozéshon ov hiz imajináishon; and dhis inewóltiy ov miind iz aulmohst inséparabl from much meditáishon and mental ecsersiiz. From dhis cauz it ofn hapnz, dhat leterd and filohsóficál men ar pceevish in dhair temperz and austéer in dhair manerz. . . Men ar mohr eecwaly free from angzúiety and cair in prohporshon az dhay riséed from dhi mohr riffiind and mental too dhi grohsar and bodily emplóiments and mohdz ov liif; but dhe hapiest condishon iz plaist in dhi midl, bitwéen dhi ecstréemz ov bohth.—*Kirk Hwiit.* [60

8.—“POPULAR ENGLISH” (E. JONES)

It iz a remark ov an ainshent filosofical poeet (Hores), dhat every man thinks hiz naibor'z condishon hapier dhan hiz oen; and, indeed, comon ecspéeryens shoez, dhat we ar too apt to entertain romantic noe-shonz ov absent, and to think meenly ov prezent thingz; to ecstol whot we hav had no ecspéeryens ov, and to be discontented widh whot we pozés. Dhe man ov biznes siez for dhe sweets ov lezhur: dhe person hoo, widh a taist for reeding, haz fue oportuenitiz for it, thinks dhat man'z lief dhe sum ov blis, hoo haz nothing to doo but to study. Yet it ofen hapenz dhat dhe condishon ov dhe envyer iz hapier dhan dhat ov dhe envid. Yoo hav red Dr. Jonson'z tail ov dhe poor Talo-Chandler, hoo, after sieing for dhe cwíiet ov cuntry lief, at length scriapt muny enuf to retier, but found hiz long-saut-for lezhur so insupportabl, dhat he maid a voluntary ofer to hiz sucesor to cum up to toun every Friday, and melt talo for him graitis. It wwd be so widh haaf dhe men ov biznes, hoo sie so earnestly for dhe sweets ov retierment; and yoo may reseev it az wun ov dhe matucrest obzervaishonz I hav been aibl to maik on hueman lief, dhat dher iz no condishon so hapy az dhat ov him hoo leedz a lief ov fwl and constant employment. Hiz amuezments hav a zest which men ov plezhur wwd gladly undergo aul hiz drujery to ecspéeryens; and dhe regular suceshion ov biznes, provided hiz situeaishon be not too aneshus, drievz away from hiz brain dhoez harasing specuelaishonz which ar continuealy asaulting dhe man ov lezhur, and dhe man ov reeding. Dhe stuedius man, dho hiz plezhurz ar ov dhe moest refiend speesheeze, fiendz cairz and disturbing thaunts in study. To think much and deeply wil soon maik a mau sad. Hiz thaunts, ever on dhe wing, ofen cary him hwair he shuderz to be even in imajináishon. He iz liek a man in sleep: sumtiernz hiz dreamz ar pleezing, but at udherz horor itself taiks pozeshon ov hiz imajináishon; and dhis inecwolyty ov miend iz aulmoest inseparyl from much meditáishon and mental ecsersieze. From dhis cauz it ofen hapenz, dhat leterd and filosofical men ar peevish in dher temperz, and austeer in dher manerz. . . Men ar moer eecwaly free from anciezty and cair in proporsion az dhay reseed from dhe moer refiend and mental to dhe groeser and bodily employments and moedz ov lief; but dhe happyest condishon iz plaist in dhe midl, between dhe ecstreemz ov bohth.—*Kirk Whiet.* [60

9.—“CONSISTENT” (L. SOAMES).

[C, q = ch, ng. Vowels before vocal r, or when final, mostly long by position.]

It iz a remark ov unshunt flowsofikul powet (Hores), dhat evri man thiqs hiz nēburz kondishun hapiur dhan hiz own; and, indid, komun ekspiriuns showz, dhat wi ar tw apt tw enturtēn rowmantik nowshunz ov absunt, and tw thiq mīnli ov prezunt thiqs; tw ekstol whot wi hav had now ekspiriuns ov, and tw bi diskontented widh whot wi powzes. Dhi man ov biznes syz for dhi swits ov lezhur: dhi pursun hw, widh u tēst for ridiq, haz fiw oportiwitiz for it, thiqs dhat manz lyf dhi sum ov blis, hw haz nuthiq tw dw but tw studi. Iet it ofn hapnz dhat dhi kondishun ov dhi enviur iz hapiur dhan dhat ov dhi envid. Iw hav red Dr. Jon-sunz tēl ov dhi pwr Talow-Cāndlur, hw, āftur syiq for dhi kwyt ov kuntri lyf, at leqth skrept muni enuf tw retyr, but fawnd hiz loq-sōt-for lezhur sow insupor-ubl, dhat hi mēd u volunturi ofur tw hiz suksesur tw kum up tw tawn evri Fryde and melt talow for him grētis. It wwd bi sow widh hāf dhi men ov biznes, hw sy sow urnestli for dhi swits ov retyrmunt; and iw me resiv it az wun ov dhi mutiwr-est obzurvēshunz Y hav bin ēbl tw mēk on hiwmun lyf, dhat dher iz uow kondishun sow hapi az dhat ov him hw lidz u lyf ov fwl and konstunt emploimunt. Hiz uniwz-munts hav u zest whic meū ov plezhur wwd gladli undurgow ōl hiz drujiur tw ekspiriuns; and dhi regiwlur sukseshun ov biznes, prowvyded hiz sitiwēshun bi not tw aqkshus, dryvz uwe from hiz brēn dhowz harasiq spekiwlēshunz whic ar kontiniwuli asoltiq dhi man ov lezhur, and dhi man ov ridiq. Dhi stiwdius man, dhow hiz plezhur ar ov dhi mowst refynd spishiz, fyndz kerz and disturbiq thōts in studi. Tw thiq muc and dipli wil swn mēk u man sad. Hiz thōts, evur on dhi wiq, ofn kari him wher hi shudurz tw bi ivn in imajinēshun. Hi iz lyk u man in slip: sumtymz hiz drimz ar pliziq, but at udhurz horur itself tēks powzeshun ov hiz imajinēshun; and dhis inikwolitv ov mynd iz ōlnowst inseparubl from muc meditēshun and mentul eksursyz. From dhis kōz it ofn hapnz, dhat leturd and flowsofikul men ar pivish in dher tempurz, and ostir in dher manurz. . . Men ar mōr ikwuli fri from aqzyeti and ker in prowporshun az dher resid from dhi mōr refynd and mentul tw dhi growsur and bodili emploimunts and mowdz ov lyf; but dhi hapiest kondishun iz plēst in dhi midl, betwin dhi ekstrinz ov bowth.—*Kark Whyt.* [58

10.—“COMPENDIOUS” (EVANS).

(For æ ei ou, a writer may use ē ai au.)
[Where ā ē ī ō ū are not obtainable,
substitute ā ē ī ō ū or a' e' i' o' u'.]

It iz a remark ov an sēshent filosofikal pōet (Hores), dhat everi man thinks hiz nēbor'z kondishon hapiur dhan hiz ōn; and, indid, komon expiriens shōz, dhat wi ar tū apt tu entertēn rōmantik nōshonz ov absent, and tu think minli ov prezent thingz; tu extōl hwot wi hav had no expiriens ov, and tu bi diskontēnted widh hwot wi pozēs. Dhe man ov biznes seiz for dhe swits ov lezhur: dhe person hu, widh a tēst for riding, haz flu oportiwitiz for it, thinks dhāt man'z leif dhe sēm ov blis, hu haz nēthing tu dū bēt tu stēdi. Yet it ofn hapnz dhat dhe kondishon ov dhi enviur iz hapiur dhan dhāt ov dhi envid. Yu hav red Dr. Jonson'z tēl ov dhe pūr Talō-Chandler, hu, after seying for dhe kweiet ov kēntri leif, at length skreapt mēni ene'f tu reteir, bēt found hiz long-sōt-for lezhur so insepōrtabl, dhat hi mēd a volentari ofer tu hiz sōksēsōr tu kēm cēp tu toun everi Freidē, and melt talo for him grātis. It wud bi so widh hāf dhe men ov biznes, hu sei so ernestli for dhe swits ov reteirment; and yu mē resiv it az wēn ov dhe matiūrest obzerveshonz ei hav bin ēbl tu mēk on human leif, dhat dher iz no kondishon so hapi az dhat ov him hu lidz a leif ov ful and konstant emploiment. Hiz amiūzments hav a zest whic men ov plezhur wud gladli cēndergō ōl hiz druējiur tu expiriens; and dhe regular sōkseshon ov biznes, provided hiz sitiūeshon bi not tū ankshēs, dreivz awe from hiz brēn dhōz harasing spekiulēshonz hwich ar kontinuali asoltiq dhe man ov lezhur, and dhe man ov riding. Dhe studiēs man, dho hiz plezhurz ar ov dhe mōst refeind spishiz, feindz kērz and distērbing thōts in stēdi. Tu think mēch and dipli wil sūn mēk a man sad. Hiz thōts, evur on dhe wing, ofn kari him hwēr hi shēderz tu bi ivn in imajinēshon. Hi iz leik a man in slip: sēmtēimz hiz drimz ar plizing, bēt at cēdherz horur itself tēks pozeshon ov hiz imajinēshon; and dhis inekwolitv ov meind iz ōlmōst inseparabl from mēch meditēshon and mental ekserseiz. From dhis kōz it ofn hapnz, dhat leterd and filosofikal men ar pivish in dhēr temperz, and ostir in dhēr manerz. . . Men ar mōr ikwali fri from angzeieti and kēr in proporshon az dhē resid from dhe mōr refeind and mental tw dhe grōser and bodili emploiments and mōdz ov leif; bēt dhe hapiest kondishon iz plēst in dhe midl, betwin dhi extrimz ov bōth.—*Kerk Hweit.* [57

11.—“TEMPORARY” (CANDY).

It iz a remark ov an enshent filosofikal po'et (Hores), dhat everi man thinks hiz na'bor'z kondishon hapier dhan hiz o'n; and, indid, komon eksp'riens sho'z dhat w.i ar t.u apt tu entert.en ro'mantik no'-shonz ov absent, and tu think m.inli ov prezent thingz; tu ekstol whot w.i hav had no' eksp'riens ov, and tu b.i diskontented with whot w.i pozés. Dhe man ov biznes si'z for dhe swits ov lezhur: dhe person h.u, with a t.est for r.iding, haz fu' oportu'nitiz for it, thinks dhat man'z lif dhe süm ov blis, h.u haz nütthing tu d.u büt tu stüdi. Yet it often hapenz dhat dhe kondishon ov dhe envier iz hapier dhan dhat ov dhe envid. Yu hav red Dr. Jonson'z tel ov dhe p.ur Talo'-Chandler, h.u, after s'ing for dhe kwi'et ov küntri li'f, at length skr.ept müni enüf tu reti'r, büt found hiz long-s.ot-for lezhur so' insüportabel, dhat h.i m.ed a volüntari ofer tu hiz süksesor tu küm üp tu toun everi Fri'd.e, and melt talo' for him gr.etis. It wud b.i so' with h.af dhe men ov biznes, h.u si' so' earnestli for dhe swits ov reti'rment; and y.u m.e res.iv it az wün ov dhe matu rest obzerv.eshonz I' hav b.in .ebel tu m.ek on hu'man li'f, dhat dher iz uo' kondishon so' hapi az dhat ov him h.u l.idz a li'f ov ful and konstant employment. Hiz amú'zments hav a zest which men ov plezhur wud gladli ündergó .ol hiz drüjery tu eksp'riens; and dhe regu'lar sükseshon ov biznes, provi'ded hiz situ'eshon b.i not t.u ankshüs, driv'z aw.e from hiz br.en dho'z harasing speku'leshonz which ar kontinu'ali as.olting dhe man ov lezhur, and dhe man ov r.iding. Dhe stüdiüs man, dho' hiz plezhurz ar ov dhe mo'st refi'nd sp.ish.iz, fi'ndz k.erz and distürbing th.ots in stüdi. Tu think müch and d.ipli wil s.un m.ek a man sad. Hiz th.ots, ever on dhe wing, often kari him wh.er h.i shüderz tu b.i iven in imajin.eshon. H.i iz li'k a man in slip: süm'timz hiz dr.imz ar pl.izing, büt at üdherz horor itself t.eks pozeshon ov hiz imajin.eshon; and dhis inekwoliti ov mi'nd iz .olmo'st inseparabel from müch medit.eshon and mental ekser-si'z. From dhis k.oz it often hapenz, dhat leterd and filosofikal men ar p.ivish in dher temperz, and .ost.ir in dher manerz. . . Men ar mo'r .ikwali fr.i from angzi'eti and k.er in proporshon az dhe res.id from dhe mo'r refi'nd and mental tu dhe gro'ser and bodili emploiments and mo'dz ov li'f; büt dhe hapiest kondishon iz plest in dhe midel, betw.in dhe ekstrimz ov bo'th.—*Kerk Whit.*

[59]

12.—“UTILITY” (RUNDLEL).

It iz a remark ov an ainshent filosofikal po'et (Hores), that every man thinks hiz na'berz kondishon hapier than hiz o'n; and, indeed, komon expé'riens sho'z that we' ar tu' apt tu' entertáin romántik no'-shonz ov absent, and tu' think meeuily ov prezent thingz; tu' extól whot we' hav had no' expé'riens ov, and tu' be' diskontented with whot we' pozés. The man ov biznes si'z for the sweets ov lezher: the person hu', with a taist for reding, haz fu' oportú'nitiz for it, thinks that manz li'f the sum ov blis, hu' haz nütthing tu du' but tu' study. Yet it ofn hapnz that the kondishon ov the envier iz hapier than that ov the envid. Yu' hav red Dr. Jonsouz tail ov the pu'r Talo'-Chandler, hu', after sying for the kwi'et ov kuntry li'f, at length skraipt muny enüf tu' reti'r, but found hiz long-saut-for lezher so' insupportabl, that he' maid a voluntary ofer tu' hiz süksésér tu' kum up tu' toun every Friday, and melt talo' for him graitis. It wüd be' so' with haaf the men ov biznes, hu' sy' so' earnestly for the sweets ov reti'rment; and yu' may reséev it az wun ov the matú'rest obzervá'shonz I hav been a'bl tu' maik on hu'man li'f, that thair iz no' kondishon so' hapy az thát ov him hu leedz a li'f ov ful and konstant employment. Hiz amú'zments hav a zest which men ov plezher wüd gladly undergó aul hiz drüjery tu' ekspé'riens; and the regu'lar sükseshon ov biznes, provi'ded hiz situ'á'shon be' not tu' ankshus, driv'z away from hiz brain tho'z harasing speku'lá'shonz which ar kontinu'aly asáulting the man ov lezher, and the man ov reding. The stu'dius man, tho' hiz plezherz ar ov the mo'st refi'nd spe-sheez, fi'ndz kairz and distürbing thaunts in study. Tu' think müch and deeply wil su'n maik a man sad. Hiz thaunts, ever on the wing, ofn kary him whair he' shuderz tu' be' evn in imájiná'shon. He' iz li'k a man in sleep: sum'timz hiz dreamz ar plezing, but at uthertz horer itself taiks pozeshon ov hiz imájiná'shon; and this inequólity ov mi'nd iz aulmo'st inseparabl from müch meditá'shon and mental ekser-si'z. From this kauz it ofn hapnz, that leterd and filosofikal men ar pe'vish in thair temperz and ansteeer in thair manerz. . . Men ar mo'r e'qually fr'e from angzi'ety and kair in proporshon az thay reseed from the mo'r refi'nd and mental tu' the gro'ser and bodili emplóiments and mo'dz ov li'f; but the hapiest kondishon iz plaist in the midl, between the extreemz ov bo'th.—*Kerk Whit.*

[59]

NOTES ON THE SCHEMES—*continued.*

Nos. 3 AND 7.—“EUROPIC” AND “SUGGESTIVE.”

Mr. Ellis has kindly contributed the following note on these schemes:—

“The only schemes with old letters which I have fully elaborated are Glossic and Dimidian. As this full elaboration was evidently too much for the general reader, I left my Europic and Suggestive in the condition of sketches, both of them admitting, and probably requiring, alterations to which I was not able to devote sufficient time. In both I have aimed at thorough consistency, joined with a certain amount of laxity, which appeared necessary for practical work.

“In Europic I wished to give the pure Latin basis the fairest possible trial. The use of duplication for long vowels was even a Latin expedient, occasionally used. The great peculiarity is the use of the asper (‘) for the aspirate. Further consideration would lead me to modify this, as in Suggestive, using *h* initially and *ʰ* otherwise.

“Suggestive was an attempt to use such forms only as have been for long commonly used by other writers to suggest the English vowel sounds. The only exceptions were *ii*, *uu*, for long *i* and *u* in ‘pull,’ which most writers leave undifferentiated from *i* and *u*.

“I would merely here note, that neither Europic nor Suggestive must be considered as definitive proposals; but merely as indicating two possible, but divergent methods. Of these, Europic would find most favour with those who would treat English spelling on merely logical grounds, as if no other spelling existed; and Suggestive with those who consider, as I do, that the existence of another spelling is an all-important factor in deciding on the adoption of any scheme. The former is literary, the latter educational.—A. J. ELLIS.”

No. 4.—“UNION.”

In this scheme, the simple vowel-signs take their general European names, and the typical values of *a*, *i*, *o*, *u* are recognised to be those in open unaccented syllables (as in “firmament, evident, eloquent, instrument”), while the typical value of *e* is found in its stopped or accented short sound (as in “pet, impetuous”). Under primary or secondary accent, *a*, *i*, *o*, *u* idiomatically take special English varieties of their typical powers (as in “pat, pit, pot, pull”), and in most unaccented syllables *e* assumes a special narrow sound nearly like that of *i* (as in “increment, goodness”).

The symbol *æ* is used as the typical Romanic representative of the mixed stopped vowel in “but, done;” but in obscure syllables the letters *a*, *e*, *o*, *u* are allowed to represent the sounds which Englishmen idiomatically give them in such positions.

The most approximately analytical digraphs, as derived from the typical powers of the vowels, are used for long and diphthongal sounds. In *aa*, *ii*, *uu* (*salve, siege, soon*), simple prolongation of the brief sounds is represented by reduplication; in *æ* (or *ea*), *ao*, *oa* (*pear pawn, pore*), intermediate sounds are denoted by conjunction; while, in *ei*, *ou*, *ai*, *au*, *oi*, *iu* (*veil, soul, aisle, owl, new*), combined or diphthongal sounds are expressed by their typical elements.

Consonantal and semivocal *r*, in “roar,” are easily distinguished by position, as are analogously diverse powers of French *n* in “non.” When not immediately followed by a vowel, *r* modifies the sound of a preceding vowel, as in “er, erring, earnest” (compare French “*en, ennui, enfant*”); and final *r* before a subjoined word commencing with a vowel has a double power, as “moar earnest” = “moar r-earnest” (comp. French “*mon enfant*” = “mon n-enfant”).

Accent is marked when its position cannot be determined by such general accentual principles of the language as those stated in the *Experimenter* for October (p. 9).

Nos. 5, 6.—“COLLATERAL.”

“*Fiat Experimentum*” says, that since penning the concluding sentence of his exposition of Collateral Spelling, given in our last number, his confidence in regard to the practicability of such a compromise has been increased, not only by the favorable tone of Mr. E. Jones’s remarks on one side, but by the appended encouraging opinion of Mr. T. Pagliardini on the other:—

“I read your communication with pleasure, and liked your clever specimen very much. It comes as near to something rational as I think possible without new letters, and makes the greatest of all advances towards an international system. I approve of the introduction of ‘æ’ and ‘œ’ as distinct symbols, though I fear they may be difficult to distinguish in rapid writing [see p. 61 *ante*]; and the only admissible digraphs are those formed by doubling the vowel or by adding *h*.”

No. 8.—“POPULAR ENGLISH.”

“Yoo ask me to join yoo and udherz in a parale ecshibishon ov a pasej ov *your oen selecshon* in diferent sistemz ov speling. I am cwiet wiling to accept yoor termz, provided that yoo and dhe udher ecshibitorz wil ecspain dhe *purpos* for which yoor and dhe vershonz ar intended, az I am now dooing with regard to mien.

“I wont a sistem ov reformd speling which we can ask dhe Government to adopt in Public Elementary Schoolz, and which may be uezd aulso for jeneral purposez.

“If dhe sistem can be maid to harmoniez with Mr. Pitman’s Fonografy, with dhe Continental langwejez, and with meny udher condishonz dhat hav been imported into dhe cwestion, wel and gwd; but for me its fittes for secol and jeneral ues iz dhe first and prinsipal consideraishon, and aul udher condishonz ar ov secondary importans.

“It seemz to me a perfectly uesles waist ov tiem to discus and debait upon points ov deetail, unles and until we ar agreed upon dhe cwestion az to eny skeem, ‘Whot wil yoo doo with it?’

“Dhe English Speling Reform Asosiaishon orijinaited from a depuetaishon to dhe Educashaion Department, and it iz nesessary to bair in miend dhat no departuer from dhe curent stiel ov speling can be permitted in Inspected Schoolz widhout dhe sancshon ov dhe Department, eny moer dhan dhe ues ov a nue riefi-gun can be introduest into dhe Army widhout dhe aprooval ov dhe Hors Gardz.

Eny sistem ov reformd speling, to hav dhe leest chans ov such endorsment, MUST be *printabl, rietabl, reedabl*, and, abuv aul, it must be ‘bakt by dhe wait ov grait authority;’ and I must confes to my grait regret and astonishment, dhat dheez elementary and indispensabl condishonz hav been so much disregarded in reesent debaits, and dhat too much prominens haz been given to materz ov meer specuelaishon, and, if I may say so, to personal jelusy and ambishon, az dho it wer a mater ov eny grait consern to Engglish-speeking peeplz, whedher dhe naimz ov Pitman, Ellis, Evans, Fleay, Jones, March, Longley, &c., shwd be moest prominently asoshiaited widh dhis grait reform.

“It seemz to me dhat it wwd graitly tend to sum uesful and practical result in dhe discushon and comparison ov skeemz, if dhe foloing points wer cairfully obzervd:—

“1. Dhat dhe chois ov simbolz for soundz iz wun thing, and dhe pronunsiaishon ov particuelar wurdz iz anudher. It wwd tend to avoid confuezhon if *orthografy* and *orthoepey* wer kept distinct.

“2. Dhat widh regard to sum ov dhe simbolz, notably dhe simbol for *u* in ‘but, put,’ it iz a cais ov a chois ov *difficultiz*; dhat iz to say, whotever chois iz maid, it wil not be free from difficultiz and objecshonz, and we must proseed upon dhe prinsipl ov choozing dhe leest ov too eevliz.

“3. It wwd graitly help a satisfactory concluezhon if propoezalz wer discust on dher merits, and apart from personz.

“E. JONES.”

No. 10.—“COMPENDIOUS.”

This scheme only differs from “Union” in the representation of the six commonly-recognised long vowels, and (optionally) of the two diphthongs in “bind, bound.” It is submitted as meeting the objections:—1. That vowel-digraphs are bulky and unwieldy; 2. That *ei, ou*, for the sounds in “vein, mould,” represent dialectical pronunciation; 3. That *au, ou* for the sounds in “loud, note,” and much more *ai* for the sound in “pine,” would produce clashing spellings; 4. That this use of the symbols *ei, ou, ai, au* would be inconsistent with the notation in new-letter Phonotypy.

It should be noted, that the long vowels in “drāma, eidial, pōtent, rūdiment,” are derived from the brief ones in “dramatik, kordial, impotent, erudeit;” and that only ‘æ’ (ē) and ‘o’ (ō, ō) have stopped vowels for their nearest corresponding short sounds.

By employing ‘ē, ai, au,’ for the concessional and more suggestive ‘æ, ei, ou,’ the most thorough-going internationalism may be satisfied; while, by using *c = k*, and final *y, w = i, u*, readers of the old spelling may be conciliated and assisted, in the epistolary application of the scheme, which, by these variations, becomes “collateral.”

Typographically, the use of the macron or circumflex is made practicable where marked letters are available, by providing the substitutes “A· (E) I· .O O· U·” for all kinds of capitals, and “a· (e) i· .o o· u·” for small letters where necessary; while the comparative infrequency of the marks prevents confusion or annoyance to the reader or writer, only 23 of them being employed where 57 would be written in John Faulder’s spelling, and 90 in Stephen Pearl Andrews’s.

In writing, “ā ī ō ū” (and ‘ē’ when used for ‘æ’) may be expressed by Mr. Isaac Pitman’s convenient and suggestive new script letters,—“Compendious” being completely in harmony with English Phonotypy, as it is substantially in accord with the system of the American Association, in which long vowels are denoted by the macron.

That “Compendious” deserves its name, is shown by its saving, in comparison with the other eleven schemes, from 1 to 4 lines in a column of 60,—a gain varying from 1·66 to 6·66 per cent, or from a quarter to the whole of a column in eight pages.

No. 11.—“TEMPORARY.”

Professor Candy, in a note accompanying his “copy,” wrote:—

“I am sori tu find u’ set agenst nu’ tips. I’ ŋink it wud bi a gr.et ge.n tu intro.du’s iiven wɔn nu’ tip, such az ‘u’ or ‘θ.’ Tu an ordineri r.ider, ‘æ’ iz mɔr a nu’ ieter dhan ‘u.’ ‘Bœt, rœsh, dœl,’ ar much mœr puzling dhan ‘bœt, rush, dul.’ So, in mi’ opinyon, it wud bi much .izier tu intro.du’s ‘u’ dhan ‘æ.’ Wɔn h.u r.idz bi’ dhe wɔrdz wud not no’tis dhe ch.enj. If u’ wish tu konfɪn fo’netik speling tu θ.iorists and stur.dents ov langw.ej, bi’ .ol m.i.az u’z ‘æ’; bœt I’ ŋink dhe ‘Pœblic’ wil never aksept dhat n.em, dho’ dhe wud ‘Publik.’ If dhe Publik d.u aksept it, dhen dhe printerz wil bi oblijd tu get a suppli’ ov tip.

“If I’ k.an’t hav ‘u,’ I’ wil hav ‘ÿ,’ for dhe sound in *bœt*.”

No. 12.—“UTILITY.”

Mr. Rundell appended this remark to his “copy” of the Extract:—

“It would be necessary to add, that the above represents ‘Utility’ only when the absence of cut letters is compulsory; and that ‘U u, I’ th’ is the way in which ‘bœt’ and ‘thin’ would be represented. Dotted and cut letters are meant to be standing appeals in favour of new types.”

In a subsequent communication, Mr. Rundell wrote:—

“I should refuse, personally, to be bound by the rejection of cut type, if consistently fonetic spelling is required; but for the *bulk* of the [projected] magazine, I think *partial* changes only should be used. I want it clearly to be understood, that digrafts, dotted letters, and new types are optional EQUIVALENTS. My basis for distinguishing ‘reed, re’ding’ is syllabic division, not arbitrary.”

SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

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DHE PARALEL EKSIBISHON.

IN dhe lãst nœmber ov dhi *Expérimeter* wi put befœr aur rîderz a paralel eksibishon ov twelv skîmz ov ôld-leter refôrmd speling. Wi sed dhen, dhat wi had tœkn pœnz tu prezént dhe spesimenz færli and koréktli, and had obtœnd revizhon ov îch spesimen bai dhi Ƨthor ov its skîm; and wi aded, dhat it rested widh aur rîderz tu giv efékt tu dhis wœrk, and œrjd everi wœn hu felt an interest in dhe mater tu inform œs bai leter or pœst-kard hwich skîm or skîmz hi or shi konsîderd mœst élijibl for yûs in an ôld-leter fœnetik priodikál. Wi engêjd tu pœblish færli and intéljibli dhe rezœ'lt ov a kanvas propœzd and rekward kwait independentli ov dhát projékted bai dhe Speling Refœrm Asœsiœshon, hwich later wil, wi beliv, bi koménst befœr dhis nœmber ov dhi *Expérimeter* iz ishud. Tu dhe rîzonz dhat wi dhen adiúst for aur œn separet boet not kompetitiv akshon, wi mœ nau ad anœdher—tu wit, dhat dhe kanvas ínstituted bai dhi Asœsiœshon kanot bi expékted tu lid tu eni praktikal rezœ'ltz for mœnthz tu kœm, konsidering dhat dhe wœrking ov a bodi ov men iz nésesarili tardi hwen its memberz kan œnli spœr taim for okêzhonal mîtingz tu exchênj and diskœ's divêrs individuiál viuz, and espeshali konsidering dhat dhe holidê sîzon wil shortli araiv, hwen mœst memberz ov dhi Ekzekiutiv Komîti wil bi líterali skaterd abrogd.

Aur apíl tu dhe rîderz ov dhis priodikál, tu giv œs sœm indikêshon ov dhe mœst akseptabl lain on hwich wi kud dirékt aur enerjiz, haz not, so far, bîn respónded tu az wi kud dezair. It iz trû dhat aur Jún nœmber woz not distributed amœng dhe boelk ov dhe memberz ov dhi Asœsiœshon œntfl dhe klœz ov dhe mœnth, thru delê in prodiúsing dhe konkœ'rent nœmber ov dhe *Refôrmer*; boet, in dhe mîn hwal, wi pœsted, at aur œn expéns, kopiz tu memberz ov dhe Jeneral Komîti, alóng widh a pœper on "Parshal Korekshonz in Ingglish Speling," hwich haz sins apírd in dhe *Fœnetik Jærnal*. From dhîz memberz ov dhe Komîti wi hav resívd fuer respónœz dhan ívû aur modest konsepsion ov dhe probabl had led œs tu anti-

sipēt. Abaut hāf ov dhi opinionz hwich hav kœm tu hand sīm tu hav émanēted from dhe veri limited nœmber ov personz hu pœrches dhis pœblikēshon thru dhe bukseling trēd, or from dhe mœch larjer nœmber tu hūm aur kontribiuterz dispēns dhe bachez ov kopiz gra-tiuitœsli sœplaid tu dhe later for distribiushon. Opinionz kœming from eni personz hu tēk an interest in Speling Refórm, ar akseptabl and valiuabl tu œs; bœt hwot wi partíkiularli sīk iz expreshon ov viuz from memberz ov dhi Asōsiēshon, tu hūm dhis piriodikal iz chifli adrést.

Wi hav perseví'rd widh aur self-impōzd tās̄k ov printing and ishuing dhi *Expérimeter* for elévn mœnths, and hav not sed mœch about personal lēbor, hwich iz az volœntari az it iz non-remiúnerativ. Wi hav charjd propaunderz ov skīmz (hwen dhē kud afórd tu pē) dhe mīr kost ov prodiúsing dhe porshonz ov dhe pēper aktiuali okiupaid bai dhēm; bœt wi hav not resívd, diuring dhe sevn mœnths hwich hav elápst sins wi adópted dhis plan for laitning aur ōn bœrđn, az mœch az wi hav had tu pē aut ov poket in hard kash. Tēking lās̄t mœnth az an ekzaml, aur resīts from kontribiuterz amaunted tu 27/6; hwail wi had tu pē—pēper, 9/6; pres-wœrk, 10/-; fōlding and stiching, 3/-; pōstěj, abaut 5/-—tōtal, 27/6. Az for aur lēbor ov seting œp dhe taip (hwich woz wœrth abaut 45/-), aur extra expēns for rent tu akomodēt printing aplaiausez, and aur kœrent autlē on akaunt ov plānt, ǵl dhis woz frīli kontribiuted tu a kǵz hwich demāndz from Ich ov its sœporterz dhe sakrifais ov hwot sérkœm-stansez enēbl him tu giv. In kompensēshon, wi hav at list had meni flatering rekognishonz, pœblik and praivet, ov aur efforts, hwich rekognishonz hav bīn nœn dhe les aprí'shiēted bekǵz wi hav not mēd a shō ov dhēm in print.

Wi refér tu dhis mater nau, not widh eni aidia ov komplēning ov dhe bœrđn hwich wi hav witingli tēkn œp, and ivn faind plezhur in bœring, nor widh dhi objekt ov sīking help, eksépt in wœn maner. Wi wil in diu taim indikēt hau, in a pekiuniari fashon, enkœerejment mē bi givn tu aur fiutiur, rādher dhan rewórd tu aur pās̄t efforts; bœt at prezent wi āsk mīrli for kaunsel from aur rīderz, widhaut eni dezain or dezair tu komít dhēm tu pœblisiti or tu pekiuniari laiabiliti. Not ōnli for aur ōn sēk, bœt for dhát ov aur felo ekzibiterz, sœm ov hūm hav far transénded aur smǵl sákri-faisez tu dhe fōnetik kǵz, wi hīr agén œrj dhi expreshon ov opinion on dhe Twelv Skīmz. Dhe trœbl wil not bi veri grēt ov puting a fiu lainz on nōt-pēper or pōst-kard, and despáching tu dhi adrés givn in frœnt ov dhis artikl. Wi wil print everi komiunikēshon wi resív, aidher œender inishalz az in dhe prezent nœmber, or œender a *nom de plume*, if foernisht in adishon tu rīal nēm. Dhe later wil ōnli bi wonted for aur ōn personal infor-mēshon, or for verifikēshon in a praivet skrūtini. Everi respondent

wil rekognaiz hiz ðn komiunikēshon in print, bōth bai signatiur and mater, and dhe sœpreshon ov eni komiunikēshon iz renderd impraktikabl, hwen ich kan bi dhœs aidentifaid, or its absens detékted.

Wi wish tu hav it thœrili cœnderstúd, dhat wi ar not speshali or eksklusivli kanvasing for sœpórt tu aur o'n personal krochets. Expiriens in fœnetik raiting and printing haz konvínst œs—(1) dhat so-kold Ingglish daigrafs (in dhe selekshon and aplike'shon ov hwich no tú personz du or kud agri) wud bi intolerabl az dhe mĩnz ov aur fiutiur spĩch-reprezenteshon; (2) dhat daiakritisaiszd leterz on dhe “mate, mete, mite, mote, mute” be'sis wud bi preposterœs; (3) dhat aur no'bl tœng iz not tu bi pœrmanentli drest in a motli garb for dhe preziumd radher dhan dhe démonstreted benefit ov tú or thri jenereshonz ov sku'l children, and for dhe aléjd konviniens ov prezent adœlts hu wil never trœbl dhemsélvz widh a niu speling; (4) dhat personal fansiz or kontraivansez, widh regárd tu niu literal formz and novl aplike'shonz ov leterz or marks, mœst bi avoided; (5) dhat esenshali temporari and me'kshift expidients ov noteshon ar inadmisibl; and (6) dhat yet dher mœst bi an apróksimetli fœnetik o'ld-leter reprezenteshon ov aur spĩch, for dhe prezent difiuzhon ov fœnetik prinsiplz, and for dhe fiutiur reprezenteshon ov Ingglish hwær niu leterz ar not ave'labl. Widhín dhi'z limites'honz, and aur o'ld wœn ov sœbstanshal konformiti tu Mr. Pitman'z Fœnotipi, wi hav devaizd or kompaild væries ski'mz ov orthografik reprezenteshon, and wi sœbmĩt severál for jœjmeht nau, tu aur o'n prejudis if wi wer mĩrli aktiuerted bai kompetitiv ambishon.

Wi giv abœv an ekzemplifike'shon ov a ski'm in hwich (*pace* Mr. E. Jones) leterz and marks ar aplaid akórding tu jeneral Yuropiran praktis and uthoritativ presedent; bœt wi mœst in fœrnes point aut tu dhe rĩder, dhat dhe markt vauelz, *ā, ē, ī, o, ū* (or *á, é, í, o, ú*), ar not komonli faund az kapitalz, and skærslí ekzist at ol beyónd ro-man and italík taip: dhærfor for taitlz, advertizments, bilz, kardz, ets., and okezhonali for plen printing in skantili-fœruisht printing-ofisez, dhi alternativ ov dhe tœrnd piriod (ilœstreted in dhi'z tú lœst paragraphs) wud hav tu bi emploid. If it iz konsíderd dhat dhis devais wud bi mo'r tolerabl tu rĩderz dhan analitikal bœt chĩfli niu daigrafs, dhen “Kompendices” me' bi sœbmĩted az in everi respékt a praktikal permanent o'ld-leter reprezenteshon ov Ingglish. Dhe yu's ov markt leterz or daigrafs, hauéver, iz simpli a kwestion ov test or fansi in dítelz, and not wœn ov prinsipl, laik dhat ov Analójikal or Konvenshonal valiuz. Stil dhi o'nli mo'd ov setling aidher kwestion iz dhi expreshon ov opinion on sœech a komparativ eksibishon az wi hav put befor aur rĩderz; and wi trœst dhat bai sœech expreshon wi shal not o'nli obtēn gaidans az tu points ov praktis, bœt shal bi se'vd dhe trœbl ov fœrdher diskœ'sing ferst prinsiplz.

OPINIONS ON THE SCHEMES.

From D. B.:—"I prefer, on the whole, No. 3 [Europic]. I would like, however, (1) to have the initial *k* instead of apostrophe. (2) 'Hwot' is better than 'whot.' (3) There appear to be some inconsistencies; e.g., line 1, *o* is lengthened by *k* in 'filoh-sofikal,' *a* by *r* in 'rimark,' and *ar* represents a different sound in 'volentari.' Again, line 20, we have in 'sought' and 'support' sounds which seem to me indistinguishable represented by *oo* and *or*. (4) *Oo* of 'all,' which is the repetition of the short *o*, would be confounded with long *o* in 'home,' and is hardly conformable with the notation of other vowels."

From L. B. B.:—"Most of the schemes published in your *Experimenter* for June seem to me well adapted for use in a periodical, but I distinctly prefer the one you term 'Union.'"

From R. C.:—"My opinion is that none of the 'schemes' as yet presented are at all possible, except Pitman's—of which more afterwards—and your 'Compendious,' with some modifications. I don't like *æ* for *ü* in 'cut': while admitting the arguments for it, it is not suggestive enough. I should prefer simple *ü*, which every educated (in the three R.'s) Englishman would read aright at sight. Though my own pronunciation of *y* in 'my' is, as you make it, *ai*, I should prefer to represent it by *ei*, which every one would understand, which has the advantage of the analogy of the Germanic alphabets, and which represents its pronunciation by very many people, at home and abroad. I also pronounce 'cow' very nearly *kau*, and in the abstract prefer that representation of it; but for legibility and suggestiveness would write *ou* in preference—which, also, is the pronunciation used by many.* . . . But, on the whole, I like your 'Compendious' scheme far best, and would willingly accept it as it stands as a *pis aller*, if you don't agree with what I have said above."

From A. J. E.:—"I don't like (1) Broad Romie, (2) Cheilic, (4) Union, (5) Analogical, (8) Popular, (9) Consistent, (10) Compendious, (11) Temporary, (12) Utility. Remain—(7) Suggestive (with *ei*, *ey* for *ii*, *iy*, and perhaps *o'* for *oh* short), (3) Europic (with *k*, '*h*,' and perhaps *o'* short), (6) Conventional. For literary purposes, I think Europic (with *k*, '*h*,' and *o'*) far the best adapted. It is simplicity itself. For school and educational use, I prefer Suggestive. But for *trial* alphabets I think we might have all three, and see which works the best in schools."

From JAORI F.:—"Az yun aask for oupinionz on dhe merits ov yunr sistemz ov speling, Ai rait tu sei dhat dhe houl bailin iz encef tu giv a feler 'hel in hiz inardz.' Yunr 'Yuunion' iz, haeuver, les fiziolojikali naosieting dhan dhi ædherz. Mai plan iz tu let pipl spel as dhe i plii, and sou seiv a lot ov troebel."

From P. K.:—"Your 'Union' spelling is, in the opinion of all my friends who are interested in Spelling Reform, the best idea you have yet put forth."

From J. L.:—"I think Broad Romie is the only consistent scheme of phonetic spelling which has hitherto appeared, and with new or turned letters it would work perfectly. But until reformers are educated up to its level, I am content, for present popular use, to accept your 'Union.'"

From J. M.:—"In reply to your request, I have to state, that taking your twelve parallel schemes all in all, I prefer No. 8 [Popular English]. There are, however, several symbolisations in it to which I have strong objections—notably, 'poet, happer, dhan, whot, widh, lezhur, cwieet, aibl, fwl, wwd, udherz, inecwolity, eecwaly,' &c. All of these are un-English combinations of letters, and are as objectionable as any new letters can be."

From T. P.:—"I prefer full Collateral (Analogical, No. 5) to any of the other old-letter schemes. But I have no objection (perhaps rather the contrary) to 'ā ē ī ō ū,'

* Wi wish at preznt tu aloun, az wi ekserseiz, dhi opshon ov reiting *ai au*, or *ri, ou*, and prefer 'Kompendies' tu 'Yūnion,' bek.oz in dhe former dhis mūt point iz left opu for m'r matiūr konsidereshon. Az for *ü*, it wud introduís a therd frikwent deiakritikal mark, bei hwich embarasment wud bi k.ozd in wærdz laik 'abstrūs, kōpiūs, profiūs;'' hwel ū dæz not ekzist (leik *Œ æ œ* *Œ œ*) in .ol vareietiz ov teip, nor admīt ov a scēb-stitiushonal reprezentativ (az widh *a' e' i' .o' o' u' = ā ē ī ō ū* or *ā ē ī ō ū*). Bæt for dhis konsidereshon ov teipografskal scēbstitiuts, wi meit hav *ā ē ī ō ū*.—W. R. E.

instead of the heavier 'aa æ ii oh uu,' for the old or Roman sounds of the five vowels, as I am sure the accents would soon fall naturally into disuse as they became less necessary to determine the sound. Either of these plans, however, I should only use provisionally, as an easy transition to the restoration of these letters to their old and still by far most general use."

From J. D. R.:—"After comparing the various systems given in your *Spelling Experimenter*, I think your 'Union' is the best."

From C. K. S.:—"I don't much like any of the schemes in the *Experimenter* for June, and don't think you can get on without new letters. Taking your own conditions, I think the best thing you have produced is the 'Union' spelling, and next to it the 'Europic.'"

From G. S.:—"I have looked through your *Experimenter* for June, and beg to inform you that I prefer your scheme, No. 4, 'Union,' as being the most suitable for popular use."

From J. T.:—"As you are good enough to ask for opinions of the readers of the *Experimenter* as to the workable merits of the schemes given in the June number, I venture to send you my opinion. I should choose either 'Union' or the 'Analogical Collateral,' the former preferably."

COMPARISON OV SKEEMZ.

BY E. JONES.

THE cheef, indeed now aulmoest dhe oenly, efectiv objeeshon against a reformd speling, iz dhe wont ov agreement among speling reformers. It iz dhe oeld stoery ov dhe bundl ov stika.

Every efort, dherfor, iz to be comended, which aimz at a moer jeneral agreement among dhe advocaits of Speling Reform az to dhe fundamental prinsiplz and dhe practical deetail ov a skeem to be recomended for public adopshon. In dhis way we shal best reply to dhe taunt ov dhe enemy, "See how yoo Speling Reformers ar divided among yoorselvz!"

Az a practical printer, no wun can be moer competent to speek upon dhe nesenary condishonz and limitaishonz, which in practis must modify and restrict meer theoretical consideraishonz, dhan dhe Editor ov dhe *Experimenter*.

Foloing up dhe good wurk comenst by dhe Skeemz Comittee ov dhe E. S. R. A., dhe *Experimenter* iz rendering escelent servis by dhe paralel ecshibishon ov skeemz under dhe nesenary practical condishonz.

Points ov Agreement.

It may be taiken az a setld point now, dhat, whatever may be dhe ultimait form ov speech-representaishon, dher must be for prezent practical purposez, a sistem ov speling in which dhe prezent leterz ov dhe alfabet oenly ar uezd, widhout eny new, cut, turnd, ov markt leterz.

It iz further agreed among moest Engglish fonetishanz dhat dhe number ov distinctiv soundz simpl and compound, to be simboliezd, iz forty.

With very few ecsepschonz, which wil be discust afterward, moest authorz ov skeemz ar agreed upon dhe soundz to be aloted to dhe foloing leterz and diegrafs:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) <i>Singgl Consonants</i> —b, d, f, g, h, j, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z ... | 17 |
| (2) <i>Diegraf Consonants</i> —ch, sh, th, ng, dh, zh ... | 6 |
| (3) <i>Singgl Vowelz</i> —a, e, i, o ... | 4 |
| (4) <i>Diegraf Vowelz</i> —aa, oi ... | 2 |

To dhis may be aded dhe very jeneral and groing dispozhishon to retain *c* and *k* for dhe sound dhay hav in comon.

Dhis bringz up dhe simbolz for soundz, respecting which dher iz aulmoest perfect agreement among a considerabl number ov skeem-makers, to thirty out ov dhe forty soundz, or three-forths ov dhe hoel.

With so meny points ov agreement, it haz been a constant wunder to me, why Speling Reformerz shwd not agree to accept dheez points ov agreement az dhe basis ov a *Comon Skeem*, and, insted ov piting wun author against anudher, and wun skeem against anudher, to discus in a free and frendly way dhe points ov diferens and dhe prinsiplz underlying dheez points ov diferens.

Points ov Diferens.

Dhe prinsipal points ov diferens among skeemz ov speling widhout new leterz relait to dhe simbolz for dhe vowel and difthong soundz herd in "ail, audit, eel, eider, old, feud, ooze, out, but, put,"—*ten* in aul.

Dhe selecshon ov simbolz for dheez soundz dependz on dhe anserz given to dhe folowing cwestionz:—

1. Shwd dhe conveyens ov forenerz be preferd to dhat ov Engglisshmen?
2. Iz it *practical* and *dezierabl* to pair dhe vowel-soundz long and short, and to seek for similarity ov shaip in dhe simbolz for relaited soundz?
3. Iz it practical and dezierabl to reprezent vowel difthongz by dher elements?

Now, our contenshon iz, dhat every wun ov dheez cwestionz haz been practically setld, and desieded by every skeem adopting *j* and *ch*, and *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* for dher comon Engglissh valuez.

"Continental valuez," "pairing ov simbolz," "difthong analisis," hav aul given way to Engglissh valuez, and dhe oenly logical and consistent cors iz to folo up dhis prinsipl throo-out.

Why handicap dhe cwestion ov Speling Reform by importing into dhe discushon ov ov it irrelevant and imposibl condishonz?

Pwt = Put.

Dhe adopshon ov *w* for dhe "put" vowel wwd at wuns get rid ov a hoest ov difficultiz. Dher can be no practical, logical, or theoretical objecshon to it, which duz not aply in a far graiter degree to every udher simbol propoezd for dhis sound.

q = ng, c = ch, &c.

If brevity wer everything, or evn dhe prinsipal thing, dhe turning ov discarded leterz to diferent uezes miet be justified. Brevity, however, wwd be deerly baut at dhe eespens ov cleernes and distinctnes, and dhe clashing dhat wwd ocur in such wurdz az *siq* = singing, *cart* = chart. Mr. Bull haz reduest dhis propoezal to a practical absurdity by carying it out thuroly, widh theoretical consistensy turning a larj number of discarded leterz ov dhe prezent alfabet to simboliez udher soundz in hiz sistem.

Mathematicaly dhe shortest distans from wun point to anudher iz a strait lien, but in practis ofen dhe furdhest way round iz dhe nearest way hoem.

CONTINENTAL NUTS TO CRAK.

BY E. JONES.

1. Why shwd Continental valuez for *vowelz* be so strongly urjd, when nobody claims *speshal* Continental valuez for *consonants*?

2. Why shwd not *j* be restoerd to its normal, historical, and Continental funcshon, az in Jerman "jahr," and let us spel Engglissh "yard, yam, you, yell, young," &c. *jard, jam, jon, jel, jung*?

3. Why attempt to establish a corespondens in dhe SHAIPS ov pairz ov *vowel* simbolz, when eny atempt ov dhe kiend iz admited to be impracticabl widh dhe *consonant* simbolz?

4. Why not substituet discarded *q* for *t*, in order to cary out dhis preshns noeshon, and so hav a perfect set ov simbolz coresponding in shaip for coresponding soundz—dhus, *b p, d q*—and dhen riet "tit for tat" az *qig* for *qag*? Why not?

5. Why shwd so much stres be laid upon reprezenting *vowel* difthongz by dhair *elements*, and not consonant difthongz liek *j, ch*? Why not riet *tshurtsh* for "church," and *Dzhordzh* for "George"? Wwd dhis be too ridiculus?

6. Ar not dhe consonant elements ov *j, ch* unmistakabl? Ar not dhe vowel elements in long *i, u, ou*, debaitabl points until now?

7. Ar not *p, b, t, d, c, g, f, v, s, z, &c.* perfect pairz ov soundz, without dhe remoetest rezemblans in dhe shaips ov dhe leterz between moest ov dhe pairz?

8. Iz it not a fact that a very grait diversity ov opinion prevails among ecsperts az to dhe pairing ov vowelz, dhe simbolz for which it iz attempted to mach in shaip; whiel ecsperts ar jeneraly agreed az to dhe perfect pairing ov dhe consonant soundz, wher no attempt iz maid to establish a corespondens in dhe shaips ov dhe pairz?

9. Wwd not dhe intelijent forener consider, and rietly consider, that he woz bamboozld and triefld widh, when toeld dhat dhe ordinary Engglish reeder had been throen oeverboerd in dhis mater for hiz, dhe forener's, speshal benefit, in a pecueliar maner, by giving to dhe leterz *a, e, i, o, u*, in dhe new Engglish speling, soundz sumthing liek but very diferent to dhe soundz he woz acustomd to, and representing dhe soundz he woz familiar widh by simbolz entierly new?

"PARTIAL CORRECTIONS."

BY J. MACARTHUR.

"Partial Corrections of English Spellings aproovd by the Philological Society" is a first step in the riet direcschon. In this publicaishon, issued under the auspices of so hy an authority, I belceve I se the daun of real suces. Most of the chainjes proposd wood constituet vast improovments on our present spelings. Ther ar sum further improovments, however, which miet be maid quiet in consonans with chainjes sanchoud in other words. Thees may be omishons ouring throo an overlook on the part of the reeder of the proofs. With uer permishon, I wil point out a fue of thees anomalis heer.

On paj 14 I observ the spelings "bereav, cleav, conceiv, deceiv, heav, interleav, leav, perceiv, receiv." To substituet *ee* in eech of thees words for *ea* or *ei* wood be no moer violent a chainj than its substitueshon for *ie*. No rool can be draun up wherby a person can no when *ea*, or *ei*, or *ee* ar to be used. Morover ther is no rool wherby we can no when to nez *e*, and when *s*, in such words as "receiv, resear; perceiv, persist, conceiv, consist." To nez *s* alwais insted of *c* befoer *e*, *i*, and *y* wood do away with much ambiguity. I se no nesesity for chainjing *s* into *z* in the words "disolv, preserv, reserv, resolv." As heer speld, the chainj from the curent speling is les, and therfor the reading of the words eesier. On paj 15, I wood prefer "weev" to "weav," for the reasons staited abuv. In the colums begining "adz, gauz," I consider that a simpler speling wood be to hav *s* insted of *z*, thus—"ads, gaus," &c. I hav no objecshon to the *w* in "brows," on the understanding that *ow* is emloid to represent the saim vouel sound whether it be meedial or terminal. My idea is, that by employing *ou* as inishal or meedial, and *ow* as terminal, fuer chainjes wood be requierd. For reeson alredy given, "seiz" shood be "sees." "Aw, ay, ey, ow," wood be beter riten "aw, i, i, o."

In the colums begining "apeaz," &c. I wood restoer the *s*, maiking the words "apees, aplaus," &c.

"Edg, edgd, edges, knoledg," shood be "ej, ejd, ejes, nolej." On the saim paj, the colums begining "acouter," &c. shood be "acooter, senter, senters, senterd, meeter, mieter, nieter, oker, septer, sepulker, aiker, lueker, masaker." The words omited in *abuv* list ar speld just as I wood hav them.

On paj 17, the colums begining "apostl" I wood riet "aposel, asembl, asembeled, axel, bubel, sirkel, dazel, humbel, litel, musel, pebel, puzel, setel, singel, thimbel, treimbel, twinkel, nukel, whisel, rinkel." On the rest of paj 17, I wood insert *e* uneniformly befoer *l*. In aul thees words the adishonal *l* forms a silabel, and I think it is in conformity with the jeenius of the English langwaj that no silabel can be formd without a vouel, however short that vouel may be pronouns. In the colums comensing "agreeabl," &c. I wood riet "agreabel, artikel, forsibel, iesikel, peesabel, posibel, servisabel, teribel, vehikel."

On pajj 18 ther ar to words I wood chainj in first division, naimly "disciplin, masculin," into "disiplin, mascuelin." In second division, "treatis" shoode be "treetis." In third division, I wood riet "faivorit, faivorits, hypocrit, oposit, perquisit, requisit." In fourth division, I wood riet "desiesiv, masiv, narativ, naitiv, pasiv, taukativ." In the fifth division, I wood riet "quarelsom, tiersom, holsom," In the last division I wood prefer "therfor, wherfor."

On pajj 19, I wood riet "driven, eeten, riden, risen, striven, riten." By this speling only won haf of thees words ar alterd. In the colums comensing "bred," the hool chainjes ar juedishus exept "clenz, herse, jelous, medow, mezure," which in my opinion shoode be "clens, hers, jelus, medo, meauer." On next pajj, I wood riet "pesant, fesant, pleasant, plesuer, rebers, tredel, tresuer, zelus," which ar les of a departuer from present speling, and ar quiet analogous to the speling in other words. My next objecshons ar to "beuty, hiht," which I wood chainj to "buety, hiet."

Leaving the criticism of the rest of the chainjes recommended to a fuetuer ocaision, I wish to stait my vues in referens to the comparativ advantaizez of *ue* and *ie* over *eu* and *ei*, premiesing, however, that the diferens of opinion I entertain regarding aul the caises I hav abuv enumeeraited wil not deter me from agreing to any skeem which is liekly to be reseevd with most faivor by the jeneral public. In our capasy of speling reformers, we ar hardly aibel to desied as imparshal jujes. Eech of us vues the reform from a diferent stand-point. As I hav staited befoer, my desier is to maik the ues of our present alfabet as consistent as posibel in representing English sounds, and in maiking as smaual a departuer from our present speling as an adheerens to this leeding prinsipel demands.

I fiend, then, whiel ther ar no rools for speling English sounds without many ecsepshons, it is a pretj jeneral rool that when a vowel is folod by another vowel it has its naim sound, but when folod by a consonant it has its shut sound, e.g. "Baal, Gæel, faiu, gaol, Capernaum; eat, been, seize, people; diamond, died, dying=diing, viol; goal, goes, going, door, soul; visual, duel, suit, Buol, vacuum;" in aul which words it may be notiad, that if the second vowel be omited, we get the shut sound of the vowel. In contrast with this, we se that the instanses in which the second vowel has the naim sound ar ecsepshonal, as in "great, fiend, either, yeoman, feud." I hold, therfor, that *ie* and *ue* ocur so much ofener in English than *ei* and *eu*, as to provv that the former is the rool, and the later the ecsepshon, as representing the naim sound of the vowels *i* and *u*. But, moer than this, I fiend by long expeeriens that children moer jenerally spel the sound with *ie* and *ue* in words thay do not no than by *ei* and *eu*. I hav heer, however, to ad, that on trial I hav found that thay wil spel thees sounds moer freequently without *e* eether befoer or after *i* or *u*. Ecsept in a comparativ smaual number of words, *u* has its naim sound both at the begining, midel, and end of words unles folod by to consonants or a frenal consonant. This suests the question whether ther miet not be a posibility of dispensing with *e* both befoer and after *u*. If this wer determind on, "study," &c. wood requier to be speld "studdy," &c.

[After sœm hexitœshon, wi dessaided tu insért dhi abœ'v kontribinshon, bek.oz it ekzemplifaiz dhe diversiti ov opinion hwich iz inevitabli elisited bai eni partikiular propôzd plan ov "parshal korekshonz." Aur korespondent iz himself jenerali rekognaid az wœn ov dhe most moderet ov speling reformerz, yet dhe Filolojikol Sôsaieti'z "korekshonz" du not satisfai him, and it mœ bi preziumd dhat hi wud bi ivn les kontént widh dhe propôzals nau befor dhi E. S. R. A., hwich ar konsiderabli mœr "parshal" in dhær extént, and wud difer veri mœch in dhær praktikal êfekt. For aur œn part, wi laik Mr. Macarthur'z stail ov parshal korekshon and frikwent konfuzhon les dhau aidher ov dhi œdher tũ stailz; and hwail wi ventiuur tu think, for instans, dhat dhe kriœshon ov niu inkon'gruitiz, laik "seiz, appease" (E. S. R. A.), or "seiz, apeaz," (Phil. Soc.), wud œnli k.oz yûsles embarasment bœth in literatiur and in edikœshon, wi ar shûr dhat aur kontributer'z scœjested emploiment ov dhe formz "sees, apees" for "seize, appease," dho preaisli dhe sœn formz mœst and wud also bi yûzd bai him for "cease, apiece," wud giv raiz tu bewildering konfuzhon ov bœth saund and sœns, laik hœndredz mœr ov hiz propôzd spelengz. In sœber trũth .ol dhiz skimz ov "parshal korekshon" œnli serv tu "giv œs p.oz, and mœk œs rœdher beer dhi ilz wi hav, dhau flai tu œdherz dhat wi nœ not ov,"—dhât iz, widh hwich wi ar œnakwœnted bai praktikal expiriens, dho wi mœ form sœm aidia ov dhær sirces graviti.—W. R. E.]

THE
SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

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All Communications should be addressed to W. R. EVANS, 3 Gloucester Street, Queen Square, London, W.C.

STOK-TEIKING.

WIDH dhe prezent ishu, aur litl Joernal komplits a yir'z ekzistens, and it iz ònli natural dhat wi shud nau bi dispòzd tu tèk stok ov its pozishon, and ov aur òn in respèkt tu it. In dhe fèrst plēs, wi wil glāns at dhe matirial aspekt ov dhe sœbjekt. Nœn bœt dhe mœst censofistikēted in literari enterpraiz wil rekwaïr tu bi tœld, dhat dhis priodikāl iz not a komershali profitabl cœndertēking. On dhe kontrari, it haz entēld on its projēkter and kondœ'kter, diuring dhe pāst yir, an œnremiūnerativ expenditiur ov sertenli mœr dhan wœn-fœrth ov hiz veri moderet in'kœm, in adishon tu mental and mekanikal lēbor. Wi ar not gœing tu deklēm agénst dhis boerdn œpón aur resôrsez and enerjiz, bekôz it haz bïn witingli and wilingli asiúmd; bœt wi wish tu explēn aur personal pozishon a litl, in order dhat it mē bi cœnderstúd hwai and hau dhi *Expérimentēr* kēm intu ekzistens, haz livd til nau, and shud not jœst yet bi permítēd tu dai.

Mœst riderz ov dhis litl Joernal wil hav bïn mēd awær dhat its kondœ'kter iz a praktikal kompozitor; bœt fiu mē cœnderstānd dhat in regárd tu fœnetik printing hi okiupaiz dhe pozishon ov an amatiur and volœntir'. Hiz brîf profeshonal employment at dhe kompœzing-kēs ended in 1855, hwen hi woz promœted tu dhe riding-desk az a korēkter ov dhe pres; and ten yirz lēter hi relinkwisht ivn dhis konekshon widh taipografi, tu aplai himsēlf exklūsivli tu literari wœrk. In 1879, āfter veri long disyūs ov hiz mekanikal art, and hwen hi had grēt misgiving az tu hiz kapasiti tu manipiulēt taips, hi obtēnd aksēs tu a printing-ofis tu put in taip hiz pamflet on "Vocal Speling." Dhe rezœ'lt ov dhat atēmt at revaiving a dormant aptitiud woz sœfishentli enkoœrejing tu stimuliēt him tu fœrdher efforts in ôld-taip fœnetik printing; bœt lāst yir, for grēter konviniens in yūtilaizing mîrli lezhur taim, hi detérmind tu báï himsēlf sœfishent taip tu set œp, at hœm, an okēzhonal pœblikēshon ov fœr pējez. It hapnd ôportiuonli dhat sœm extra literari wœrk brôt him in a litl dis-

pōzabl mœni, and hi woz dhœs enēbld tu indœlj in a larjer invēstment on taipografikal matirial dhan hi had orjinali kōntemplētd, tu dœbl dhi extēnt ov hiz pœblikēshon, and tu mēk it a mœnthli sirial.

Boet it shud bi cœnderstūd, dhat dhe pozeshon ov taip and cœdher kompozitor'z plānt, ivn konjoind widh kapasiti, lezhur, and inklinēshon tu yūz dhiz matirialz, wud not sœfaiz tu prodiūs wœn ishu ivn ov a litl magazin laik dhis. Pēper had tu bi pœrchest, and dhe distīnkt operēshonz ov printing-of at pres, fōlding, ets. tu bi pēd for. Widh dhe kombaind objekts ov obtēning kontribiushonz tōardz dhis expēditur, ov laitning dhe tās̄k ov literari prodœkshon, and ov rēndering dhi *Expérimēnter* mōr yūsful and intērēsting, an ofer woz mēd in dhe fifth nœmber tu pœblish artiklz propaunding or advokēting partikiular orthografik skīmz, on propōrshonal pēment for dhe spēs dhē okiupaid. Dhis arēnjment haz sins dhen fœrnisht dhe mīnz tu defrē dhe mœnthli kost ov pēper, pres-wœrk, ets.; boet not tu kœver dhe expēns ov frikwent adishonz tu plānt and ov extra rent, tu sē nœthing ov personal lēbor.

Perhāps it mē sœjést itsēlf tu dhe rider'z maind, dhat wi hav not brōt intu konsiderēshon dhi aitem ov retœ'rnz from sēl ov kopiz. Wi hav not dœn so, for dhe simpl rizon dhat praktikali dher hav bīn no sœech retœ'rnz. Diuring dhe twelvemœnth, wi hav not resīvd dirēktli so mœch az 5/- for kopiz; and wi shal bi kwait satisfaid if aur nominal Pœblisher konsīderz hiz sēl ov a dœzn or tū' a mœnth sœfshent tu mīt hiz trēd charj for ōpning an akaunt. Dhe fakt iz, dhat wi hav grātiūtœsli distribiuted dhe bœlk ov ich ishu tu memberz ov dhe Speling Refōrm Asōsiēshon, and tu cœdher personz hūm wi konsīderd laikli tu bi intērēstēd bai aur pējēz, not ōnli in aur ōn kœntri, boet in Amerika and Jermani. Dhe distribiushon, wi sē, haz bīn grātiūtœs, and wi sertenli hav never had eni aidia ov klēmīng or ivn solisiting eni pekiuniari aknolejment. Boet wi wil sœjést nau, at dhi komplishon ov a yīr'z ishu ov dhi *Expérimēnter*, dhat dhōz hu hav red its pējēz widh interest, and hu ar in a pozishon tu giv it pekiuniari sœpōrt, wil asīst aur futiur eforts bai sending œs stamps or pōstāl nōt in pēment for kopiz āktuali resīvd. Wi shal dhœs at list obtēn sœm indikēshon ov dhi aprisjēshon in hwich aur endēvorz ar held; boet wi wil frankli sē dhat wi du not expēkt tu bi inkonvīnīenst in faīnding rūm for a sœbskriphon-list in aur nekst nœmber. Tu dhōz hu dhœs evīns dhær interest wi shal kontīniu tu pōst dhis litl magazin, living cœdherz tu obtēn it thru dhe trēd if dhē wish.

It wil bi persīvd dhat wi du not konsīder aur tās̄k achīvd, and dhat wi propōz tu kontīniu its prosekiushon. Wi had hōpt bai dhis taim tu bi in a pozishon tu bring dhis tentativ piriodikal tu a klōz, and tu start a mōr praktikal magazin, fited for jeneral serkiulēshon.

Boet ivn if dher had bin a mör prompt and extensiv respóns tu aur rekwest for opinionz on dhe Twelv Skimz put beför aur riderz in dhe Jün nömber, wi shud hardli bi prepærd tu cendertēk at dhe prezent mōment a pœblikēshon fited tu endiúr jeneral kritisizm. Not ōnli mœst wi wēt tu obtēn, aidher bai a fœrdher development ov aur ōn kanvas, or bai dhe replaiz sent in tu dhāt ov dhi Asōsiēshon, a mör jeneral and komplīt manifestēshon ov opinion; boet ōlso wi hav sœm mainor adjœstments ov alfabetik ditēlz tu mēk ivn tu satisfai aur ōn maind. From dhe jeneral prinsiplz stēted in aur lāst nömber wi du not intēnd tu depárt. Wi hav doen widh “injīnices” inovēshonz, hwedher in devaizing or in aplaiing simbolz, and sīk ōnli tu emploi ekzisting Rōmanik leterz and rekognaizd marks in dhe mōst konsistent maner praktikabl in ordinari demotik raiting.

Boet, beyōnd alfabetik arēnjments, dher iz a mater dhat wi hav az yet skærslī tœcht. Widh orthœpi wi hav hidhertu delt ōnli in an insidental fashon; boet wi dezair nau tu mēk it a sœbjekt ov speshal konsiderēshon. Givn a fœnetik nōtēshon konstroe'kted ov dhe mōst obvices and simpl matīrialz, boet kontēning sœm adishonal sainz tu reprēzēt non-signīfikatīv varaīetiz ov pronsensiēshon—a nōtēshon hwich ōl reförmerz mait agrī tu yūz for orthœpikal expozishon, dhō not tu aksēpt for komon yūs—in sœch a nōtēshon wi wont tu kolékt az meni spesimenz ov individual orthœpi az wi kan prokiúr. Dhen, bai analisis and komparison ov dhīz, wi hōp tu lern hwedher grēter presizhon dhan wi nau atēmt iz praktikabl in a reprēzentēshon ov aur langgwej propōzd for komon and jeneral yūs. Dhis mater wi intēnd nau tu tēk œp, az wœn rekwairing eliusidēshon, hwotéver partīkiular alfabetik skīm mō bi celtimetli adōpted.

AN ANSWER TO MR. E. JONES'S QUESTYONS 3, 4, 5,
in the “*Spelling Experimenter*” ov March, 1881.*

“3. Iz it practical to giv to the vœuel leterz *a, e, i, o, u*, ther long or Continental sounds, az in *alms, fête, machine, gold, pool*, in a sistem ov reformd speling for Engglish?”

* Wi resāvd dhe M.S. ov dhis artikl several mœnths agō; boet it haz bin kept bak, partli thru preshur ov œdher mater on aur spēs, and partli thru lak ov dhe speshal taips rekward tu print it. Dhe raiter ov it iz a Kontinental jentlman, wel akwēnted widh Yuropian vauel-valiuz, and familiar widh Ingglīsh az hiz adōpted tœng. Hiz viuz, az wel az dhōz ov Dr. Viotor (Fitor') and Prof. Wiebe (Vibē), widh regārd tu dhe sœbstan-shal atēnment ov internashonal konkordans bai raiting aur Ingglīsh vauel-saundz widh internal konsistēnsi, mē lid sœm ov aur riderz tu daut hwedher dhe “Continental Nuts” ov aur gud frend E. J. (in aur lāst nömber) ar wœrth dhe trœbl ov kraking. In dhe tekst, dhe taips “ð j ũ”, az wel az dhe vauel-prolonger (·), ar aur ōn aproksimet sœbstitiuts. Aur chif eksepshon tu dhe skīm ov speling propaunded bai “S. R.” iz its reprēzentēshon ov dhe tū' *a*-saundz in “colour” and “colonial” bai wœn taip, instēd ov dhe tū' in “colony” and “colonial.”—W. R. E.

Az it iz steted, wi wud se. : No !

Bot it iz practical to giv to thiz vouel leterz thear *short* Continental soundz, az in *cam*, *pen*, *slip*, *ton*, *pull*, and indicat thear long sounds bȳ a mark sofixt; the mark bling ov a sheep that in apirans wil harmoniz with the other leterz. The *e*, if it had not bin so moch abqzd, mȳt bi qzd az soch a mark.

Then the clashing ov mining, on the Continental plan, wud not bi confuzing; for *peep* wud bi p*i*p, and *pip*, p*i*p—*deep*, d*i*p; *dip*, d*i*p—*sleep*, s*i*p; *slip*, s*i*p—*sheep*, sh*i*p; *ship*, sh*i*p—*feet*, f*i*t; *fit*, f*i*t—*seen*, s*i*n; *sin*, s*i*n—*pain*, p*e*n; *pen*, p*e*n—*main*, m*e*n; *men*, m*e*n—*poop*, p*u*p; *pup*, p*o*p—*room*, r*u*m; *rum*, r*o*m; *boon*, b*u*n; *bun*, b*o*n.

"4. Whot advantej iz it to the 'forener,' or to enybody, to adopt a *profesedly* Continental basis," &c. ?

Ther iz moch advantej in the simplisity ov tiching a chȳld that—when yu si the leter *e*, yu most giv that sound (*eh*) short; and when yu si the s*e*m leter with a mark after it, yu most giv the s*e*m sound a litl longger. And so with the other vouelz.

Whȳl it iz very perplexing to a chȳld to bi told that—when yu si the leter *e*, yu most giv the sound (*eh*) short; and when yu si the s*e*m leter dobl*d*, yu most not giv the s*e*m sound, bot a diferent sound (*ih*) long.

When yu si *i*, yu most giv the sound (*ih*) short; bot if it haz a mark after it, then yu most giv it quȳt a diferent sound (*ai*).

When yu si *o*, yu most giv the sound (*aw*) short; bot if ther ar tu together, yu most giv a diferent sound (*uh*).

When yu si *u*, giv the sound (*oh*) short; bot if it haz a mark after it, then yu most giv a very diferent sound (*yu*).

This iz lojic on the Ingglisȳ basis.

"5. Wud it not bi a hevȳ prȳs to pe. for the thioretical advantej ov Nq Leterz, tu si the foloing constantly-recoring litl words, which ar perfectly fonetic and consistent az the stand, disgȳzd so az to bi scersȳly recognȳzabl bȳ the sobstitutȳshon ov tu. nq leterz in ȳch for the prezent familiar dȳgrafs ?

"Three, sheep, sheet, beech, speech, teeth, faith, chain, thing, thaw, length, strength, tooth, chair, &c."

It wud not bi mor anyȳing tu si : Thri, ship, bich, feth, chen, tho, tuth cher, rȳt, lȳk, flȳv, ȳs, fȳnd, sqt, mȳq, fȳtȳrity, &c.—than to si : Eev, theez, eezy, eech, masheen, baib, dait, gait (*gate*), caik, aij, paiper, tauk, aul, faul, caul (*call*), doo, trooth, crooel, too (*two*), riet, liek, fiev, ies (*ice*), fiend (*find*), suet (*suit*), muel, fuetuerity, &c.

Therfor, ther iz no advantej in qȳzing the propo곑d dȳgrafs, insted ov a fȳ nq leterz.

12 April, 1881.

S. R.

"EXPERIMENTAL" SPELLING.

(To the Conductor of the "Experimenter.")

Dear Sir,—When I took the liberty of sending you a specimen of my simplified "Approximation" Scheme, some months ago, I was well aware that that style of spelling was still very far from being a practical one. I principally wanted to point out that all semi-vowels, or rather non-syllabic vowels, whether initial (as in *yet, wet*) or final (as in *buy, now*), ought to be treated in the same way. But it is hardly necessary to make any distinction between non-syllabic and syllabic vowels, just as syllabic *l, m, n* need not be distinguished from non-syllabic *l, m, n*. By introducing this and some other simplifications, and trying to adopt a less colloquial and affected pronunciation, I arrived at the present system. I shall be glad if you think it an improvement on "Approximation" Spelling.

Believe me, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

Wiesbaden, 10 July, 1881.

WILHELM VIETOR.

Specimen of "Experimental" Spelling.

[NOTE.—For *x* and *g*, read *s* and *z* with a superscribed "v" respectively.]

Hir ænd ðær æ fiû Iqglix wôdz mei bi faund in ðe iûzul ôpogræfi, huitx liv nou rûm fo daut æz tu ðeæ proncensieixn. Bæt ðis iz kuait eksepxnl. Iet ui â xûe ðæt auæ speliq uoz oridglinli fonetik. It iz nau propouzð tu rivôet tu ðæt prinsipl. Bæt æ diviẏn ov opinin hæz ærizn æz tu ðe moust siûtebl letæz tu emploi. Ðe folouiq vðexnz ov ðis steitmnt xou ðe neitxær ov sætx ov ðe vðæres propouzlz ôlredi meid æz kud bi konvîntli printid, itx æz fâr æz uoz posibl in ði ôpoueipi ov its ôpe. In sou xôt æ pæregrâf ounli ðe txif points kud bi inklûdid, bæt ði ælfæbetik lô iz dgenrli kliæ, ænd ði ai uil bi eibl tu dgoedg priti uel huot ði æpirns uud bi in printid buks. Meni plænẏ involviq râðær inækksesibl taips hæd tu bi entaieli pâst bai. Hens ðe txois meid doez not implai æ vðedikt. Ði egzekutiẏv komiti uil selekt sætx mepædz æz ðei mei piqk rikuaie loqgær ilcæstreixn. Ði Iqglix Speliq Rifôm Æsouxieixen æz æ bodi iz not risponsibl for eni uoen ov ðiz skîmz.

[Az wi ar direktli invaitet tu exprés an opinion on dhi abœv spesimen, wi hav no hezitêshon in pronaunsing it a desaided imprüvment on "Approximation Spelling," at list in rëgård tu taipografikal saitles and jeneral lejibiliti. Wi shud préfér, hauéver, tu *si y* and *æ* retënd widh dhær Ingglieh konsonantal pauerz, tu hav semivôkal *r* reprézénted everihwær (if önli bai "x"), and tu rid az wel az pronauns a vauel in terminêshonal silablz laik dhöz ov "usual, exceptional, originally, division, opinion, versions, statement, conveniently, generally, appearance." Widh sæch modifikêshonz, dhe propôzd nôtêshon wud bi dhe best wi hav sin for foren stüdents ov Ingglieh.—W. R. E.]

A DEFENS OV PARSHAL CORECASHONZ OV SPELING.

BY E. JONES, LIVERPOOL.

WITH consent ov dhe conductor ov dhe *Ecsperimenter*, I wish to ofer a few remarks in defens ov Parshal Corecshonz ov Speling.

My first remark iz, dhat, az far az I am awair, dhe advocaits ov Parshal Corecshonz ar cwiet az ancshus az udherz to see a Compleet Skeem adopted. Dhe real cwestion at issue iz, whedher dhe recommendaishon and adopshon ov dheez parshal chainjez wwd not be advantaijus in dhemselvz, and wwd aulso prepair dhe way for a compleet skeem. We ar convinst dhay wwd be boeth advantaijus in dhemselvz, and help radher dhan hinder a compleet skeem.

Hoo ar dhe suportertz ov Parshal Corecshonz, and hoo dhe opoeents? Amung dhe suportertz ov Parshal Corecshonz we hav, we may say, dhe creem ov American Filolojists, oever 200 Profesorz in Colejez and Ueniversitiz in dhat cuntry, with a larj and increesing number ov newzpaiperz suporting and *adopting* such chainjez.

Scairsly a week or a day pasez withouth my reseeving from dhe Staits, newzpaiperz and magazinz in which dhe new spelingz ar moer or les adopted. Now, dhis must tel upon dhis cuntry, with dhe increesing intercomuenicaishon between dhe too cuntriz. An ouns ov practis iz beter dhan a tun ov theory.

In England, we hav dhe recommendaishonz ov dhe Filolojical Sোসietty to dhe saim efect; and I am sertain, when dhis cwestion iz fairly pwt to dhe Memberz ov dhe E.S.R.A., dhat dhe majority in faivor ov Parshal Corecshonz, without prejudis to Compleet Skeemz, wil be oeverwhelming.

I entierly agree with my frend Mr. Macarthur dhat "edg, edgd, edges, knoledg," in dhe Filolojical Sোসiettiz list shwd be spelt "ej, ejd, ejez (not 'ejes'), noleg;" and in my last parsel from America *ge*, &c. iz replaist by *j* in a very important jurnal, which haz just adopted dhe American Asosiaishon's roolz. Dhe chainj ov *ge* to *j* iz so obvius an improovment, and so unobjecshonabl, it seemz to me moeroever to be *implied* in dhe prinsiplz laid down by dhe Filolojical Sোসietty, dhat it wil be wun ov dhe first improovments adopted.

Speeking ov Mr. Macarthur remiendz me dhat hiz tolerant, consiliatory spirit, and dhe practical caracter ov hiz remarks may wel be imitaited by sum ov our moer dogmatic and theoretical frendz.

It struk me dhat dhe objecshonz ov Mr. W. R. Evans to Parshal Corecshonz, on dhe ground dhat everybody hoo faivord such chainjez wer not agreed on every point, woz a litl ilojical. It wwd go hard with eny skeem or propoezal for Speling Reform if it wer maid a condishon ov its acseptans, dhat sum *two* personz wer perfectly agreed upon every point respecting it.

Responding to an apee to be strictly practical, my propoezal wwd be to ask dhe Eduecaishon Department to alow children in public elementary scoolz to be ecsamind, boeth in Reeding and Speling, from books printed in acordans with a corected list ov wurdz to be agreed upon; and I no dhat such a propoezal wwd be moer larjly supported dhan eny compleet skeem propounded.

I may be rong; and, if so, shal be glad to be corected; but I dont no a singl opoenent ov Parshal Corecshonz hoo iz not eecwaly opoezd to every udher method ov Speling Reform propoezd ecsept hiz oen particuelar project.

OPINIONS ON THE SCHEMES.

From W. E. J.:—"In reply to your second appeal for opinions respecting the various schemes of reformed spelling which appeared in the *Experimenter* for June, I decidedly think that the systems with pips, accents, and apostrophes, like Nos. 10, 11, and 12, are too fatiguing to the eye. No. 2 is quite unintelligible to me. Of the others, I prefer Nos. 1 and 4, the latter being perhaps the easier of the two."

From J. L. (2):—"Our proposed new Alphabet must *concede* the best use it can of the twenty-six old types, and it must supply suggestive substitutes for the absent representatives of the sounds hitherto without signs. But concession should be in the direction of *single-letter types*, not only for single *simple sounds*, but also of single-letter types for some such diphthongal sounds as *y* in 'my,' &c. To represent these old single-letter diphthongs by digraphs will be to introduce prematurely, and I think unnecessarily, an orthoeptic difficulty into the simple and elementary question of the Alphabet. Such digraphs, if conceded now, will not only shock the eye of present readers, and at once prejudice and keep back the reform, but they will become in time less and less acceptable in the presence of the scientific economy of the future. As, however, it will be convenient to writers and printers, during the transition period of the Reform discussion, to have the old alphabetic style mimicked (even in a wrong direction), the parody may, I think, be more acceptable in the form of No. 10, 'Compendious,' than in that of several of the eleven other schemes."

From F. R.:—"Have only just received the Parallel Exhibition. Of the 12 schemes you select, I prefer the Conventional 'Collateral' and the 'Utility.' The latter would be improved by substituting *c* for *k*."

From W. V.:—"Von den 41 bis jetzt der E. S. R. A. unterbreiteten gefällt mir Ihr 'Union' noch immer am besten. *Mein* neuester Versuch soll mir eine Verbesserung der früheren sein."

From W. H. W.:—"As you are collecting the opinions of members of the Spelling Reform Association upon the Twelve Schemes given in the *Experimenter*, I beg to say that Mr. Jones's system [No. 8] seems to me the best *here* given, and the following are my reasons for this opinion:—1. It is the most legible: I can read it quite as easily as the current spelling. 2. It is easy to learn: I can write it without difficulty, without any training whatever.* 3. It does not alter the current spelling overmuch, as most schemes do. 4. It is a practical scheme, as there are no such combinations as 'æ, œ, ii,' nor inverted letters, nor dots and accents, all of which are dreadfully confusing, and tire one out after a little experience.—'Collateral' (Conventional) is also very good, and I like it almost as much. 'Compendious' is also an excellent scheme. . . . No schemes I have yet seen appear so admirable as Mr. Ellis's 'Glossic' and 'Dimidian.' The writer is not a student, but only one of the large class which watches with interest the efforts of spelling reformers. Let me add that no contributions to the literature of the movement have excited my attention and respect more than your own."

* In dhát kës, it iz a piti W. H. W. did not indait hiz komiunikëshon in dhe speling hi prefërz. Wi hav tû lîl ov sech experimental yûs ov skînz ov speling bai œdher personz dhan dheer devaizerz. Dhe yûzhual exkiûs iz wont ov taim tu *lern*; bœt dhát dœz not aplai widh regârd tu a skim hwich kan bi ritn widhaut eni trêning hwotéver.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Prof. EDW. WIEBE (Vibe), Hamburg:—

[Raiter's orthœpi hwær diferent from aurs.]

"Nøumberz 10 and 11 ov yūr *Spelling Experimenter* wer forwarded tu mi bai dhe kaindnes ov Mr. John Fenton, tugédher widh dhe lāst ishu ov dhe *Spelling Reformer*, rīching mi dhis morning.

"Ai tēk grēt plezhur in kæmplaiing widh yūr rekhwést tu eksprēs an opinyœn on dhe Twelv Skimz kontēnd in dhe 'Paralel Eksibishœn,' and ai dū it widh dhe mōr satisfakshœn az ai am kæmpēld tu stāt, dhat nœmber 10—yūr 'Compendious'—is dhi ōnli wœn dhat, akōrding tu mai opinyœn, kud bi entaitld tu bi yūzd for dhe pœbli-kēshœn intēnded bai yu.

"Mai skim ov internashonal raiting haz œndautēdli bin sent yu bai Mr. Sekr. Fenton, in dhe shēp ov a lithograft pēper, tugédher widh dhe Mē ishu ov dhe *Spelling Reformer*. Yūzing taips not izili prokiūrd, ai woz kæmpēld tu pripær an ōtografik kopi, hwich, hauēver, did not apir wel in print.

"Riproduising dhiz fiu paragrafs in yūr ōn raiting in dhe nekst ishu ov dhe *Spelling Experimenter*, dhe veri slait diferensez wil konsist in dhi aplikēshœn ov sœm vauelz ōnli. Dhiz diferensez, hauēver, ar so veri slait, dhat ai fīl veri mœch inklauid tu adōpt yūr skim, az hidhertu ai hav feld tu faind a printer willing tu œndertēk printing akōrding tu mai ōn."

From R. VICKROY, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.:—

[For 'o,' rid, everihwær belō, 'o' widh a lūp or strōk akrós it.]

"Yur surciular on parshal coreeshunz in English speling iz tu dhi point.

"Qi am glad tu sī yur analojical [Compendious] speling: it diferz veri litl from dhi most acseptabl stail hīr. Qi wish yu cud join us in dhi yus ov 4 niu leterz, viz. a, o, u, and e [aproximet formz]. Dhis wud mit dhi end sōt in fōnetic speling, and bring us tugedher.

"In mai jujment, 'a' and 'o' must bī diferenshiēted. Dhi Jorman refōrmerz tēc 'a,' and yuz 'ai' and 'au' az fonetic daigrafs. 'au' and 'ai' bai analoji sujest 'ō' and 'ē,' hwail 'ai' and 'au' du not du so in print."

From O. C. BLACKMER, Esq., Chicago, U.S.:—

"Yur *Spelling Experimenter* haz bin cūming tu mī for sum taim, and ai am veri much oblaidj tu yu for it. Ov ol dhi 12 spesimenz in dhi Mē [Jūn] number, ai am best plīzd widh Nr. 10 [Compendious], for it cūmz nīrest tu aur aidial speling. Ov cors, yu understand hwot wī propoz hīr. And ai am inclauid tu think dhat wī must yuz a fiu niu leterz. If wī cud hav 'a' (izili mēd from 'd'), it wud enēbl us tu represent dhi a in 'faderh,' dhi i in 'fainal,' and dhi ou ov 'haus.'

"Qi think, hauēver, dhat wī ar ol sloli cūming tugedher. Giv us 3 niu leterz— a, o, u (or v), and wī can mēk a gud-lūking pēj.

"Qi mait ad a wurd in regard tu aur script. [Samplz ov skript givn.] Dhōz ov us hu hav had a litl practis in script, faind no difficulti in raiting or riding it, ōn aur bēsis.

"Qi shal rid dhi *Experimenter* widh grēt interest."

From E. JONES, Esq., 4 Amberley Street, Liverpool:—

"Whot iz dhe value ov dhe opinionz ov yoor corespondents? Dhay may be perfect miths, so far az we no. Dhay may or may not hav given dhe subject such atēnashon az may entietl dhēm to form and to ofer an opinion."

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AN ORTHOEPIKAL ALFABET.

VAUELZ.

Short—	i	[è]	e	a	(à)	[ò]	o	u	[ø]	œ
	pit	carpet	pet	pat	past	pot	potato	put	pertain	pun
Long—	iː	eː	[ê](æ)	[aː]	â	ô	oː	uː	[œː]	[œː]
	peat	chaos	parent	pare	palm	pall	poet	pool	pert	purple
Difthongz—	ei	ai	[øi]	oi	au	[œu]	ou	iu		
	tail	tile	gentile	toil	town	compound	tow	tune, fatuous		

KONSONANTS.

P, B; T, D; CH (*chin*), J; K, G (*gig*); S (*sense*), Z; M, N; L, R (*rat*);
Y, W; H — ich with its moust regular prezent yu's.
TH (*thin*), DH (*dhen* = then); SH (*shur* = sure); ZH (*si'zhur* = seizure);
NG (*singer, ingraft*), NGG (*linger*), N'G (*in'got*); X = *ks (exklusiv)*;
NK (*inki, inklud*), N'K (*in'kæm*); ɹ (*bà.ɹd, bòn, mà.ɹing*).

NOTES.

Vauel daigrafs ar disólvd bai dhe former leter teiking dhe long-mark, hwær aplikabl, az in *arkeik, stoik*; œdherwaiz, bai dhe mark ov daieresis, az in *foloing, Judaizn*.

T'h, d'h, s'h, z'h exprés dhe separet saundz ov dhi'z leterz, az in *nait'hud, mis'háp*.

N'k and n'g ar praktikali rekwaired ounli hwen dhi aksent iz on dhe presiding vauel; for hwen dhi aksent kæmz áfter dhi'z kombineishons, n haz ólwez its proper saund, and k or g koménsez dhe nekst silabl.

X iz yu'zd in dhe pri'fix *ex* befor konsonants, az *exkleim, excheinj, extrim*.

Taipografikal Ekwivalents.—In kapitalz and in fansi taip, .A .O (or plein A o) = à ò; 'E 'A 'O = é â ô; and A, I O, I = aī oī.

WI troest aur ríderz wil not bi alárm'd at sait ov dhi aboc'v Alfa-
bet, az if it wer inténded tu bi a fres'h adishon tu dhe long list ov
"skirmz" olrédi scëbmited tu dhi Asousieishon. Wi put forward
dhis kombineishon, adapteishon, and extenshon ov "Yun-ion" and
"Kompëndices" simpli in fulfilment ov aur promis tu provaid a
noteishon for dhe kolekshon and komparison ov diferent stailz ov
orthoe'pí. For dhis pærpos, it haz bi'n rekwizit tu introdíús f'onetik

distinkshonz hwich ar not nesesari, and hwich wud i·vn bi embarrassing, in popiular raiting. Spī·king jenerali, soech distinkshonz ar dhouz reprezénted bai dhe sainz enklouzd in anggiular brakets, hwail i·vn dhe tú· sainz pleist widhín kœr·vd brakets ar rekwaírd mirli for orthoepikal naisiti, and never serv tu konvei distinkshonz ov mī·ning. Dhe vauel skīm wud dhœs bi rediúst tu dhe komonli·rekognaízd siks long and siks short vauelz, and dhi ounli adishonal œn·braketed simbolz rezœ·lt from dhi admishon ov *ei*, *ou* az difthongz, besaidz *e*, *o* az vauelz. Tu braket aidher pær ov dhī·z simbolz wud bi tu prejudis an important kwestion ov ortho·epi.

Dhe simbol *é* (*e* doted laik *i*) iz ment tu reprezént a vauel·saund betw·n dhát in *pít* and dhát in *pet*, and rādher thiner dhan French *é*. It iz herd az an aksénted vauel in dhe Skotish pronœnsieishon ov wœrdz laik “ill,” and iz dhe yurzhual Ingglis̄h saund ov *e*, *ai*, or *a-e* in soech termineishonal silablz az dhouz ov “boxes, potted, college, captain, village.” Mr. Sweet konsíderz dhat bouth œnaksénted *e* and *i* jenerali teik dhis saund in Ingglis̄h, and dhat pí·pl sei *pítē*, *dē·vaid*, *rē·jidetē*. Œdher fœnetishanz wud distinggwish tú· saundz, az in *fē·lisiti* and *fī·losofi*. Noubodi, haué·ver, preténdz, dhat *e* in dhe former wœrd iz pronaunst az in *felon*.

In dhe sainz *à* and *ò* wi hav adópted a method parshali em·ploid in French and Italian, ov yurzing dhe greiv aksent tu mark ou·pn saund. Sœm personz meik nou distinkshon betw·n dhe vauel in “past” and dhát in “pat,” boet œdherz pronauns “pass, path” widh a diferent vauel from dhát hwich dheí yu·z in “gas, hath.” Dhe distinktiv vauel in “pass, path” iz not ôlwez *à*, boet iz sœmtaimz *â*, and okei·zhonali *α* (*ā*). Dhi extént tu hwich eni soech distinkshon afé·kts dhe vokabiulari ov diferent spī·kerz ôlso sīm·z tu vœri konsiderabli.

In *pròjekt* and *projékt*, wi hav dhe seim sort ov idiomatik modifi·keishon ov saund, thru dhe transpozishon ov dhe tonik aksent, az in *prezent* and *présént*, ounli dhat dhi œnaksénted *o* dœz not be·kœm sou klous az tu bi konfíúzd bai é·nibodi widh dhi *u* in *prudenshal*. Hī·r wi hav œndautedli tú· O saundz, wœn ov hwich okœ·r·z in aksénted, and dhi œdher in œnaksénted silablz. Dhe distinkshon ov pozishon iz sœfishent for ordinari raiting; boet tu exprés ôl personal noushonz ov pronœnsieishon in wœrdz laik “politician, political, pollute, polite, polemical, polarity, polar, pole, poultry,” wi wont not ounli *ò* and *o*, boet *o* (*ô*) and *ou*, if not ôlso *æ*.

Tu ekzemplifai dhe saund ov *æ*, wi giv dhi *e* in “pertain” (widhaut prejudis tu dhe prezens or absens ov *æ*), and wi mei ad “papering” az an ekzaml in hwich dhe vauel kan bi apri·shieited apárt from *r*. Dhis sain iz inténded tu reprezént dhi obskiúr or niut·ral vauel hwich mē·ni personz wud rait in *œ·mœng*, *kœ·ment*, *sœ·pouz*, *kændis̄hən*, *avœ·rishəs*.

Dhouz hu wud aplai *ə* in dhis wei, hauéver, shud konsíder dhat dhe vauelz obskiúrd in *əkiuz*, *kəmənd*, *səpouz*, məest stil bi distinktiivli ritn in *əkiuzeishən*, *kəməndeishən*, *səpozishən*; ólso dhat konsistensi wud rekwair litl cənemfatik monosilablz tu bi pleist on dhe seim futing az cəðher cənaksénted silablz, dhəes introdiúsing dhe prinsipl ov personal speling, akórding tu i'ch raiter'z aidia ov stres or emfasis.

Widh dhe long vauelz, dhe dot iz adópted instéd of dhe meikron (*α* for *ā*, ets.), bekôz dhe later iz not taipografikali aveilabl for *ə* and *æ*, and it mei bi mór inteliijibl tu yu'z dhe seim mark for ól dhe simbolz. Dhe meikron, tu, iz mœch les komon in printing-ofisez dhan dhe greiv (*à*) and dhe serkœmfleks (*á*). Wi hav aplaid dhe serkœmfleks az dhe long ov dhe greiv, akórding tu presedent, dhe "pet" vauel bring jénérali dhe "greiv" or oupn *è*, hwich haz *é* for its long (dhou it iz mór konvínient hir tu mark *é* az dhe klous saund). Bai dhis areinjment wi provaid in "ô" a gud simbol for dhe bród saund, widh "ê" az its pendant; hwail dhe yu's ov "â" for dhe midial oupn saund liv'z "ā" (or "a'") for dhe valiu givn tu it in Amerika. For ordinari raiting, *í*, *e*, *o*, *u* (*i*, *ē*, *ō*, *ū*) ar konvínientli reprezénted bai Mr. Pitman'z niu skript formz; boet *é* (hwen yu'zd), *á*, and *ô* ar sou infri'kwent az hardli tu rekwair niu raiting leterz.

Ov kors, *e* and *o* wud bi yu'zd bai sœm personz tu dhi exklur'zhon ov dhe difthongz *ei* and *ou*; boet i'vn hwen dhe later ar fuli aknólejd, simpl *e* simz tu bi okeizhonali rekwaird, az in *kœotik*, *arkeik* (if not in *takspe'er*, *briklœer*, ets.), hwail *o* iz not ounli wonted in analogœes pozishonz (az in *kœinsaid*, *po'etri*, *pleigo'er*), boet veri fri'kwentli in radikal long silablz presiding dhi advānst aksent ov sœch derivativ wœrdz az *fœnetik*, *nœbiliti*, *romantik*. Simpl *o* in *kœniferœs* wud klash widh obskiúr *o* in *kœneksøn*; boet dhe best Ingglissh and Amerikan fœnetishanz agri dhat dhi *u* "vanish" iz not herd widh cənaksénted long *o*, mœch les widh dhe short saund (az in *filosòfikal*).

Bai *é* wi mīn veri nīrli dhe tru' long ov *e* in "ferry" (French *é* in "fête"), hwich iz dhe mór komon Ingglissh pronœenseishon bouth in "fairy" and "fare." Boet in wœrdz laik "fare," and les fri'kwentli in dhouz laik "fairy," meni personz bouth in Ingglānd and Amerika pronauns dhe naro long ov dhe "pat" saund. Wi dhærfor adópt dhi Amerikan "ā" ("a'") tu reprezént dhis later "pare" saund, and aplai "à, â" for dhi Amerikan "ɑ, ɑ̄" (az in *fāst*, *fāðher*). Boet for praktikal speling wi prefér "æ," az a kompromaiz betwīn "ê" and "a'". Az privicesli remárkt, "a'" iz sœmtaimz yu'zd in "ask, after, path," boet bai diferent spikerz from dhouz hu sei *par*, *parent*.

Dhe sain *ɜ* iz rekwaird in reprezénting dhe pronœenseishon ov personz hu omít *ɜ* (semivoukal *r*), and *æ* iz nesēsari for dhouz hu meik a distinkshon betwīn "earn" and "urn," hwail sinking *r* similarli in

bouth (ə'n, æ'n). Soem spi'kerz sei ə, and œdherz æ, for bouth "er" and "ur"; hwail amœng soem, hu distinggwish dhi'z, dher iz diverjens in regârd tu "ir"; sou dhat wi mei expékt tu hav soech varaetiz az bə'd, bæ'd, bərd, bērd, bærd, bærd, for "bird."

In dhe difthongz *ai*, *au*, dhi *a* haz dhe "past" saund, bai pozishon, az in dhe kombineishon *ai*. In ekzamlz ov orthoepi, hauéver, not ounli *ai*, boet *ai*, *au*, mei bi ritn tu denout rekognishon ov dhe partikiular saund ov *a*. Tu reprezént a mor' obskiúr inishal element in dhe difthongz, *ai*, *au* mei bi yuzd; hwail *ai* *au*, or *æi*, *œu*, or posibli *ai*, *œu*, mei beter exprés soem personz' apri-sieishon ov dhe saundz. Boet in praktikal raiting dhe brôd tipikal sainz *ai*, *au* ar konsiderd tu inklud ôl soech spesifik varaetiz. Dhe difthong *iu* mei bi spesifikali diferenshieited intu *iū*, *iu*, *iə* (az in *miūtual*, *fiūtia*), or intu *yū*, *yu*, *yə* (az in *myūtyual*, *fyūtya*); boet in eni keis *yū* iz ritn inishali.

Amœ'ng dhe konsonants dhi ounli œnyuzhual sain iz *r*, exprésing an impérfekt *r*. Befor dhe vauel ov a vernakiular afiks or ov a scebjoid wœrd, trild *r* repleisez *r* âfter wi'k vauelz, az in *entəs*, *entəring*—*fə's sevn yir'z əs mo's*, *fə' eit yir'z ər ouwəs*; boet *r* iz siuperâded tu *r* âfter strong vauelz, az in *abhóuring* (widh hwich kompær *abhórent*, not formd widhín dhe langgweij), *tu abhóur i'vl*. Meni personz sei *ā*, *ô*, *ə*, *æ*, *iə*, *éə*, *æə*, *oə*, *uə*, for *ai*, *əi*, *ai*, *æi*, *i's*, *é's*, *æ's*, *o's*, *u's*, and ad a trild *r* befór a vauel.

Dhe tonik aksent, hwen it dœz not fôl on dhe ferst silabl, shud bi markt in personal speling; boet in a fikst noteishon intéded for jeneral yu's wi kan wœrk tu ru'lz dhat seiv meni aksent-marks.

Wi hav dhœs provided an Orthoepikal Alfabet, hwich, dhou veri far from adekwet for dhe pœrposez ov dhe saientifik fœnetishan, iz probabli keipabl ov exprésing ôl jenerali apri-shiabl varaetiz ov pronœnsieishon in resivd Ingglisch spich; and wi shal bi oblaid tu eni rider ov dhi *Expérimenteur* hu wil emploi dhis alfabet tu send œs hiz aktual pronœnsieishon ov dhi Asousieishon'z "Test Paragraf."

REPREZENTEISHON OV DHE "BUT" VAUEL.

IN resivd Ingglisch spich dher ar several slaitli diferent pronœnsieishonz ov dhe vauel in "but," and hens it iz væricsli pleist in dhe tabiuleishonz ov fœnetishanz. Soem regârd it az dhe *naro* kaunterpart ov dhi *a* in "father," and œdherz az similarli releited tu dhi *a* in "fast." Bouth ov dhiz pronœnsieishonz mei bi komonli herd in Lœndon; boet it sîmz tu œs dhat naidher ov dhem iz dhe moust jeneral Ingglisch ceterans. Dhe "but" vauel hwich wi hav bîn moust *akœ'stomd* tu hir and tu yūz mait perhâps bi deskraibd az a *mikst saund* widh a smôl degri ov raunding. Wi faind, dhat, if wi sei *leg*

several taimz ouver (sou az tu fiks dhi organik pozishon for dhe vauel-saund), and dhen, widh dhi organz prepærd tu repit dhe silabl, endévor tu sei *log* widhaut cheinj ov tœng-pozishon, dhe rezœ'lt iz *lœg*, or dhe ferst silabl ov "luggage." Hîr dhi efort tu ceter a bak vauel, hwen dhe pozishon for a froent wœn iz held, bringz dhe tœng intu dhe *mikst* pozishon; hwail, az dhe mœr efektiv ov dhe tû' elements dhœs blended (ð) iz a vauel widh dhe lou degrî ov raunding, dhi amálgam komonli reteinz at list a porshon ov dhis kwoliti.

Boet, hwotéver mei bi dhe valiu ov dhe presiding analisis, it iz jénérali agrîd amœng fœnetishanz, dhat naidher in organik formeishon nor in akaustik efékt ar eni varaetiz ov dhe "but" vauel tu bi regârded az saundz ov dhi U taip. Tu dhi ordinari îr, dhi inishal saund ov Ingglisch "oven" simz râdher tu bi a varaieti ov dhe seim taip az dhi inishal saund ov Jerman "öffnen" (or "œffnen") or dhât ov French "œuvre." Ov dhis taip ov saund œ iz dhi aproupriet Rōmanik reprezentativ, having bin devaizd for dhis fœnkshon, and not for raiting Latin, in hwich it iz mirli a mœnkish interpoleishon for separet œ. On dhis simpl viu ov dhe mater, wi ar kwait satisfaid widh dhe simbol œ for dhe "but" saund, espeshali hwen wi faind it sankshond bai fœnetishanz laik Mesrz. Ellis and Sweet.

On dhi œdher hand, in a sistem ov speling soepouz d tu bi faunded on restôrd tipikal Rouman valiuz, wi hav dhe greitest repœgnans tu adópting *u*, in eni diferênshieited form or widh eni daiakritikal mark, for dhe "but" saund. Dhi efékt ov eni sœch areinjment apîrz tu œs not les inkonggrues dhan tu yûz *e* in wœn form or widh wœn mark for dhe "great" saund, and in anœdher form or widh anœdher mark for dhe "beat" saund. Tu print "bût, bût, but," or eni *u* speling, for dhe kœrent "but," mei in sœm keisez fasilitéit instant lejibiliti tu non-fœnetik rîderz; boet îvn tu dhœm sœch nôteishon wud bi ofensiv in formz laik "mûni, kûlor, lûver;" hwail it mœst nesesarili render prezent and futiur rîderz les aprîshiativ ov sœch spelingz az "fut, bût" (for dhe kœrent "foot, boot").

Boet oldhou, for wel-konsîderd thîoretikal and praktikal rizonz, wi advokeit œ (hwich woz aur oun propouz d simbol yîrz agou), yet wi hav nou objekshon tu konsœ'lt dhe filing ov aur rîderz, and tu defér tu eni desaided expreshon ov it, on a point ov teist râdher dhan ov prinsipl. Wi dhærfor êkzibit belou spesimenz ov vârœes posibl reprezenteishonz ov dhe "but" vauel. In dhe ferst eit keisez, dhis saund iz exprést bai literal formz inténded tu bi distinktiv from "U U u U u," az from dhi œdher fôr komon vauel leterz. In dhe nekst fôr instansez, dhe leter "u," in tû' slaitli difering ould formz, or distinggwisht bai daiakritikal marks, iz emplotid for dhe "but," az wel az for dhe "put" and dhe "boot" saund, in a maner dhat, from

aur oun personal expriens in riding, wi think mœst bi distrákting and konfiúzing tu ôl riderz, ould or yoeng, adépts or novisez in fō-netiks. In dhe lãst fôr spesimenz, *u* iz speshali apróuprieited tu dhe "but" saund, at dhe kost ov misreprezénting dhe saundz tu hwich dhe leter properli belóngz.

Az for dhe later eit ov dhi ekzamlz, wi àsk not for eni opinion on dhiz, sins aur oun iz kwait desaided widh regárd tu dhem, and dhær eksibishon iz inténded tu akt az "a worning and a kôshon." In dhe former eit ov dhe spesimenz, dhe literal formz ar ôl môr or les aveilabl tu dhi ould-taip printer. Hauéver, kapitalz for "æ, v, Δ," and ofn dhe smôl leterz, wud hav tu bi speshali kãst tu reinj; "υ, υ, ρ," mœst bi kœt bai dhe printer (from "p, ρ"), at an expéns in taim konsiderabli greiter dhan dhi oriĵinal kost ov dhe taips; and "α" mait rekwaír tu bi kãst tu reinj, az wel az tu bi slaitli kœt.

"Œ œ œ Œ œ" iz dhi ounli redi-meid and ôlwez aveilabl simbol, dhe taips bűng éverihwær at hand for short spesimenz, and prokiúrabl for môr extensiv wœrk, laik "z, k, j," at dhe seim prais per paund az œdher taips, widhaut difikœlti tu printer or taipfaunder. Dhe wœn objekshon tu "œ" iz, dhat it iz a hevi form (sertenli not an ŒGLI wœn), hwich objekshon wud hav môr koujensi if wi propouz tu yűz dhe leter az a "servant ov ôl wœrk" in œenaksénted silablz. Wi shud, hauéver, az litl think ov meiking a komon drœj ov "œ," az ov dhe "pat," or dhe "pet," or dhe "pot" vauel-sain. Wi hav dhi aprűvd simbol "ø" tu reprezént dhi obskiúr vauel.

Spesimenz refêrd tu in dhi abœv Artíkl.

1. Sœm ov dhiz ful bœndlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kœm œendœ'n sűn.
2. Sam ov dhiz ful bandlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kam andœ'n sűn.
3. Sűm ov dhiz ful bundlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kűm undű'n sűn.
4. Sűm ov dhiz ful bondlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kűm ondű'n sűn.
5. Sűm ov dhiz ful bondlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kűm ondű'n sűn.
6. Sűm ov dhiz ful bændlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kűm ende'n sűn.
7. Sűm ov dhiz ful byndlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kűm vndű'n sűn.
8. Sam ov dhiz ful bandlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kam andΔ'n sűn.
9. Sum ov dhiz ful bundlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kűm undű'n sűn.
10. Sűm ov dhiz ful bűndlz ov wűd ar shűr tu kűm űndű'n sűn.
11. Sűm ov dhiz ful bűndlz ov wűd ar sh.ur tu kűm űndű'n s.űn.
12. Sum ov dheez fűl bundlz ov wűd ar sh.űr tu kűm undűn sűn.
13. Sum ov dheez fűl bundlz ov wűd ar shoor tű cum undűn soon.
14. Sum ov dhiz fwl bundlz ov wwd ar shwr tw kűm undűn sűn.
15. Sum ov dheez fwl bundlz ov wwd ar shoor to cum undűn soon.
16. Sum ov dheez fuul bundlz ov wuud ar shoor too cum undűn soon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ACCORD IN SPELLING.

[Dhe foloing reprezēnts dhe fōnotipi ov dhi Amerikan Asousieishon, eksépt dhat 'o' iz hir printed for 'o' widh a streit or kœrvd strouk akrós it, and dhat dhi Amerikanz ofn yūz transishonal formz rezēmbling 'ē ē' for 'ī ē.']

From O. C. BLACKMER, Esq., A.M., Chicago, U.S. (dated 25th July):—

"Mai dir Sur,—Qi am in resit ov yur Julai *Spelling Experimenter*, and shud laic tu sē sumthing furdher on yur scimz.

"Qi du not at ol laic 'æ' for 'short u.' It iz not in eni wē sujestiv ov dhi saund, and wil bi mor ecspensiv dhan a niu leter. Az 'æ' iz a dubl leter, yu get onli haf az meni leterz tu dhi paund. Dhis eces in cœst wil sun pē fœr niu punchez. Hwai not at wuns, for dhis saund, select dhi sēm form fœr uper and loer cēs—viz. U u? Wi can dhen hav U u fœr dhi saund in 'foot, fool.' Agen, smol cap. u mēcs a veri gud imitēshun, and dho tu larj, mēcs a beter apirans, tu mai ai, dhan 'æ.'"

"In mai pronounsieishun, ai hav no nid ov 'æ.' Qi spel 'bating, baring,' az yu spel 'œp, œrj,' dhi r in both cēsez lengthening dhi short vauelz 'a' and 'æ.' Qi apruv yur 'ai' and 'au,' fœr dhi vauel saundz in 'pine' and 'sound.'

"Qi shud laic tu hav yu, in yur necst *Experimenter*, set up sumthing in dhi stail ov dhi furst part ov dhi Julai number, yuzing 'a' fœr 'æ'; smol cap. 'u' fœr 'æ'; c fœr k. Qi encloz a modifcēshun ov hwot ai understand tu bi yur vauel scim, bai hwich wi get rid ov dhi dubl leterz 'æ' and 'œ.' Dhi furst part ov yur Julai number wud bi laic dhis:—

"In dhi lāst number ov dhi *Expérimenteur* wi put befœr aur rīderz a paralel ecsibishon ov twelv scimz ov ôld-leter refôrmd speling. Wi sed dhen, dhat wi had tēcn pēnz tu prezēt dhi spesimenz farli and corectli, and had obtēnd revizhon ov ich spesimen bai dhi ôthor ov its scim; and wi aded, dhat it rested widh aur riderz tu giv efēct tu dhis wurc, and urjd everi wun hu felt an interest in dhi mater tu infœrm us bai leter or pœst-card hwich scim or scimz hi or shi considerd mœst elijibl fœr yūs in an ôld-leter fonetic piriodical."

"Az an ofiser ov aur Speling Reform Asoshiēshun, ai hav scorz ov alfabetik scimz in mai desc, and hav no dispozishun tu ad tu dhem. Qi beliv in aur scim widh thrī niu leterz—*a, o, u*. But yu sīm tu invait cœrespœdens, and yu mē tēc mai sujeschunz fœr hwot dhē ar wurth.

"Qi shal, befœr long, send yu sum matīrial help, tu asist yu in dhi ecspensez ov dhi *Experimenter*."—Veri truli yurz, "O. C. BLACKMER."

From the same (dated 26th July):—

"Mai dir Sur,—Qi encloz a fiu brevīr taips ov a niu loer-cēs U, hwich ai had cast a fiu dēz ago. Dhar ar meni rizonz fœr adœpting dhis niu leter fœr 'short u.' It mēcs a purfœct par widh dhi cap. U, and wi dhen shal hav sics parz—O o, S s, V v, W w, Z z, and U u. Wi shal ôlso hav sics vðherz hwich nirli par—C c, I i, J j, P p, Y y, and U u. It wil bi izili red bai dhi uninishiētd, and iz a gud form—'but' iz vastli beter dhan 'bœt' or yur 'bœt.' Qi hav traid vœrius formz fœr short u, such az v v, but ai thinc a leter just laic dhi capital iz going tu bi dhi wun."

"Pardon mī fœr dhis 2nd inficshun.—Truli,

"O. C. BLACKMER."

[Az Mr. Blackmer iz a jentlman ov akademik koeltiur, dhe prezaiding partner ov a greit pœblishing-haus, and a prominent ofiser ov dhi Amerikan Speling Refôrmd Asousieishon, wi hav everi dispozishon tu trīt hiz sœjestionz widh respœktful konsidereishon. Bœt, befœr meiking a fiu remārks on dhem, wi wil expres aur gratifskēishon at dhi imprūvements meid in dhi Amerikan Asousieishon's fōnotipi, bai giving œp ekwivalent simbolz, bai modifaiing sœm objekshonabl spelingz, and bai sising tu insist on yūsles

and embarasing ligatiurz tu dhe konsonant daigrafs. Hwail aur Amerikan frendz hav dhœs bin aprouching praktikal Ingglisch stailz ov nôteishon, wi hav advântet tœrdz dhœr method, bai adopting *ai*, *au*, *iu* az difthong sainz, and *dh*, *hw* in dhe konsonant nôteishon. Dhœs, wi ar dautes "ôl slouli kœmiug tugêdher," akœrding tu Mr. Blackmer's expresshon in sur lât ishû. And it iz perhâps az wel dhat aur interaproximeishon shud not bi tû rapid, at dhe kost ov inkonsideret konseshon on aidher said. Aur konstant endœvor shud bi, tu elimineit dhe bad, and adopt dhe gud, from ich œdher's skîmz.

Wi shud bi sori tu hav it œpeouz dhat wi du not aprishieit dhe taip "a" for dhe "past" saund, and for raiting dhe difthongz "ai, au," distinktiavlî from "ai, au." Bœt dhœu wi shud personali bi wiling tu expœnd dhe taim and trœbl rekwiizit tu meik dhis diferenshieishon in rouman and italik taips (A a a A a—Q a a Q a), wi kanot expêkt ordinari printerz tu folo œs in dhis labœries sheiping ov niu taips aut ov ould wœnz. Dhi Amerikan transishon taips for *ei* (ê) and *i* ov dhis speling ar advanteijœes for œœm pœrposez. Dhœuz tû long saundz okœ'r nîrli az ofu az ôl dhi œdherz teikn tugêdher; and if wi ad dhe saund in "note," dhœr wil bi left ounli abaut wœn-fœrth ov aur long vauel-saundz, reknd bai dhe frikwensi ov dhœr rekœ'rens. Besaidz a sain for dhe "but," and perhâps wœn for dhe "past" saund, wi wont niu taips for dhe saundz in "mate, meet, moat," œenlê*s ei*, *ou* ar adoptêd az yûzd hir. Az for "â, œ (â, ê), ô, û," dhe i mait bi permanentli tolerabl on akaunt ov dhœr komparativ infrikwensi.

It iz ôl veri wel tu distinggwish dhe "pat" from dhe "past" vauel, and ôlso dhe saund in "pare" from dhât in "pate," if wi faind dhiz diskrimineishonz praktikabl in a popular orthografi; bœt dhiz ar non-signifikativ (and ofn œenkonshe*s*) varieishonz, and shud not bi markt at dhi expêns ov konfûzing dhe sens-distinggwishing saundz in "harry, hairy" œender dhe wœn nôteishon in "hari." Az for dhe non-signifikativ diskrimineishon in "cronoloji, cronolojikâl," aur frendz wil hav tu abandon dhât, az dhe i hav œœn a similarli œenpraktikal distinkshon in "analis, anolist," and wil râdher hav tu giv dhœr atenshon tu marking dhe signifikativ diferens ov saund in "stock, stalk," or in "bellow, below." Dhiz pœrz ov wœrdz dhe i nau severali konfaund az "stok" and "belo," dhœu wi shud distinggwish dhœm az "stok, stôk," and "belo, belou (belô)." Wi kanot meik "a, œ, o, u" serv bouth for short vauelz (az in "marry, knotty, arrows, pull") and for nîrli kœrespœnding, bœt divêrsali signifikativ, long wœnz (az in "Mary, naughty, arose, pool").

Az for dhe form "œ," wi yûz it az a konvinient and aprœpriet kompromaiz betwîn "â" and "ê," hwich lât simbol wi shud hav tu emploi, and not "â," tu reprezênt dhe mœr komon Ingglisch and aur oun prœnœsieishon.

Widh regârd tu "œ," and dhe jœneral kwestion ov dhe reprezenteishon ov dhe "bœt" saund, wi had an artikl in taip befœr Mr. Blackmer's leter araivd; and wi wil ounli sei hir, in adishon, dhat wi hav ofn tu strai*v* labœriesli tu prûv tu an Angglikan fonetik heretik dhat dhe Rouman vauel "u" iz dhe proper wœn tu reprezênt dhe modern saundz in "stood, mood" (stud, mûd), and dhat œœin*j* ov prœnœsieishon haz renderd dhe yûs ov dhis leter œeterli inapropriet in dhe kœerent "stud, mud." Wel, wi fansi wi shud destroi dhi œfêkt ov aur argu*m*ent ôltugêdher bai having âfterwardz tu explein, dhat in "STUD, MUD," widh a râdher mœr Rouman form ov dhe leter, dhe reprezenteishon wud remein œœnolterd. Dhis expidient ov "diferenshieishon," or aplikeishon ov kazhual variaetiz ov form for diferent valiuz, iz rîali mœr perpleksing dhan dhi introdœkshon ov niu leterz, and mœst eventuali kost dhe seim for taipfaunding. And, tôking ov expêns in dhis mater, it iz a misteik tu œœponz dhat wi ounli get hâf az meni ov "œ" az ov "u" tu dhe paund. Dhi aktual propôrshon iz thri-fœrths. Bœt dhis iz a trivial konsidereishon, espeshali az a paund ov aidher taip wud fil dhe seim speis.

Az *c* in kœerent Ingglisch orthografi, and in dhât ov every œdher modern langgwœj ov hwich wi hav eni nolej, eksêpt Welsh, iz an œœnsteibl leter, and inefektiv tu exprê*s* dhe *k* saund befœr *e* or *i*, wi think it wud bi tû hard on bouth Ingglishmen and foren stude*n*ts ov Ingglisch tu inflikt on dhœm œœch nôteishon az "Cêt œœpt a cit*a* in dhe eichen." Dhe yûs ov bouth *e* and *k* wud bi konfûzing, widh *ei* (ê), *ai*, *iu* ofn respektivli replêis*i*ng *a*, *i*, *u* ov dhi ould speling.

Dhi "u" hwich Mr. Blackmer kaindli sent œœ hapnz tu bi œœmhwot larjer dhan aur oun smôl kapital (yûzd abœv), az wil bi sîn in "uu," hwær dhe sekond leter iz aurz. Dhis iz wœn ov "dhe mizeriz ov niu leterz," az Mr. Ellis freizez it.—W. R. E.]

THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

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All Communications should be addressed to W. R. EVANS, 3 Gloucester Street, Queen Square, London, W.C.

THANKS.

IN Nr. 12 ov dhi *Expérimenteur*, wi ventiuird tu sæjést, dhat dhen, at dhe komplishon ov a yîr'z ishû, personz hu had red its peijez widh interest, and hu wer in a pozishon tu giv it pekiuniari sæpört, wud asíst aur futiur eforts bai sending œs stamps or poustal nout in peiment for kopiz áktuali resivd. Wi aded remárks hwich indikeited dhat wi wer not at ôl sanggwin ov eni konsiderabl rezœlt from dhis intimeishon ov dhi akseptabiliti ov help; for, ivn if wi kud hav ésti-meited aur aprîshiativ riderz at a moiети ov dhouz tu hûm aur smôl pœblikeishon had bin regiularli sæplaid, wi wer kwait awær dhat az meni shilingz (ivn widh a fiu péns aded in îch keis for poustej) wud not hav amaunted tu a larj søem. Teiking intu konsidereishon hau limited a serkl wi adrést, and dhat holidei sîzon woz jœst koménsing, hwail alauing for dhe yûzhual persentej ov gud intenshonz indéfinitli deférd, wi thôt it posibl, dhou not haili probabl, dhat wi mait obtain dhe mînz tu defrei aut-ov-poket expénsez tu dhi end ov dhe yîr, and dhœs bi eneibld tu devout ôl aur speis tu praktikal expérimenting and profitabl diskeshon, instéd ov leting aut a pørshon ov it for œnfrútful kontrovershal dispiuteishon.

Aur modest antisipeishon haz bin folsifaid bai dhi áktual ishû, boet in a veri agriabl wei. Dhe sponteinices and prompt miunfisens ov Mr. C. W. Knudsen (hwich iz dhe mör noutabl az hî iz a rezident in dhe Yunaited Steits, and not ivn a neitiv spîker ov dhi Angglo-Amerikan tœng) put œs at wœn strouk in pozeshon ov a søem larjer dhan wi expékted tu obtain in dhi agreget; hwail dhe jenerositi ov œdher jentlmen helpt aprîshiabli tu kriet an efektiv Søestenteishon Fœnd. Wi hav invésted dhe boelk ov dhis fœnd in dhe Poust-Ofis Bank, reteining ounli mœni for rîsent disbœ'rsmements; and aur inten-shon iz tu drô œpón it mœnthli for mîr aut-ov-poket expenditiur, and not tu ekzôst it rapidli bai charjing it widh dhe valiu ov aur oun leibor (hwich iz a kontribiushon wi kan aförd tu dhe gud kôz ov

dhe Refórm). Dhces wi mei houpfuli antisipeit dhe prosekiushon ov aur experimental wœrk tu a definit ishu, and shal bi in a pozishon tu sceplai, az hidhertu, kopiz for fri distribiushon tu memberz ov dhi Asousieishon.

In espeshal, aur peijez wil bi dispouzabl, if konsíderd siutabl, for práktikali testing ould-leter skímz ov speling selékted for “fœrdher konsidereishon” in respóns tu dhe kanvas ov dhi Asousieishon. And wi wil hîr teik dhe liberti ov pèrsonali exprésing aur regrét dhat so meni memberz hav deleid dhe filing-œp ov dhe peiperz fœrnisht tu dhem. Bœt wi houp and entrit dhat dhei wil nau kontríbiut dhær asistans tu dhe selekshon ov a moderet nœmber ov skímz for traial. Dhi omishon ov a spesifaid taim for sending in dhe peiperz, and dhi interœpshon ov dhe holidei sizon, wil dautles akaunt for delei in meni keisez. Bœt, nau dhat dhe holidei taim iz ouver, wi wud œrj aur frendz tu fil œp dhær peiperz widh dhe neimz ov dhe skímz dhei préfér, and tu send dhem in at wœns tu dhe Sekretari—aplaiing for fresh peiperz if dhei shud hav misleid dhouz olrédi resívd. If wi permít ofishali-akwaird nolej tu prompt œs tu dhîz entairli personal sœjestionz, aur exkiús mœst bî angzaieti tu forward aktiv biznes, and dhat wi hîr adrés ounli Speling Refórmerz moustli memberz ov dhi Asousieishon.

Gratifaid and greitful az wi fil in aknolesing dhe liberal kontríbiushonz wi hav resívd, and adekwet az dhîz wud bî tu mít aur mœr dirékt aktiual disbœrsments for mœnthz from dhe prezent taim, stil wi ar not yet in a pozishon tu deprekeit fœrdher sœbskripshonz from aprishiativ ríderz. Nau dhat mœni iz in kwestion, and dhat wi hav a tanjibl amaunt olrédi in stœr, aur aspireishon wud bî, tu obtain dhe mînz for a ful yîr’z prodœkshon ov dhis joernal, or a sœksésor tu it, and tu meik its peijez dispouzabl, widhaut charj, for sérkiuleit-ing eni wel-konsíderd orthografik skím or sœjestion. If wi exklüd, az wi hav leitli doen, propouzalz defishent in orijinal, distíntiv, or praktikal kwolitiz, wi shal ôlwez bi redi tu print eni orthografik plan dhat mei apîr tu bi praktikal and at ôl orijinal in karakter. Bekôz vœries ekzisting skímz mait serv aur pœrpos, it doe not folo dhat beter areinjments ov sœm diteilz mei not yet bi devaizd, or dhat dhîz shud not bi konsíderd in konekshon widh dhe methodz brôt tu dhe frœnt bai dhe pending kanvas. Bœt dhis kanvas shud at prezent bi karid aut, widhaut referens tu eni niu propouzalz not konteind in dhi Asousieishon’z list.

A list ov pekiuniari kontríbiushonz resívd œp tu dhe taim ov aur gouing tu pres wil bi faund on peij 116. Ov dhe toutal shoun, nîrli £2 wil hav bîn expénded on dhis and dhe presíding nœmber ov dhi *Expérímenter*; sou dhat wi hav a balans ov rãdher mœr dhan £8.

SKRIPT FORMZ.

IN referens tu dhe komleint meid in Mr. Janau's interéstring kontribushon (printed on peij 115), in regárd tu dhe difikœlti ov raiting *ə* and *ɹ*, wi mei obzêrv, dhat ivn tu dhe rediest ov raiterz everi niu skript form wil enteil at list temporari embarasment. Soem formz, bai praktis, bekœ'm izei tu éveribodi; œdherz, ounli tu soem personz; and stil œdherz, tu noubody.

Mr. Ellis konsiderz *ə* a gud skript form, and tu aur oun hand it iz izei, az wi nóu it tu bi tu soem œdher personz' handz. It rekwaizr mĩrli dhe seim inishal mĩvment az a properli meid *x*; boet *x* itsélf iz a rial *crux* tu soem raiterz, hu transleit it intu a simpl kros (*x*). Dhe form *ə* with a *v* tœrn aded at dhe top bekœ'mz Mr. Pitman's leter for dhe "but" vauel; and it ôlso konstitiuts dhe former hâf ov dhe skript *æ*, hwich konsists ov *æ* kombaind intu wœ'n leter, az *x* dœz ov *œ* similarli konjoind. Dhœs skript *æ* iz renderd kwait distĩkt from skript *æ*—mœch az dhe italik print leterz difer hir.

Az for *ɹ*, it mei bi reprêzented in raiting bai kwait distĩktli meiking dhe former hâf ov *x*—dhât iz, *ə*—and dhen kariing on a tœrn from nĩr dhe botom; dhœs—*ɹ*. Or, az wi hav tũ formz ov raiting *r* in komon yũs—aprœksimetli ekzemplifaid az *ɹ* and *r*—wi mait aplai dhe former for "ɹ," and dhe later for "r." Boet wi mœst dhen teik kær not tu let fĩkst manĩual habit get dhe beter ov infœrm mental pœrpos, az iz veri apt tu bi dhe keis widh soech "diferensieishonz" ov yũ'zhuali indiferent formz. Wi shud konsider, tũ, dhat distĩktiv aplikeishon ov kazhual varaietiz in skript leterz wud ofn bi inefektiv in regárd tu eni rĩder, and wud betrei dhe printer intu frikwent mis-reprezenteishon ov hiz kopi.

On dhe houl, wi prefêr niu skript formz tu dhi árbitrari diskrimi-neishon ov ould wœnz; boet kompárativli fiu niu formz dezêrv dhe peishent praktis dhat ôl ov dhem rekwaizr.

"ÆNGGLO-INDIAN" SPELING.

IT haz bin sed dhat dhi Ængglo-Indian ofishal ælfabet iz esenshali ànsiútabl for raiting Ingglish, and dhat it hæz not safishant vauel simbalz. Yet it wud sĩm dhat dhe moust kæraktaristik fĩtyar ov dhe sistem—dhe yús ov dhe letar *a* for dhe saund dhat okœrz thrĩ taimz in dhe wœrd "assumption" (*asàmpshan*)—mait in sàm rispêkts bi veri konvĩnyant in reprêzenting Ingglish spĩch. Teiking ànæk-sènted silablz intu akaunt, dhis iz dhe moust koman vælyu ov *a* in dhi egzisting orthografi, and *a* iz dhe letar bai hwich dhe saund iz moust frikwantli exprêst.

If wi aplaid *a* tu dhis yús, and introduíst *æ* and *œ* for tú saundz

pikiúliar tu Ingglish, wi shud hæv aur praimari vauelz reprizented bai—*i* (dividend), *e* (revenue), *æ* (captive), *a* (culpable), *æ* (curtain), *o* (colony), *u* (cuckoo). In dhis areinjment, dhe faiv letarz *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u* ích expès tú varaietiz ov wàn jenerik saund—hwot mei bi kôld an oupn varaieti, okœrring in silablz widh stres; and a klous wan, in silablz widhaut stres. Hwen dhe pozishan ov dhe stres wud not bi obvias from dhe form ov a wœrd, dhe greiv æksent mait bi yúzd tu mârkt dhi oupn and æksented saundz, æz in dhe fainal silablz ov *eksès*, *omit*, *embòs*, *kondisènd*, *ouvarlúk*, or æz in dhe penáltimets ov *insàlting*, *oprèsar*, *sabmìsiv*, *embòdi*. It mait ôlso bi expídiant, for dhe prezant, tu yúz à in ôl keisez for dhi æksented vauel in “buttock” (*bàtak*).

Dhe klous long vauelz wud bi mârkt widh dhi akiút æksent (*æz*, *marín*, *mozéik*, *fáster*, *fróward*, *prúdent*), and dhi oupn wanz widh dhe særkamfleks (*æz*, *matírial*, *ripérian*, *fádhar*, *plózipl*, *plúral*). Bât, in alishan tu dhíz, dhe difthongz *ei* and *ou* (*neibar*, *shouldar*) sím tu bi rikwaird for expèsing risívd pronànsieishan; hwail, ov kórs, dhe thrí difthongz *ai*, *au* (*fail* = *file*, *faul* = *fowl*), and *oi* (*foil*), wud hæv dhêr Ængglo-Indian and Yuropían vælyuz.

Hwêr dhi æksent wud not bi fikst bai rúl, or shoun bai dhe greiv mârkt (*æz* abáv), it mait bi indikeited bai dhe invœrted píriad (·), pleist bifór dhe vauel; æz, *al'ivieited*.

In kæpítalz, ets. *A · E · I · O · U* = à è ì ò ù; *'A · 'E · 'I · 'O · 'U* = â ê î ô û; *A' E' I' O' U'* (*A' E' I' O' U'*) = á, é, í, ó, ú; *A, I, O, I* (*A, I, O, I*) = aī oī.

Dhe konsonants wud bi yúzd in dhe moust simpl Ingglish fonetik fæshan, æz hîr adópted, hwich agríz widh dhi Ængglo-Indian præktis widh rigârd tu *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *ch*, *j*, *k*, *g*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *l*, *r*, *w*, *y*, and *h*. Dhi ounli diskripansi iz in rispèkt tu *th*, *dh*, hwich dai-gráfs, laik *kh*, *gh*, olrèdi reprizènt divœrs saundz in Ængglo-Indian printing widhaut mârkt konsonants. Tu meik dhe Sanskrit *ph*, *bh*, *th*, *dh*, *kh*, *gh*, ànmisteikabl tu Ingglish rídarz, it mait bi nesesai ri tu yúz dhe daierisis, æz in aur oun *nait*, *hud*, *ad*, *hír*; hwail dhe Yuropían and Ærabik *th*, *dh*, *kh*, *gh* rikwair in Indian printing sàm distinktiv mârking, sàoh az “Báth, Wœrdhing, Khân, Ghilzai.”

A fiu litl wœrdz, laik *hav*, *az*, *ar*, *bi*, *mi*, *so*, *du*, wud in dhis speling hæv sekand formz hwen àndar stres; æz, *hæv*, *æz*, *âr*, *bí*, *mí*, *sou*, *dú*.

Dhis noteishan iz probabli az striktli fonetik az eni dhat hav bin sabmited for dhe koman raiting ov Ingglish, and iz az màch in hârmoni widh jenaral Yuropían az widh Ængglo-Indian yúzej. It wud bi supœrfluas tu point aut dhe benífts tu bi díraívd from impírial az wel az intarnæshanal akòrd in dhe yús ov Rouman letarz. Dhi ounli kwestyán iz, hwedhar dhis wud kost mór dhan its wœrth, in kom-pærisan widh speling ríform ov a píurli insyular kæraktar. Ov dhæt, dhe rídarz ov dhíz spesimenz wil form dhêr oun jâjment.

Test Pæragráf ov dhi Asousieishan.

Hîr and dhêr a fiu Ingglish wœrdz mei bi faund in dhe yûzhual orthografi, hwich lîv nou rûm for daut æz tu dhêr pronânsieishan. Bât dhis iz kwait eksepshanal. Yet wi ar shûr dhat aur speling woz orijinali fonetik. It iz nau propouzd tu rivoert tu dhæt prinsipl. Bât a divizhan ov opinyan haz arizn æz tu dhe moust siûtubl letarz tu emploi. Dhe foloing vœrshanz ov dhis steitment shou dhe neityar ov sâch ov dhe vêrias propouzalz olrêdi meid az kud bi konvînyantli printed, îch az fâr az woz posibl in dhi orthœpi ov its ôthar. In so short a pæragráf ounli dhe chîf points kud bi inklûded, bât dhi ælfabetik lô iz jenrali klîr, and dhi ai wil bi eibl tu jâj priti wel hwot dhi apîrans wud bi in printed buks. Meni plænz invólving râdhar inæk-sesibl taips hæd tu bi entairli pâst bai. Hens dhe chois meid dâz not implai a vœrdikt. Dhi Egzekyutiv Kamîti wil silêkt sâch methadz az dheî mei think rikwair longgar ilastreishan. Dhi Ingglish Speling Rifôrm Asousieishan æz a bodi iz not rispónsibl for eni wân ov dhîz skîmz.

*Trænslitareishan ov Mr. H. Sweet's Orthœpi.**In "Sujestiv" Speling.*

Heer un dhair u fyoo Ingglish wûrdz may bi found in dhu yoozhool authôgrufy, hwich leev noh rum fu dout az tu dhair prunûnsiâishun. Bût dhis iz cweit icsepshunul. Yet wi u shoor dhut our speling wuz urjînuly fo'nétik. Its now prupôhzd tu rivûrt tu dhat prinsipl. Bût u divizhun uv upînyun uz urîzn az tu dhu mohst syootubl letuz too implôy. Dhu folo'ing vûrshunz uv dhis staitmunt shoh dhu naichur uv sùch uv dhu vairius prupôhiz olrêdy maid uz cuud bi cunvêenyuntly printid, eech uz fâr uz wuz posubl in dhi authôhipy uv its authu. In soh shaut u paragrafh ohnly dhu cheef points cud bee inclôodid, bût dhi alfubétik law iz jenruly cleer, un dhi ey ul soon bi aibl tu juj prity wel hwot dhi upêerus ud bee in printid buks. Meni planz invólving râdhar inucésubl teips hæd tu bi intêirly pahst bey. Hens dhu chois maid dúnzt implêy u vûrdikt. Dhi Igzêcyootiv Cumîty ul silêkt sùch methudz uz dhay may think ricwêir longgar ilustrâishun. Dhi Ingglish Speling Rifâum Ushohsiâishun uz u body iz not rispónsibl for eny wûn uv dheez skeemz.

Ov kôrs, dhe long-mârk mait in dhis speling bi yûzd for dhe klous long vauelez, and dhi akiút æksent tu denout stres; bât it woz thôt it mait bi mór interèsting tu egzîbit an egzæmpl ov dhi âdhar areinjment, hwich iz bai nou mínz pikiuliar tu dhi Ængglo-Indian ofishal sistem ov orthografi.

In "Ængglo-Indian" Speling.

Hiar an dhear a fyû Ingglish wœdz mei bi faund in dha yûzhual ôthografi, hwich lîv nou rum fa daut æz ta dhea pranânsieishan. Bât dhis iz kwait ikeshanal. Yet wi a shua dhat aur speling waz arijinali fonetik. Its nau prapouzd ta rivoert ta dhæt prinsipl. Bât a divizhan av apinyan az arizn æz ta dha moust syûtabl letaz tu emploi. Dha foloing vœshanz av dhis steitmant shou dha neichar av sâch av dha vêrias prapouzlz olrêdi meid az kud bi kanvînyantli printid, îch az fâr az waz posabl in dhi ôthouipi av its ôtha. In sou shôt a pæragráf ounli dha chîf points kad bi inklûdid, bât dhi ælfabetik lô iz jenrali klîa, an dhi ai al sún bi eibl ta jâj priti wel hwot dhi apiarans ad bí in printid buks. Meni plænz invólving râdhar inaksesabl taips hæd ta bi intaiali pâst bai. Hens dha chois meid dâznt implai a vœdikt. Dhi Igzekyutiv Kamîti al silêkt sâch methadz az dheî mei think rikwaia longgar ilastreishan. Dhi Ingglish Speling Rifôm Asoushieishan az a bodi iz not rispónsabl far eni wân av dhîz skîmz.

PERSONAL ORTHOEPY.

From FREDERICK RUTT, Esq., 6 Barnsbury Park, N.

I send two versions of the Test Paragraph in your orthoepical alphabet. The first represents the sounds I should give to the words when slowly and separately sounded; the other shows my ordinary colloquial pronunciation. I have used *ə* for the turned *r*, as the sounds seem to me identical, or nearly so.

Test Paragraph.

Hīr and dhæər ei fyʊr ɪŋɡlɪʃ wɔːdz mei biː faʊnd ɪn dhiː juːzhuəl
Hīr ənd dhæər ə fyʊr ɪŋɡlɪʃ wɔːdz meː biː faʊnd ɪn dʰə juːzhuəl
ðəthɔɡrəfi, wɪtʃ liːv nʊ ruːm fɔː daʊtˈaz tʊ dʰæ pɹɒnˌænsiːʃən.
ðəthɔɡrəfi, wɪtʃ liːv nʊ ruːm fə daʊt az tə dʰæ pɹɒnˌænsiːʃən.
Bæt dhis iz kwait ɛksepʃənəl. Yet wiː ðə shʊə dʰat aʊə speliŋ wɔːz
Bæt dhis iz kwait ɛksepʃənəl. Yet wiː ə shʊə dʰet aʊə speliŋ wɔːz
ourɪʒɪnəlɪ fəʊnetɪk. It iz nʌu pɹɒpəʊzd tʊ rɪˈvɔːt tʊ dʰat pɹɪnsɪpəl.
orɪʒɪnəlɪ fəʊnetɪk. It iz nʌu pɹɒpəʊzd tə rɛvɔːt tə dʰat pɹɪnsɪpəl.
Bæt ei dɪvɪzʰən ðv ɒpɪnɪŋn haz ərɪzən az tʊ dhiː mʊst syʊtəbəl letəz
Bæt ə dɪvɪzʰən əv ɒpɪnɪŋn haz ərɪzən az tə dʰə mʊst syʊtəbəl letəz
tʊ ɛmˈplɔɪ. Dhiː fɔləʊɪŋ vɔːʃənzn ðv dhis steɪtmənt shʊ dhiː neɪtʃər
tʊ ɛmˈplɔɪ. Dʰə fɔləʊɪŋ vɔːʃənz əv dhis steɪtmənt shʊ dʰə neɪtʃər
ðv sæç ðv dhiː vɛəriəs pɹɒpəʊzəlz ɔːlɹedi meɪd az kud biː kɒnvɪˈnɪəntli
əv sæç əv dʰə vɛəriəs pɹɒpəʊzəlz ɔːlɹedi meɪd əz kud biː kɒnvɪˈnɪəntli
prɪntəd, ɪç az fɑː az wɔːz pɔsɪbəl ɪn dhiː ðəθʊeːpi ðv ɪts ðθə. In
prɪntəd, ɪç əz fɑː əz wɔːz pɔsɪbəl ɪn dhi ðəθʊeːpi əv ɪts ðθə. In
sʊ shɔt ei pəˈɡɹaf ɒnli dhiː tʃɪf pɔɪnts kud biː ɪnˈklʊdəd, bæt dhiː
sʊ shɔt ə pəˈɡɹaf ɒnli dʰə tʃɪf pɔɪnts kud biː ɪnˈklʊdəd, bæt dhi
alfəbetɪk lɔ iz ʒenəˈrəlɪ klɪə, and dhiː aɪ wɪl biː eɪbəl tʊ ʒəj pɹeti wel
alfəbetɪk lɔ iz ʒenəˈrəlɪ klɪə, ənd dhi aɪ wɪl biː eɪbəl tə ʒəj pɹeti wel
whɔt dhiː ɒpɪˈrɛns wʊd biː ɪn prɪntəd buks. Məni plʌnz ɪnvɔlˈvɪŋ
whɔt dhi ɒpɪˈrɛns wʊd biː ɪn prɪntəd buks. Məni plʌnz ɪnvɔlˈvɪŋ
rʌdʰər ɪnˈæksɪsɪbəl taɪps hʌd tʊ biː ɛntaɪəlɪ pʌst baɪ. Hens dhiː tʃɔɪs
rʌdʰər ɪnˈæksɪsɪbəl taɪps hʌd tə biː ɛntaɪəlɪ pʌst baɪ. Hens dʰə tʃɔɪs
meɪd dæz nɔt ɪmˈplai ei vɔːdɪkt. Dhiː ɛɡzəkjuːtɪv kɔmɪti wɪl sɪˈlekt
meɪd dɔːz nɔt ɪmˈplai ə vɔːdɪkt. Dhi ɛɡzəkjuːtɪv kɔmɪti wɪl sɛˈlekt
sæç mɛθədz az dʰei mei θɪŋk rɪˈkwəɪə lɒŋɡɡər ɪləˈstɹeɪʃən. Dhiː
sæç mɛθədz əz dʰe meː θɪŋk rɛˈkwəɪə lɒŋɡɡər ɪləˈstɹeɪʃən. Dhi
ɪŋɡlɪʃ speliŋ rɪˈfɔːm ɒsʊsiːʃən az ei bɔdi iz nɔt rɪˈspɒnsɪbəl fɔːr
ɪŋɡlɪʃ speliŋ rɛˈfɔːm ɒsʊsiːʃən əz ə bɔdi iz nɔt rɛˈspɒnsɪbəl fɔːr
eni wɛn ðv dhiːz skɪmz.
eni wɛn əv dhiːz skɪmz.

From E. JANAU (Zhànō'), Esq., 2 Nelson Terrace, Clapham.

Ai send yu hiærwidh dhè Test Paragràf òv dhè Speling Rëfòrm Asousieishèn ritèn widh yur orthoipikal alfabet, and az nièr az pòsibl akòrding tu mai oun proncensieishèn. Dher ài, hauevæi, e fiu wœrdz kònsœning hwich ai hav hârdlè meid œp mai maind. In dhè fœrst wœrd, for instans, mai proncensieishèn, and dhat hwich ai think ai ~~hiæ~~ moust jenèralè, iz *hiæ*, nòt *hi'æ*. Dher iz e feint æ saund betwiin dhè *i* and dhè *r* (dhat iz, òv kors, hwen dhè *r* iz trild). Dhè ending yu'zhualè reprèzent bai *y* iz ôlso e sois òv trœbl tu mi. Ai nevæi hîer aidhær *i* or *e*, boet sœmthing betwiin, and fœr dhat riizèn ai reprèzent it bai yur *é*. Ai am ôlso in daut az tu dhè best wei òv raiting dhè fainal *-tion*, *-sion*, *-or*, *-al*, *-od*. Dhè vauel hœrd in dhiiz kòmbineishènz iz sæutenlè short æ or ə (tœnd e), boet in derivativz dhè *o* or *a* saund iz jenèralè hœrd. Ai think, dheifœr, dhat ôldhou ai hav ritèn kòmbineishèn, *vœishèn*, *ôthæt*, *methød*, it wud bi betæ, fœr dhè prezent at enè reit, tu kiip dhè vauel nau yu'zd in dhiiz wœrdz. Az yu wil sii bai kòmpeiring dhis letæ widh dhè enklouzd test paragràf, ai am dautful az tu dhè pròpæi spelling òv *dhé*, hwich ai ôlso spel *dhi*, dhis latæ fœm biing prefèrabel bœfor e vauel saund.

Boet ôl dhiiz òbzœrveishènz biing miirlè e steitment òv dhè difikœltèz ekspiirienst bai e fœrèner in dhè atemt tu analaiz akiuretli dhè saundz òv dhè Ingglish langguej and tu reprèzent hiz oun proncensieishèn, ai hav greit misgivingz az tu dhè valiu yu wil set òn dhem. Ai shud, neværdhœles, laik tu kôl yur atenshèn tu dhè tuu simbëlz *æ* and *ə*, hwich ài verè gud in print, boet hwich ài praktikalè niu letæz in skript, and du nòt iizilè adapt dhemselvz tu a kuik hand.

Test Paragraph.

Hir and dher e' fiu Ingglish wœrdz mei bi faund in dhi yu'zhual orthògrafe, hwich li'v no rum for (fœr) daut az tu dher proncensieishèn. Boet dhis iz kwait eksepsihènèl. Yet wi ài shu: dhat au: spelling woz orijenalè fœnetik. It iz nau propouzd tu rœvœrt tu dhat prinsipl. Boet e' divizhèn òv oupinyèn haz èrizèn az tu dhi moust siutabl leterz (or letœrz or letærz) tu emploi. Dhi foloing vœrshènz òv dhis steitment shou dhi neichur òv sœch òv dhi veirices propouzalz ôldrede meid az kud bi kònvinièntlè printed, i'ch az fâr az woz pòsibl in dhi orthoipe òv its ôthær. In sou short e' paragràf ounlè dhi chîf points kud bi inkludèd, boet dhi alfabetik lô iz jenèralè kli: , and dhi ai wil bi eibl tu jœj pretè wel hwot dhi apirans wud bi in printed buks. Menè planz invòlving ràdhær inaksesibl taips had tu bi entairlè pàst bai. Hens dhi chois meid daz (or dœz) nòt implai e' vœrdikt. Dhi Egzekiutiv Komitè wil sèlekt sœch methød az dhe: mei think rekwa: lònggær ilœstreishèn. Dhi Ingglish Speling Rëfòrm Asousieishèn az e' bôdè iz nòt respònsibl for enè wœn (or wæn) òv dhi:z skri:z.

OPINIONS ON THE SCHEMES.

From C. W. K.:—"In regard to the Twelve Schemes, I have pointed out the 'Analogical'—that is No. 5—which, if I had to use it, I would modify a little."

From B. T.:—"After carefully looking through the Twelve Schemes in the *Experimenter* for June, I consider the 'Compendious' ranks first, and the 'Conventional Collateral' second. On first perusal, the 'Union' seemed very acceptable; but since I have read more of the 'Compendious' in the August *Experimenter*, I should prefer a child's book written according to that scheme to one written according to any other out of the twelve."

* * Wi hav nau pœbliht ðl dhe ritn opiniunz dhat wi hav resivd respékting dhe Twelv Skimz. Dhiz opiniunz hav bin bouth enkœrejing and instræktiv tu æs; bœt dhe i ar tû limited in nœmber tu konstituit enithing laik a definitiv verdikt. Wi shud dhœrfor bi glad ov fœrdher opiniunz from personz hu hav lezhur and inklineishon tu form and expræs dhem. Bœt wi wud respektfuli œrj aur riderz not tu okiupai dhemsêlvz widh dhis or cui praiwet kanvas tu dhi exklûzhon ov dhât œnderteikn bai dhi Asousieishon. Wi mœst aknœlej dhat at wœn taim wi did not houp for mœch praktikal efêkt from an ofishal kanvas ov memberz, az dhe nœmber and varaieti ov skimz befœr dhi Asousieishon apird laikli tu bi konfûzing; bœt, az an enkœrejment tu dhe larj nœmber ov memberz hu hav not sent in dhær peiperz, wi mei ventiuur tu sei, dhat if a jeneral expreshon ov opinion shud rezœlt in dhe sein praktikal efêkt az dhe parshal wœn hwich haz olrêdi bin meid, faiv-siksths ov dhe forti and od skimz wud at wœns bi elûnœiteid from konsidereishon. Dhe nœmber ov methodz tu bi tested wud dhen bi kompœrativli smœl and manejabl.

Wi kanot ignœr dhe valu ov dhi aprisicishon exprést bai diferent personz for bouth dhe daigrafiik nœtœishon ov "Yûnion" and dhe daiakritikal ov "Kompœndies" speling. Bœt, fîling dhat dhis diverjent aprûval, tu bi evœntuali efêktiv, mœst bi kœnsentrited on a kombœneishon ov bouth planz, wi ar nau expêrimœnting tœardz dhat objekt. Sœch memberz ov dhi E.S.R.A. az mei aprûv ov dhe speling hir yûzd wil oblaj bai selêktjing az "wœrdhi ov fœrdher konsidereishon" bouth "Yûnion" and "Kompœndies," az dhe prezœnt stail iz an amœlgam ov dhiz, and iz not formali inklûded in dhi ofishal list; bœt personz hu desaidedli prefêr wœn ov dhœuz skimz kan vout for it.—W. R. E.

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THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

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All Communications should be addressed to W. R. EVANS, 3 Gloucester Street, Queen Square, London, W.C.

RIZÆLT OV DHE KANVAS.

WI hav plezhur in kongratiuleiting aur riiderz dhat dhe kanvas instituiet bai dhi Asousieishon haz bin braot tu a praktikal ishu. It iz tu bi rigréted, perháps, dhat ounli a mainoriti ov Memberz hav meid eni ritœrn in anser tu dhi ofishal sœerkiular. Bœt dhis fakt ounli shouz, dhat, aut ov meni pœersonz hu rekognaiz dhi inkonvii-niensez and disadvantejez ov dhe motli edifis ov Ingglish Speling, a majoriti hav not eni speshal predilekshon in rigárd tu dhe stail ov a niu bilding. Dhe figiurz wi ar about tu sait jœestifai œes in teiking dhis viu, in preferens tu wœen les feiverabl tu dhe Rifórm.

Aut ov 101 Memberz hu áktuali riplaid tu dhe sœerkiular, ounli 6 signifaidd dhaer disapruuval ov aol dhe skiimz sœebmítet tu dhœm, hwail 17 diklaidd, for vaerices riizonz, tu exprés eni chois. Dher rimeidd, dhaerfor, 78 hu tuk an áktiv part in dhe silekshon. Az iich Member had liberti tu dezigneit eni nœember ov skiimz dhat hi thaot “wœerdhi ov fœerdher konsidereishon,” and az dher wer 44 skiimz tu chuuz from, it iz sœœmhwat rimarkabl dhat ounli 280 vouts wer givn, or separet silekshonz meid, and dhat 184 ov dhiiz (veri niirli tuu-thœœrdz) wer in feiver ov 12 aut ov dhe 44 skiimz, liiving ounli 96 tu bi divaidd amœœngst dhe rimeining 32, or an averej ov 3 for iich ov dhe later. Dhe nœœmberz ov dhe vouts givn rispektivli for dhe twelv skiimz ar—

NEW-LETTER SCHEMES.

Pitman's present Phonotypy ... 39
“1847” Phonotypy ... 14

OLD-LETTER SCHEMES..

Union 19
Popular English 17
Europic 16

Compendious	...	...	13
Broad Romie	...	...	12
Utility	...	...	12
Pitman's Old-letter Phonotypy			11
Glossic	...	...	11
Dimidian	...	...	11
Consistent (Soames)	...		9

Dhe magnitiud ov dhe nœœmberz hiir areid iz not veri impouzing ; bœt it shud bi rimœmberd dhat dhe i chiiffi reprizœnt liiddng filolojists,

ediukeishonists, or cædher eminent men interestéd in dhi améndment ov Ingglish speling. Bæt, liiderz or foloerz, dhe memberz ov aur frii Ripœblik ov Leterz rikórded dhaer vouts on dhe seim futing, and tu moar praktikal pœrpos dhan mait hav bin expékted. In dhe mœltitiud ov kaunsilerz dher haz not, in aur vii, bin a lak ov wizdom. Bæt it wil hardli bi konsiderd invidioes on aur part tu sœjést dhat in sœm keisez dhe luk ov dhe spelingz, raadher dhan fœnetik merit, haz influenst dhe silekshonz meid.

Wi ar espeshali pliizd tu faind Mr. Pitman's niu-leter Fœnotipi *facile princeps*, widh dœbl dhe nœmber ov vouts rikórded for eni cædher skiim. Persweided az wi hav aolwez biin, dhat an extended alfabet shud bi dhi œltimeit eim ov dhe Rifórm, and dhat dhi immiidiet yuus ov niu leterz in skuulz wud bi iikwali advanteijoes and praktikabl, wi shal bi kwait kontént tu yiild dhi ediukeishonal fiild tu niu-leter Fœnotipi, az long az similar deferens iz peid bai cædher ould-leter orthografists tu a strong priponderans ov opinion amoeng Rifórmerz. Dhe 39 vouts for dhe prezent stail ov Fœnotipi, az kompœerd widh 14 for dhi "1847" stail, ivins signifikant preferens for dhe prinsipl ov "laik formz for laik saundz," hwen dhi adopshon ov niu leterz iz in kwestion; and az wi hav œrnestli and persistentli sœpórted dhis prinsipl, wi kanot bi cædherwaiz dhan haili gratifaid at its veri jeneral akseptans.

Disaided az iz dhe preferens for Analojikal valiuz in rigárd tu niu leterz, dher iz moar iikwal divizhon ov opinion rispékting dhe moust aprupriet maner ov sœplai'ing difishent simbolz bai miinz ov ould leterz ounli. Sœrtenli, dhi Analojikal noteishon in hwich wi ar nau raiting hedz dhe list ov dhe 10 moust feiverd ould-leter skiimz; bæt it iz klousli folo'd bai a disaidedli Konvenshonal wœn. Dhe sœksiiding 3 skiimz, hauéver, ar thœroli Analojikal; sou dhat 4 skiimz aut ov dhe fœrst 5 ar ov dhát karakter. In dhe nekst kwintét 2 ov sœech ar aolso tu bi faund, meiking 6 Analojikal skiimz aut ov dhe fœrst 10, widh an agreget ov 80 vouts agénst 51 for dhi cædher said. Nor wud dhis proporshon bi mœch olterd bai disénding tu dhe skiimz dhat obtéind fuier vouts.

Dhe rizœ'lt ov dhe vouting iz dhaerfor veri enkœrejing tu dhi Analojikal skuul ov Rifórmerz, dhou it iz not sœech az tu setl ofhánd dhe vekst kwestion ov valiuz, widhaut fœrdher komparativ printing. Bæt, tu bi ov riial servis, dhis mœst bi kondœk'ted on dhe prinsipl ov aplai'ing a "breiking-strein." Tolerabl spesimenz mei bi tœrnd aut in moust propouz'd sistemz ov speling, if dhi aotherz ov dhiiz hav dhe chuuzing ov dhe wœrdz reprizénted, or iivn if ounli a short and konviinient ekstrakt bi ekzibited. Espeshali mei dhis bi dœn hwen dhi ekzibiter iz not baund bai komprihensiv and definit rœulz.

ov speling, and miksez vaerices stailz ov orthouipi, sou dhat hi iz eibl tu meik eksepshonal adjoe'stment tu miit eni keisez ov difikolty. Efektiv testing kan not bi karid aut, oenlés dhe skiim-meiker givz a ful teibl ov hiz simbolz widh dhaer diferent valiuz, a kompliit list ov hiz arbitrari spelingz widh dhaer pronœnsieishonz, hiz ruulz for riiding and marking aksent, and vaerices œdher partikiularz, sou az tu privént eni ambigiuiti in praktis.

Wi shal aursélvz endéver, in aur nekst nœmber, tu giv a kompliit expozishon ov Yuunion speling, az aplikabl for orthoeipik, jeneral, or ediukeishonal pœrposez; and wi shal dhen invait a kruusial kompi-tishon widh eni skiim ov dhi opozit skuul, on iikwal toermz az tu taipografikal miinz emplot, regiulariti ov noteishon, and definit expreshon ov soem partikiular stail ov orthouipi. In dhe miin hwail, wi shud wish it tu bi œnderstúð, dhat dhis ruud and simpl daigrafik noteishon iz put forward tu miit dhe kaol for a speling dhat kan bi printed enihwaer widh an ordinari faunt ov rouman taip. Hwaer fœrdher taipografikal aplaiansez ar aveilabl, or dhi expenditiur ov a fiu shilingz wud bi inkœrd tu obtain dhem, dhe printer wil bi eibl tu soebstitiut for dhe long-vauel simbolz régiuleited ekwivalents, hwich wil ekonomaiz speis, hwail tu meni pœersonz dhei wil meik dhe print moar saitli and lejibl.

NEW LETTERS DEFENDED:

PART OF A LETTER FROM "S. R." TO MR. E. JONES.

[The forms *z s d t q* (with corresponding capitals) are mere makeshift substitutes for new types.]

Az for yur invitashon tu expres mⁱ preferens for a sistem ov spel-ing, alôw mi tu sê:

The problem ov prezenting the nided vouel-sound for the popular English languej bⁱ the old leters iz about az practicabl az "tu mæk a whisl ov a pig's tel." Oⁱl that can bi don iz tu consider hœw tu prodys, in oⁱl respects, the best instrument frœm so oⁱquard matirials.

Bot, hœuever wel manejd, the prodocshon kan never bi a skim that can bi rekomended for permanent us, œr for the requirments ov the skuuls.

The foloing skim mæ bi qzd az a mekshift tu work with fansy leters and œd founts, bⁱ soplimenting tu sⁱnz; which sacrifjs eny printer wil mæk az wilingly az hi wil work eny other skim, if this wil sœv mor words frœm œltereshon:

Indicet the short vouel-sounds in *pat, pet, pit, pot, tub, put*, bⁱ— a e i o o u, and ther long sounds bⁱ a sⁱn aded tu thivz leters, az— a' e' i' o' o' u'.

This sgn wil help tu a moch simpler esibishon ov the long vouels, and in prinsipl iz the sëm az the macron, plëst at the sjd ov the leter insted ov abov it.

The "o" haz tu bi qzd both for short *aw* and short *oh*, and the long *aw* iz indiceted bĳ a modifier (), which oĳso servs tu convert "i, u, e, th" intu "ĳ, q, s, dh," respectivy. Bĳ the qs ov this modifier the questyon iz avoided, whether *i* in *mine* shal bi reprezented bĳ *ai*, *ei*, *ie*, *ii*, *y*, or *i*, and *u* in *tube* bĳ *iu*, *iw*, *yu*, *yoo*, *eu*, *ue*, or *ū*, &c.

According tu this skim the Test Words wud stand thos :

THEN, THOS; BOT, PUL, PUL; CUK, KĒRK; AMZ; OL, EL, FEVOR; IL, IVEN, FIVER; IVY, BND, MD; OLD, MOR, SO; UZUAL, DUTY, FU; FUEL, CRIET, POET, SIENS.

Bot a stil mor simpl and practical skim for the qs ov skuls, and for jeneral qs, mē bi had, if, insted ov qzing the modifier, the folowing nq leters ar introdqt : *e*, *s*, *o*, *ĳ*, *q*, for the sounds in *aid*, *bird*, *hot*, *ice*, *use*; and the alfabet bi qzd according tu the foloing—

Rules ov Speling.

At the end ov words, qz : *y* for *i*, *w* for *u*, *k* for *c*; and in jeneral qz *k* for *c* befor *e*, *i*, *ū*, and *ū*; *sk* for *sc*; *qu* for *kw*; *x* for *ks*.

For inflexyon endings : After *p*, *s*, *c*, *k*, *f*, *sh*, *ch*, qz *t*; elswher qz *d* or *ed*.

For plural, pozesiv ces, and the third person singlar, qz *s*.

In order tu aliviat the antipathy agenst the apirans ov *dh*, a nq tjp (D) mē bi qzd for the prezent.

The test words wil then stand thos :

THEN, THOS; BOT, PUL, PUL; CUK, KĒRK; AMZ; OL, EL, FEVOR; IL, IVN, FIVER; IVY, BND, Mĳ; OLD, MOR, SO; UZUAL, DUTY, FU; FUEL, CRIET, POET, SIENS.

The 1st departqr ov "opening-up the diphthongs I and U" haz oĳso opend a worfer about hōw tu reprezent thiz sounds, az sin abov.

If askt whĳ the tu difthongs *ai* and *iu* shud bi reprezented bĳ singl leters, when the other difthongs, *vi* and *vu*, ar reprezented bĳ dĳgrafs, wi mē anser, that the sounds ov *ai* for the leter "i" and *iu* for the leter "u" ar in most ceses mir intruzhons opōn thiz leters, and that the singl-leter representashon wil giv a mor familyar luk tu the word, and sev tĳm in rĳting and tjp-seting.

Speling Reformers ar wel awer ov the intrinsik dificolty in qzing eny alfabet with consistensy, and orj the constrocshon ov a smōl Fonetik Dicshonary bĳ a competent comity, after the alfabet haz bin *establisht*.

[The neat "modifier" in the above article () was suggested by "S. R."]

DHE TEST PARAGRAF OV DHE E. S. R. A.

ACORDING TO DHE

MAJORITY ALFABET *

(See Paiperz by Mr. E. JONES),

Beleevd to combein dhe Macssimum ov Advantejez widh dhe Minimum ov Chainj.

SHORT ROOLZ—*k* = *c*, befoer *e*, *i*, *y*, and at dhe end ov wurdz.

y = *i*, at dhe beginning and at dhe end ov wurdz, and in formativz.

aw, *ew*, *ow* = *au*, *eu*, *ou*, at dhe end ov wurdz and in formativz.

o iz long at dhe end ov wurdz.

Heer and dhair a few Engglish wurdz may bee found in dhe euzhwal orthografy, which leev no room for dout az too dhair pronunsiaishon. But dhis iz cweit ecsepsional. Yet wee ar shoor dhat our speling woz orijinally fonetic. It iz now propoezd too revert too dhat prinsipl. But a divizhon ov opinion haz arizen az too dhe moest seutabl letterz too employ. Dhe foloeing vershonz ov dhis staitment sho dhe naiteur ov such ov dhe vairius propoezalz aulredy maid az cwd bee conveniently printed, eech az far az woz posibl in dhe orthoeepy ov its author. In so short a paragraf oenly dhe cheef points cwd bee inclooded, but dhe alfabetic law iz jeneraly cleer, and dhe ey wil bee aibl too juj prety wel whot dhe apeerans wwd bee in printed bwks. Meny planz involving radher inacsesibl teips had too bee enterirly past by. Hens dhe chois maid duz not impley a verdict. Dhe Ecseceutiv Comitee wil select such methodz az dhay may think recweir longger ilustraishon. Dhe Engglish Speling Reform Asosiaishon az a body iz not responsibl for eny wun ov dheez skeemz.

* We willingly insert this specimen, but cannot let the title of "Majority Alfabet" pass without explaining that the designation does not refer to the Association's canvass, but to a private one instituted by Mr. Jones, which obtained 27 replies. More votes were given for Mr. Jones's own scheme in the official canvass than he received in his private one for the modification of that scheme presented above.—W. R. E.

PERSONAL ORTHOEPEY.

From "ANGLICUS."

I have tried to use your "Orthoepical Alphabet" for representing my notions of English pronunciation, but I find your accents and dots rather troublesome. Would it not be simpler to take the common digraphs *ai*, *au*, *ee*, *oe*, *oo*, &c. as a foundation? It seems to me, that, with a few necessary additions, Mr. Jones's "Popular English" alphabet might be made quite as accurate as your own. Hence, I have borrowed from Mr. Ellis's "Glossic" the digraph *ae* for the vowel in *there*; also *y* and *w* for the last elements in *day*, *key*,

grow, grew. You will see, I think, that these additional signs are quite in keeping with Mr. Jones's scheme, and do not make it less "writable, printable, and readable." I have endeavoured to write the diphthongs in *file, fowl*, just as we usually pronounce them.

Test Paragraph in Extended "Popular English."

Heeur un dhaeur u fyooow Ingglisch wuudz maiy bee fuwnd in dhu yoowzhooul authógrufy, which leeyv noew rwm fu duwt az tu dhaeu proenúnsiáiyshun. But dhis iz cwuit icsépshunul. Yet wee u shoou dhut uwu speling wuz oerfínuly foenétic. It iz nuw proepóewzd tu rivúut tu dhat prinsipl. But u divízhun uv oepínyun uz urizn az tu dhu moest syoowtubl letuz too implóy. Dhu foloeing vuushunz uv dhis staiytmunt shoew dhu naiychur uv such uv dhu vaeurius proepóewzulz olrédy maiyd uz cwd bee cunvéeynyuntly printid, eeych uz faar uz wuz posubl in dhee authóewipy uv its authu. In soe shaut u parugraaf oewnly dhu cheeyf points cwd bee inclóowdid, but dhee alfubétic law iz jenruly cleeu, un dhee uy wil bee aiybl tu juj prity wel whot dhee upéeuruns wwd beey in printid bwks. Meny planz invólving raadhur inacsésubl tuips had tu bee intúuly paast buy. Hens dhu chois maiyd duz not implúy u vuudict. Dhee Igzékyootiv Cumíty wil siléct such methudz uz dhaiy may think ricwúiu longgur ilustráiyshun. Dhee Ingglisch Speling Rifáum Usóewsiáiyshun az u body iz not rispónsubl fur eny wún uv dheeyz skeeymz.

I am, however, no fanatical adherent of "Popular English," and am even willing to accept "Broad Romic," if the Association prefer it. So I will transcribe the above into Mr. Sweet's system.

Test Paragraph in Personal "Broad Romic."

Hier en dhaer e fyuw Ingglisch weedz mei bi fəund in dhe yuw-zhuəl aoth'ogrefi, whitsh liyv nou rum fə dəut æz tə dhaeə prən'ən-siə'shən. Bət dhis iz kwəit iks'epshənəl. Yet wi ə shue dhət əuə speling wəz orijənəli fonetik. It iz nəu proprouzd tə rivæt tə dhæt prinsipl. Bət ə divizhən əv opinyən əz ərizn æz tə dhe moust syuwtebl letəz tu imp'loi. Dhe foloing vøeshenz əv dhis steit-mənt shou dhe neitshər əv sətsh əv dhe vaeeries proprouzelz olredi meid əz kud bi kənviynyentli printid, iytsh əz faar əz wəz posebl in dhi aoth'ouipi əv its aothə. In so shaot ə pæregraaf ounli dhe tshiyf points kud bi ink'luwdid, bət dhi əlfəb'etik lao iz jenrəli klie, ən dhi əi wil bi eibl tə jəj priti wel whot dhi əprierəns wud biy in printid buks. Meni plænz invólving raadher inæks'esəbl toips hæd tə bi intəiəli paast bəi. Hens dhe chois meid dəz not imp'loi ə vøedikt. *Dhi Igzekyutiv Kəm'iti wil sil'ekt sətsh methədz əz dhei me thingk rik-wəie longgər iləstreishən. Dhi Ingglisch Speling Rif'əom Əsəsi-ei'shən æz ə bodi iz not rispənsəbl fər eni wən əv dhiyz skiymz.*

From J. LECKY, Esq., *Wimbledon.*

The accompanying version of the Test Paragraph aims at representing—very roughly, of course—a common form of educated pronunciation in the South of England. In writing the diphthongs, I have used only broad and general signs—*ai, au, oi*, for instance, being intended to include *æ, ao, ôé*, and other varieties.

As the accented vowels are represented differently from the unaccented, it is unnecessary to mark the stress. Several words have other forms than those here given, such as:—*varæas, ôthouépe*.

Hir ən dhær ə fyuw Ingglesh wædz mei bə faund ən dhə yuwzhul ôthôgræfə, wæch liyv nou rum fo daut əz tə dhæ prəncənsəeishən. Bæt dhis əz kwait êksepsəhən. Yet wə à shoə dhæt auə speləng wəz əriənəl fonetək. Et əz nau prəpouz d tə rəvət tə dhat prinsəpl. Bæt ə dəvizhən əv əpinyən əz ərizn əz tə dhə most syuwtbl letəz tu ɛmplei. Dhə fôləng vəshənz əv dhis steitmənt shou dhə neichər əv sœch əv dhə varæas prəpouzlz ôlredə meid əz kud bə kənviynyəntle printəd, iych əz fār əz wəz pœsəbl ən dhə ôthoépə əv ɛts ôthə. En so shôt ə parəgrāf ounlə dhə chiyf points kud bə ɛntludəd, bœt dhə alfəbetək lô əz jənrelə tliə, ən dhə ai el bə eibl tə joɛj pritə wəl wòt dhə ɛpirəns ɛd biy ən printəd buks. Menə planz ɛnvôlvəng rādher ɛnaksəsəbl taips had tə bə ɛntaiələ pāst bai. Hens dhə chois meid dæz nôt ɛmplai ə vœdikt. Dhə ɛgzekyətiv kəmitə wəl sɛləkt sœch mæthədz əz dhei mē think rəkwaïə lōnggər iləstreishən. Dhə Ingglesh speləng rɛfôm əsəusəeishən əz ə bôdè əz nôt rɛspɒnsəbl fər ɛnə wœn əv dhiyz skiymz.

From D. PITCAIRN, Esq., M.A., *Lincoln's Inn.*

I find your Orthoepical Alphabet too nice an instrument for my use. I have attempted to write the Test Paragraph in that alphabet modified in such a way that I can use it; that is to say, without using most of the symbols you have put in brackets, and using the *o* to represent the vowel-sound in *pot*.

If the second vowel in *carpet* is distinctly pronounced, I have no difficulty in saying whether it is an *i* or an *e*. It seems to me generally to be an *i*, though I should prefer to spell it with an *e*.

The vowels in *past* and *palm* are the same to my ear, except that in the latter word the vowel is more dwelt upon, and in the former is pronounced sharper or louder compared with the rest of the word. In Walker's time they seem to have pronounced that word and a good many others (as they do now over a large part of England) with the vowel-sound in *pat*, so as to make it rhyme with *hast*—a word I have perhaps not well chosen, for by some persons (I don't know where they come from) that is pronounced with the *ä*.

Both *o*'s in *potato* are the same to me as the *o* in *poet*, less dwelt upon, especially the first. The vowels in *pert* and in the first syllable of *pertain* and *purple* are to me the same. I have used the symbol *ə* to represent the sound. Again, the vowel-sound in *pars* and that in the first syllable of *parent* are to me the same; that is to say, a diphthong composed either of *a* and *ə* or of *e* and *ə*. I don't recognise any distinction

between the sounds you represent by *ai* and *ei*, or those you represent by *au* and *eu*, except as modified by stress.

I consider *e*, *i*, *o* as each representing a class of impure vowels, the general effect of which is the same, and the first part of which is so variable that no attempt should be made to analyse the compound sound.

I find much fewer words in the Test Paragraph in which I differ from what I believe to be your orthoepy than in the first page of the last number of the *Experimenter*. I may not have been very consistent in my essay to write the paragraph. In some cases I have given the actual pronunciation, and in others what I should try to pronounce if speaking with a view to give what I may call the oratorical or high, rather than the colloquial pronunciation.

This remark is not quite accurate, and requires explanation. There are a few cases in which I should spell differently from what I believe to be the correct representation of usual good pronunciation.

The words *a*, *b*, and *to* have two pronunciations. I think I should prefer to spell them always as pronounced when strong emphasis is thrown on them; that is to say, *æ*, *bɪ*, and *tʊ*. The termination *-ure*, in *nature* and other words, is generally, I fear, pronounced even by the educated *yɔ* (though they would not admit it), and by the vulgar *yɔɪ*, or *yɔər*, or *yɔr*; and *sure* is actually pronounced *ʃɔɪ*, though every one would admit it was wrong.

The whole question of orthoepy is a difficult one. I think we shall have to make an authority to which we shall all bow. At present, I think the supposed correct pronunciation of the capital ought to be the general guide, with perhaps exceptions in two classes of words represented by *lost* and *past*.

Test Paragraph.

Hie and dheə a fiu Ingglisch wədz meɪ bi faund in dhi iuzhul ðthografi, hwich liv no rum fō daut az tu dheə prɒnɔnsiəʃn. Bæt dhis iz kwait eksepshenəl. Yet wi ʌ shuə dhat auə speling woz ɔriʒinali fənetik. It iz nau prɒpəʊzd tu rɪvət tu dhat prinsipl. Bæt a divizhon ov opinyon haz erizn az tu dhi mɒst siutabl letəz tu emplɔi. Dhi fɒlɔɪŋ vɔʃnɒnz ov dhis stɛtmɛnt shoʊ dhe netɪvə ov sɔɛch ov dhi vərɪəs prɒpəʊzəlz ðlɛdi mɛd az kud bi kɒnvɪmɛntli printɛd, ɪch az fā az woz pɒsɪbl in dhi ðθɒɛpi ov its ðθə. In sɔ shɔt a parəgrāf ɒnli dhi, chɪf pɔɪnts kud bi ɪnkliʊdɪd, bæt dhi ʌlfabɛtɪk lō iz ʒɛnɛrali kliə, and dhi ʌɪ wɪl bi ɛbl tu ʒɔɛj prɪti wɛl hwɔt dhi ʌpɪrɛns wud bi in prɪntɪd buks. Mɛni plʌnz ɪnvɒlvɪŋ rādhe ɪnʌksɛsɪbl taɪps had tu bi ɛntaɪəli pāst baɪ. Hɛns dhi ʒɔɪs mɛd dɔɛz nɒt ɪmplaɪ ʌ vɛdɪkt. Dhi Egzɛkɪʊtɪv Kɒmɪti wɪl sɛlɛkt sɔɛch mɛthɒdz az dheɪ mɛɪ θɪŋk rɛkwəɪə lɒŋgə ɪləstɛrɪʃn. Dhi Ingglɪʃ Speling Rɛfɒm ʌsɔsiəʃn az a bɒdi iz nɒt rɛspɒnsɪbl fō ɛni wɛn ov dhiɪz skɪmz.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Previously acknowledged	...	...	£ 10	6	2
E. Jones, Esq., Liverpool (2nd donation)	...	...	...	15	0
C. B. Arding, Esq. ...	...	...	...	10	0
J. A. H. Murray, Esq., LL.D., Mill Hill, Middlesex	...	...	...	5	0
A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., Argyll Road, Kensington	...	...	...	5	0
Tito Pagliardini, Esq., Upper Berkeley Street	...	...	...	3	0
Alexander Thompson, Esq., Brussels	...	...	...	1	6
Samuel Stronge, Esq., Belfast	...	...	...	1	0
Total received	...	...	...	£ 12	6 8

THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

(Not issued by the English Spelling Reform Association.)

LONDON: F. PITMAN, 20 PATERNOSTER ROW.

DECEMBER, 1881.

[Price 1d.]

NOTICE.

includes the First Volume of this Journal, for which the Index will be issued with our January Number.

TICAL PRINCIPLES,

LLING REFORMERS FOR CONSIDERATION.

we stated that in this present one we should implete exposition of Union spelling; but, on ded that it would be better to defer this to ew volume. In the mean time, as an expedie issued copies of the following Circular and

Statement of Principles, which will explain themselves:—

DEAR SIR,—*It appears to be, not only desirable, but positively necessary, in order that Spelling Reformers may arrive at a common understanding, and that a standard may be established for estimating the comparative value of diverse proposals, that a number of definite principles should be formulated for general recognition.*

As an initial step in such direction, the following draft Statement of Principles has been drawn up, in which careful endeavour has been made to define WHAT has to be done, without dictating HOW it should be done. Proof-slips are now sent to a few leading Reformers, in the hope that each will mark in the margin any modifications he may consider advisable, and sign the Paper subject to such qualifications.

As it is intended that the Statement of Principles, with notes of any proposed modifications, shall be published in the December number of the SPELLING EXPERIMENTER, in order to form the basis for work in a new year and a new volume, a prompt reply will greatly oblige.

It should be understood that these Principles are intended to apply to such a "re-constituted Spelling" as that indicated by the terms of the Spelling Reform Association's Prospectus, and have no reference to "partial corrections" of the existing Spelling, which may be proposed in addition to, or in default of, a substantially new Spelling.

Respectfully yours,

W. R. EVANS.

3 Gloucester Street, W.C.

14 Nov. 1881.

45

ALL—RIGHT
in front of the in-
al the number below
appears.
OUR BOOKS PROMPTLY

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

1. A re-constituted Spelling for the English language should be based upon a simple and systematic alphabetic scheme.

2. Every symbol in such scheme should have a name indicating and containing its ordinary power.

3. Every symbol should always have the same value, at least in similar positions.

4. Every sound should always be expressed by the same symbol, at least in similar positions.

5. The re-constituted Spelling should have no irregular word-forms or intricate orthographic rules, which would entail for several generations the learning of TWO arbitrary and complex Spellings, instead of only the ONE already in use.

6. The new Spelling should determine the pronunciation of every word, at least as practically and definitely as do the notations in standard pronouncing dictionaries, and should not require to be interpreted in such works by a THIRD notation.

7. The general construction of the re-constituted Spelling should be so contrived as to enable a child instructed in it to pass without serious embarrassment to the now established Spelling.

8. The construction of the Spelling should also be such as to make it intelligible without special study to persons conversant with the old Spelling.

9. It is desirable that the new Spelling should be so constituted as to facilitate, rather than to impede, our literary relations with the rest of the world.

10. The re-constituted Spelling should be so arranged that its introduction would involve the least possible disturbance or initial expense in printing-offices.

11. It is desirable that in ultimate practical use the new Spelling should not be more difficult to write, or more expensive to print, than the old one.

12. It is also desirable that it should not be essentially and intrinsically less legible and sightly, either in print or manuscript, than the existing orthography.

Subject to any modification or reservation suggested by me on the margin hereof, I generally approve and accept the Principles formulated above, as those which should be observed in any re-constituted English Spelling proposed for popular use.

Out of some three dozen prominent Reformers to whom the above was sent, the following returned the form with the declaration duly signed, subject to marginal amendments or remarks here preceding their respective names :—

Clause

1—*Omit* "and systematic."

"Systematic" opens far too wide a door—for example, to Melville Bell's or Sweet's. "Simple" is enough. I believe "systematic" impossible. No scheme under consideration, and none based upon Roman forms, are so.

2—*Omit* the whole clause.

Desirable for school teaching, but not necessary. Not used in the best existing alphabets, and in some respects not practicable, especially in printing-houses. At any rate, not fundamental—a mere "by-law," and it has nothing to do with the written form.

3 and 4—*Alter*, as suggested below.

By the insertion of the qualifying words "at least in similar positions" the others are rendered nugatory. All that is needed, and I believe all that is possible, or attained even by Bell and Sweet, is that "the same combinations of symbols should represent the same combinations of sounds, and conversely, on all occasions."

5—*Omit* the clause, or put as a corollary to 3 and 4.

"Irregular word-forms" are aimed at such things as *I* in Dimidian, or *to, of, &c.*; but they are excluded by 3 and 4. "Intricate orthographic rules" are also excluded by 3 and 4. These points may be mentioned as corollaries; they do not need stating as fundamental points. The part "which would entail," &c. is an observation, and not a principle.

6—*Insert* "received" before "pronunciation." Name dictionaries.

I would mention specific dictionaries, as Walker, Smart, Ogilvy (= Cull), Webster (= Goodrich), Worcester, Fulton and Knight (not Nuttall). None of these are by any means as good as they might be; but we should do much if we got as good phonetic spelling as any of them.

7—*Omit* "serious" before "embarrassment." *Add* as below.

"Serious" opens the door too wide. I prefer to say "without trouble," and add at the end "so that to learn the new spelling first, and the old spelling afterwards, should be much less laborious than to learn the old alone." This I consider to be the charter of a reformed spelling.

8—*Omit* "special" before "study."

"Special" unnecessary. All study directed to a purpose is special. I want them to read "at sight."

9—*Omit* the whole clause.

I don't think it advisable to consider any world beyond that of English speakers, which is wide enough. The interpretations which might be put on this clause, implying "universal alphabets," would be generally quite impracticable. The problem as limited to English is difficult enough, in all conscience.

11—*Omit* "ultimate" before "practical."

Any new spelling would necessarily be for a few years more difficult to read, write, and set in type; but the word "ultimate" may be used to cover wonderful intricacies of form and new types. Take the Cree syllabic, for example. Take Comstock's, or 1847 alphabet.

12—*Omit* "essentially and intrinsically."

This opens too wide a door. Thus I consider the phonetic use of accents not legible, at least to weak and young and old sight, and that the stress use of accents is doubtful in this way. I think of French, German, Swedish, and Spanish, together with Polish and Bohemian, where I see accents in practical use. Yet hundreds of reformers would consider accents not to be "essentially and intrinsically" less legible and sightly.

Signatory Clause—After "popular use," add "but by no means consider that they formulate the whole question."

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS (F.R.S., F.S.A.)

Clause

3—*Substitute* "Every symbol should have a value which for practical purposes is always the same."

4—*Substitute* "Sounds which for practical purposes are the same should always be expressed by the same symbols."

7—For "as to enable a child," &c. *substitute* "as not to impede a child in learning the now established spelling."

(Rev. Prof.) A. H. SAYCE (M.A.)

2—This is scarcely an important principle.

J. H. GLADSTONE (Ph.D., F.R.S.)

I do not think that any qualification or reservation is needed.

(Prof.) J. D. EVERETT (M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.)

(Without qualification or comment.) J. WESTLAKE (Q.C., LL.D.)

6—This within the limits of the Pitman-Ellis vowel scheme. I do not agree with the Bell or Sweet analysis.

Signatory Clause—"Generally" *underlined*.

(Col.) R. CANE (M.A.)

2—*Substitute* "The name of every symbol should be, so far as possible, its sound."

I think, with the exception of the six explodents, the sound represented by each symbol should be taught to be pronounced separately, and as the name of the symbol.

3—For "at least in similar positions" *substitute* "approximately."

4—*Omit* "at least in similar positions."

5 and 6—Result from 3 and 4.

7 and 8—Are true as a practical necessity for introducing a reform.

9—I don't think this is worth practical consideration.

DAVID PITCAIRN (M.A.)

5—*Omit* "which would entail . . . already in use."

6—*Omit* "and should not require . . . THIRD notation."

8—For "intelligible without special study" *substitute* "easily intelligible."

9—After "facilitate" *insert* "as far as practicable." *Omit* "rather than to impede."

CHAS. B. ARDING.

5—For "which would" *substitute* "because these would" entail.

12—*Omit* "and sightly."

Signatory Clause—*Insert* "or educational" before "use."

F. G. FLEAY (M.A.)

10 and 11—Nothing must be sacrificed to the printers.

(Prof.) F. J. CANDY (M.A.)

Clause

3 and 4—*Omit* “at least in similar positions.”

We need not provide for the *slight shades* which differentiate an accented syllable from an unaccented one.

6—Nos. 3 and 4 properly carried out would ensure this.

7—Not if this should interfere with No. 6.

8—Any consistent scheme would ensure this. I find that most people can, if they choose, read any phonetic spelling after half an hour's trial.

9—Of course. But this cannot be attained with the so-called English vowel system. This would widen the gulf between them.

11—The new writing should be as easy to teach to children as the old, and the spelling far easier. But any new forms and any new spelling *must* be difficult to those who are accustomed to the old. We can only hope to educate in them unsophisticated children, who have nothing to unlearn, and must not attempt it with adults.

12—As to what we call *sightly*, it is a question of habit. We do not think Greek, or Gothic, or Armenian, or Arabic unsightly, because all of these systems harmonize within themselves. All we have to do is to make our new letters harmonize in general forms with the present Roman alphabet, and the eye will soon accept them. What would be unsightly, would be to jumble together letters belonging to different systems, as in my third alphabet of forty years ago.

TITO PAGLIARDINI.

1—*a*. “Simple.” A relative term about which opinions would differ. What some persons would call simple, others would call complicated.

b. “Systematic.” System in the formation of an alphabet is of small consequence, compared with consistency in its application when formed, if resemblance to the common spelling be attained.

2, 3, and 4—Yes.

5—“Irregular,” “intricate,” “arbitrary,” “complex.” See 1*a*.

6—For “determine the” *substitute* “indicate a received.”

The spelling for orthoepists would need more refined distinctions than would be required for ordinary purposes.

7—“Serious.” A matter of opinion, until tested by experiment.

8—“Special.” See 1*a* above.

9—The nearest resemblance to present and past spelling is of far more importance than concurrence with the spelling of foreign tongues.

10—Not essential.

A popular demand would soon be met by traders (*i.e.* printers and publishers).

11 and 12—“More difficult,” “legible and sightly.”—See 1*a* above.

J. B. RUNDELL.

5—*Omit* “which would entail,” &c., as involving debatable matter.

9—*Prefix* “Subject to the above,” it is desirable, &c.

I gladly subscribe this after your verbal explanation. Several of the principles are simply truisms which have been already stated and acted upon by Mr. Ellis and others, including yourself. Briefly expressed, what we want is—a printable, readable, teachable, writable system of phonetic spelling with the present letters only. I wish to emphasize the fact that the system should be specially adapted for teaching purposes, and that in signing this I reserve full liberty to discuss in detail any inference that may be drawn from it.

E. JONES, Liverpool.

Clause

2—It is not clear how the letters denoting the short vowel-sounds should be named; but I suppose they ought to have such names as are required here. Then they must have some such names as *at, et, it, ot, ut, wt*, which will seem rather queer.

3, 4, 5, 6—Very important.

9—Important, and a strong reason for doing without new letters.

LAURA SOAMES.

9—*Omit* the whole clause.

This paragraph had, I think, better be omitted, as it might commit the Association to a Continental vowel system.

F. RUDALL.

6—Is not this superfluous after the preceding five principles?

7, 8, 9, 10—These objects are undoubtedly desirable in themselves; but they should yield, if necessary, to the primary end of *uniform* spelling. Nos. 7, 8, and 9, however, are pretty certain to be attained by any system likely to be adopted.

A. BASSETT HOPKINS (M.A.)

7—*Omit* "The general construction of" at beginning of clause.

8—*Omit* "without special study."

Every re-constituted spelling, however little it may depart from the received one, will require special study before it can become intelligible to any reader.

JAMES LECKY.

3—Of course, as far as is practically possible. Narrow Romic embodies this principle more perfectly than Broad Romic, but it is impracticable.

5—I should perhaps be inclined to use the pronoun *I*, and a very few others.

6—*Insert* "for practical purposes" after "should not require."

The student of phonetics would always need a more refined representation.

Qy. This refers to pronunciation, not to spelling?

9—*Add* at end "especially with America."

10—*Insert* "other considerations being equal" after "arranged."

12—*Omit* "and sightly."

Simply a matter of taste, and one on which it would be extremely difficult to agree.

Some of these principles may conflict with each other, and probably will do so.

For example, Nos. 10 and 12. On the whole, I like the statement very much.

JOHN TENNEY.

3 and 4—*Omit* in both clauses "at least in similar positions."

HAROLD COX.

2—"Containing its ordinary power." Therefore *h* should not be called "aitch," as in Mr. Pitman's alphabet. This I have always thought has tended to confusion in its use.

7, 8, 9—These will require a little accommodation one to another.

W. SPURRELL.

I do not see how I could improve upon the above, though I am afraid that the carrying-out of all these principles will prove extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible.

ELPH. JANAU.

RESULT OV DHE CANVAS—REVIEW OV DHE POZISHON.

BY E. JONES, LIVERPOOL.

DHE results ov dhe long-delaidd canvas hav at length been publisht, and in sum sens, az far az dhay go, dhay ar satisfactory; but dhay certainly do not go very far. Considering dhat sum 12,000 copiz weekly ov dhe *Phonetic Journal* ar sirkeulait, and dhat dhe memberz ov dhe E. S. R. A. number about 240, it duz seem a litt disappointing dhat so few hav ecsprest dher opinionz upon dhe skeemz submitted too dher voets.

It iz eezy too bee weiz after dhe event, but I aulwayz deprecated dhe polisy ov publishing too dhe wurd, and inveiting dhe voets ov memberz upon 40 or 50 skeemz. In my ecsperiens, dhe number ov personz hoo ar boeth competent and dispoezd too ecspress eny opinion ov valew upon deetailz ov a sistem ov speling iz very smaull indeed.

It iz no eus crying oever spilt milk. Wee must accept dhe pozishon az it stands, and ask ourselvz, Whot necst?

Dhe pertinent cwestion now too bee askt az too eny skeem iz, "Whot purpos iz it intended for?" Iz it for schoolz? Iz it for filolajists? Iz it for fonolajists? Iz it for Personal Orthoeepy? Or iz it for aul, or a combinaishon ov eny, ov dheez objects? Dheez cwestionz hav often been askt, and aut now too bee anserd, if our discusshonz ar too leed too anything.

I taik it dhat dhe E. S. R. A. iz nothing if not educaishonal. I for wun dont object too discussing dhe best method ov rejestrin personal orthoeepy; but it duz seem too mee, wee hav a reit too ask our frendz too tel us plainly whedher dhay intend dher skeemz ecslwsvly for personal orthoeepy, or ecslwsvly for schoolz, or for boeth.

Lwking at dhe 13 skeemz at dhe hed ov dhe list, I feind *Glosic*, which woz by its distinggwisht author ecspresly intended for whot iz now apropiatly termd Personal Orthoeepy, and *Dimidian* by dhe saim author intended for Schoolz.

I feind it hard too beleev, unles I hav it from himself, dhat Mr. Sweet cwd seeriously ask Mr. Mundella too permit *Broad Romie* too bee euzd in Board Schoolz. *Europic* iz ecspresly staited too bee intended for *literary* purposez, wheil *Sujestiv* iz educaishonal. Pitman's Oeld-leter Fonotipy iz ecspresly intended az a temporary maikshift for newz-paiperz, dhe New-leter Fonotipy beeing intended for schoolz.

If dhis bee so, dhen *Glosic*, *Broad Romie*, *Europic*, and Oeld-leter Fonotipy ar out ov dhe runing for secul purposez, in dhe termz ov our Memorial too dhe Educaishon Department. In dhis way dhe feeld ov debait iz very considerably narocd.

I hav no wish too corner dhe talented editor ov dhe *Experimenter*, but I feel wee shwd pres Mr. Evans too tel us az too "Union," which standz at dhe hed ov dhe list, whedher dhis skeem iz intended first and cheefly for schoolz, for personal orthoeepy, or for eny udher purpos or purposez; and I am glad too see sum indicaishon in dhe *Experimenter*, dhat wee ar at last too cum too dhe point upon a definit isew.

I rejois too feind Mr. Pitman's skeem widh new leterz at dhe hed ov dhe list, but I regret dhat so few hav ecsprest an opinion out ov dhe toetal number ov Memberz. I voeted for dhis skeem az a tribut too Mr. Pitman's long and valeuabl servis too dhe cauz ov fonetic reform, *not* az aprooving ov every prinsipl or ov every deetail ov dhe skeem, nor az having a very strong faith in dhe feezibility ov new leterz. It iz, however, dhe onely skeem widh new leterz which iz *aleiv*, az dhe Americanz say, and I hartly wish it too hav a fair triail in schoolz.

Dhe points at isew now ar dheez:—

Ar wee too hav a sistem ov Speling without new leterz SPESHALLY adapted for Schoolz?

If so, iz dhis sistem az regardz dhe long vowelz too bee fraimd on dhe prinsipl ov "leik formz for leik soundz," or on dhe prinsipl ov "curent English euzej"?

I taik it dhat dhe voets given for Popular English, Utility, and Dimidian, dho certainly not very formidabl, and far from "impleying a verdict," shwd bee aded twgedher, az indicaitin jeneraly dhe neumerical strength ov dhe anserz too dheez cwestionz.

Wee must never forget, however, dhat dhe cais wil bee feinally descided, if descided at aul, in a seuperior coert—a Parliamentary Comitee, and practicaly by Parleмент itself, az regardz dhe Nashonal Schoolz.

Widh dhis understanding, I wil gladly taik part in dhe "braiking strain" test propoed by dhe editor. Wee hav been "beeting about dhe bush" long enuf, and it iz feel

teim wee shwd cum too dhe point and leev vaig jeneralitiz. I sartainly agree dhat every author hoo wishez hiz skeem too hav "furdher consideraishon" shwd stait cleerly—

1. For whot purpos dhe skeem iz inteded;
2. Giv a Compleet Alfabet ov Simbolz for Soundz;
3. Giv distinct roolz for deuplicait simbolz, and ecsepshonal spelings, if eny;
4. Stait upon whot baises dhe skeem iz fraim'd;
5. Dhe Standard ov Orthoeepy adopted.

[We publish this specimen of Mr. Jones's spelling the more willingly, as it strikingly exemplifies the necessity for formulating a Statement of Principles to regulate the efforts of would-be orthographic renovators. Mr. Jones is never tired of repeating the question, in reference to any other person's proposed scheme, "What is it for?" or of reiterating that he himself wants "a reformed spelling for schools." Now, designating a sphere of operation for an appliance is very different from defining the nature and purpose of the appliance itself. What we want to know is, not where Mr. Jones proposes to use his spelling, but for what reason and purpose it should be used anywhere.

To our mind, it seems that there are two very useful purposes which a phonetically-reformed spelling should achieve in education. It should indicate to pupils (and also to teachers) the most approved pronunciation of the language; and it should familiarize a child with the simple use of alphabetic writing, without perplexing him with arbitrary and anomalous notation.

As to the former purpose, Mr. Jones's spelling certainly does not indicate, much less represent, any style of pronunciation that ever was used, is now used, or is ever likely to be used, in speaking English. It would often mislead, not only pupils, but youthful teachers who placed any reliance upon its erratic notation, as in forms like "sirkeulait, sartainly, aulwayz, ecsclosivly, apropraiitly, memorial, comitee," all used above.

For the latter purpose we have mentioned, Mr. Jones's spelling would be especially unsuitable. Not only is its alphabetic scheme defective, redundant, and incongruous, but the spelling itself is thickly studded with arbitrary word-forms, and could not be written from dictation with anything like certainty, unless the writer had memorized the notation of every individual word that he was required to reproduce. We doubt whether Mr. Jones himself could explain by what rules he wrote above: "delaïd, aulwayz—valeuable, vowel—crying, impleying, treial—aprooving, ecsclosivly—coert, board—boeth, dont—considering, rejistring," &c.

We are sorry to differ from Mr. Jones with regard to Glossic. We consider Glossic and Suggestive to be the only two schemes on an 'English' basis which could serve the purposes of "a reformed spelling for schools." Our objection to either relates to the materials, and not to the workmanship, of their construction; while our objection to Mr. Jones's spelling has reference even more to workmanship than to materials.

From the six Analogical and four Conventional old-letter schemes brought to the front by the Canvass, Mr. Jones eliminates the typical scheme of either class (Glossic and Broad Romic), as not "worthy of (his) further consideration;" and then he finds a pretext for throwing Europic overboard in the preference evinced by its own parent for some of his other children. But why should Mr. Pitman's dotted notation be excluded on one side, and not Mr. Rundell's on the other? The former is as practicable and as practical as the latter in every way; and we fancy Mr. Pitman and his supporters would prefer his old-letter scheme to Mr. Jones's, if new letters were excluded from schools.

Having by his own arbitrary selection reduced the schemes to three of either class, Mr. Jones wants the votes of all three on his own side to be "added together as indicating generally the numerical strength of the answers to these questions." When he has added them together, he will find the result to be 40 votes, given by 27 individuals. But he will allow us to perform the same operation for the three Analogical schemes, by which we arrive at a total of 42 votes, given by 31 persons. So that, even allowing Mr. Jones to make his own selection of schemes for comparison, he is in the minority. What does it all prove, however, except that a considerable minority of reformers have yet to be "educated" up to the standard of the majority?—W. R. E.]

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce, M.A., £2; Dr. W. Victor, 10s.; H. Holt Butterfill, Esq., 5s.
—making, with amount already acknowledged, a total of £15. 1s. 8d.

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PREFES TU VOL. II.

[Yuunian Speling.]

DHE speshal objekt for hwich dhis nésiserili an dizainedli obskiur litl Joernal waz started waz expleind in dhe briif noutis hwich folo'd dhe taitl in dhe fœerst ishu; an dhæt noutis formd a safishant prefes tu aur fœerst volyum, dhe kontents ov hwich hardli went in eni wei biyónd dhi objekt profesedli in viu. Dhis prezant volyum, tuu, waz kamenst on similer lainz; boet bifohr it had advaanst far dhi Ingglish Speling Riform Asousieishan meid a silekshan ov Sevn Orthogræfik Skiimz for fœerdher ilastreishan, aut ov a larj ncember reprizénting meni difrant taips ov propouz d riformd speling. Wi dhen bigæn tu fiil dhat it wud bi ounli a profitles distrækshan ov atenshan tu gou on egzibiting fœerdher cheinjez ov dhi orthogræfik kalaidorskoup. Az Yuunian Speling waz amœeng dhe silékted fiu, wi mait hav meid its eksibishan and ædvokasi dhe speshal woerk ov dhi *Expérimententer*; boet wi thaot it wud bi invidyas tu giv kontinyual prominens tu wœen skiim tu dhe disadvaantej ov œedherz, and yuusles tu shou dhe difrant silékted skiimz in kompærisan, til iikwal kondishanz had bin setld bai aothoriti for søech kompærisan.

Hwail dhi Egzekyutiv Kamiti ov dhi Asousieishan waz engeij d in hwot wi expékted wud bi dhe difikalt, deliket, an pro-trækted taask ov pripehring a "test" for dhe skiimz, an geting dhe skiimz intu a steit tu bi tested, wi tœrnd aur atenshan tu dhe woerk ov "Fœnetik Investigeishan," inténding, æz wi sed in Nr. 22 (p. 46), tu "bigín bai invéstigeiting dhe neityer ov aol dhe moust komanli-yuuzd spiich-saundz, pro-siid tu egzæmin hau meni ov dhiiz mei bi aidentifaid in risiivd Ingglish pro-nœenseishan, an finish bai endeivering tu fiks on dhe moust aproupriet and expiidyant Ro-mænik simbalz for reprizénting dhem in ordineri raiting."

Hwen wi kamenst on dhe fœerst part ov dhis œenderteiking, wi had nou aidiia ov gouing intu it widh søech diiteil az wi æktyuali hæv døen. Boet wi faund dhe skoup ov aur investigeishanz irrizistibli expænding æz wi pro-siided; sou wi wer fein tu let dhe søebjekt teik its oun kohrs, sins wi faund it impræktikabl tu kiip it widhín søech baundz az wi had inténded. Dhe rizoelt iz, not bai eni miinz a kompliit trititis on fœnetiks, boet a priti ful diserteishan on elimenterii spiich-saundz from dhi ænalitikal point ov viu. Hwedher aur leiber in dhis mæter wil, æz wi houp, help tu advaans fœnetiks biyónd dhi empirikal steij ov a yœeng saiens, œedherz mœest jœej; boet sou far az kompitent jœejment haz bin olrédi exprést tu œes, it riliivz œes from dhi æprihenshan ov sensher az a prizœemptyuas saiolist.

Aur orijinal intenshan, az rigardz dhis ænalitikal part ov aur woerk, waz miirli tu prizént in briif dhe jeneral rizœelts araivd æt bai Mesrz. ELIS, SWIIT, an BEL, from huuz eibl fœnetik raitingz wi had lœrnt mœech, and espeshali from dhouz ov Mr. ELIS. Bœt wi faund dhat in rigard tu scœm points, on hwich dhiiz jentlmen wer at vehrians in dher viuz, dhi atempt tu ditœermin hwich waz rait ounli led œes tu difer from aol ov dhœm; hwail in rigard tu œedher points, on hwich tœu or aol ov dhœm apiird tu agrii, wi felt œeneibl tu adopt dher joint kon'kluuzhanz. Wi thaot, dhehrfor, dhat œez dhe saiens ov fœnetiks iz stil in dhe tentativ steij, it mait bi mohr yuusful for œes tu giv aur indipendant viuz in aur œun wei. If dhiiz pruuw tu bi az wel faunded az wii billiiv, œunli gud kan rizœelt from aur pœblishing dhœm; bœt if dhei ar siin bai œedherz tu bi faleishas, dhei wil drop stilborn intu obskiuriti.

Instéd ov wishing eni tairo tu œeksépt aur viuz widhaut kwestyan or fœrdher investigeishan, wi wud advaiz him tu stœdi Mr. MELVIL BELZ *Vizibl Spiich*, Mr. HENRI SWIITS *Hœndbuk ov Fœnetiks*, an Mr. A. J. ELISEZ *Spiich in Song an Pronœensieishan for Singerz* (dhe tœu laast-menshand buks biiring riiali mohr ov sistimœetik tritisez on fœnetiks dhan dher taitlz mait implai); and espeshali wi rifœer tu eni ov dhiiz wœerks az konteining valyuabl informœishan apon fœnetik partikyulœerz widh hwich it haz not bin part ov aur plœn tu diil.

Akording tu aur prougrœem, wi shud nau gou on tu an aidentifi-keishan ov Ingglish saundz, an tu a silekœshan ov prœktikal simbalz for dhœm; bœt iivn if aur mental an fizikal œenerji had not bin œuver-tœekst for mœœnthœ, in raiting "kopi" az it wœer from hœnd tu mœauth, and ofn in kompouzing mœœter in taip widhaut hœving hœd taim tu put it priivyasli on peiper, stil wi shud bi puld œœp in aur kohrs bai pikiunieri kondishanz. Sins aur intimeishan in Nr. 26, dhat widh dhe priivyas ishœu dhi *Expœrimentœer* Fœnd had bin egzaosted, and a defisit ov 10/3 had akruund, wi hav risiivd nou pikiunieri eid, œeksépt 10/- sent promptli an spontœinyasli bai Mr. ELIS, widh dhe rimark dhat dhis wud kœœver aur defisit niirli, an dhi expreshan ov a hœup dhat dhi *Expœrimentœer* wud gou on. It hœz gon on tu dhe komplii-shan ov dhi "Autlainz," æt a kost tu œes hwich wi kud il afohrd, an for hwich dher iz bœt a rimout chaans ov aur biiring rikuupt bai dhe seil ov volumz.* Bœt hœving nau kœœm tu a lijitimœt hœolting-pleis, wi fiil scœœm riliif in meiking dhis dhi end ov aur prezant jœœrni.

* *Expœrimentœer* Volumz (I. or II.), baund in œloth, prais 2s. iich; or bœuth volz. baund in wœœn, prais 3s. 6d. Pœust-frii from "W. R. Evans, 3 Gloster Street, Queen Square, W.C.," or thruu dhe treid from F. Pitman, œœz per imprint on taitl.

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REVISED "UNION" SPELLING.

THE Executive Committee of the E. S. R. A. having adopted the Statement of General Principles printed on page 7 *post*, we now feel both compelled and encouraged to make the comparatively small modifications in Union Spelling which appear requisite to bring it up to the standard of those Principles. At present we content ourselves with the following formal exposition of the revised scheme, leaving to future issues of the *Experimenter* a more detailed explanation of the new arrangements and of the reasons for which they have severally been made.

THE ALPHABET.

The simple vowel letters *Æ* and *Œ* (as much single letters as W), and the consonant digraphs, are included in the "alphabet," according to practice found feasible and beneficial by nations who use Roman letters in a proximately phonetic fashion.

<i>Forms.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Forms.</i>	<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
A a	paternal	a—ah	NG ng	angling	ing—ing
Æ æ	patch	æt—at	O o	follow (2)	o—oh
B b	bribe	bi—be	Œ œ	subvert (2)	æt—ut
CH ch	church	chei—chay	P p	peep	pi—pe
D d	dread	di—de	R r	roar (2)	ær—ur
DH dh	therewith	dhi—the	S s	since	es—ess
E e	beverage (3)	e—eh	SH sh	suretiship	ish—ish
F f	fief	ef—ef	T t	tapped	ti—te
G g	gig	gei—gay	TH th	thinketh	ith—ith
H h	hit	hei—hay	U u	cuckoo (2)	u—oo
I i	pity (2)	i—ə	V v	valve	vi—ve
J j	judge	jei—jay	W w	wit, quit	wei—way
K k	croak	kei—kay	X x	exclaim	ex—ex
L l	little (2)	el—el	Y y	yet, filial	yei—yay
M m	maim	em—em	Z z	zones	zi—ze
N n	nun, open (2)	en—en	ZH zh	seizure	zhi—zhe

Complete Vowel Scheme.

The vowel combinations are intended to be spelt out, by naming in succession the letters of which they are severally composed, thus either actually expressing (as with *ii*, *uu*, *ei*, *ou*, *ai*, *au*), or readily suggesting (as with *ae*, *ao*, *ær*, *er*), the sounds which the digraphs represent. But, for reference and comparison, it may be well to give the full vowel scheme, including diphthongs and "vocal *r*" combinations, as below:—

i	e	æ	a	[ə]	œ	o	o'	u
city	cellarage	atom	atone	[paper]	utter	otter	obey	cackoo
ii	[eh]	æ	aa	[œ]	—	ao	oh	uu
seat	[alc, area]	area	almond	[pert]	—	aught	oral	cool
	ei	ou	ai	au	iu	oi		
	pale	pole	file	fowl	tune	toil		
iir	[ehr]	ær	ar	ær, er	or	ohr	uur	
mere	[mare]	mare	mar	murder	morning	mourning	moor	
		air	aur	iur				
		sire	sour	pure				

Special Uses of certain Symbols.

Simple *a* is used only for an obscure *ah*-sound—in open syllables before the accent of a word (as in *sapiditi*, *saplay*), and in both open and close syllables after the accent (as in *koma*, *kamaz*, *koman*). Practically the same sound is expressed by *æ* in close syllables before the accent (as in *sæbmit*), and by *e* before a trilled *r* after the accent (as in *misteri*, *histeri*).

[Normal short *a* would be expressed by *á*, as when *pást* is preferred to *paast*.]

Simple *e*, besides the distinct sound in *spent* and the above-mentioned obscure sound before *r*, expresses a thinner obscure sound in terminational syllables and in the article *dhe* (as in *richez*, *rented*, *praiet*, *dhe kotej*).

The sound expressed by the symbol *o'* is often little more than a rounded or labialized obscure sound, especially after the accent, where the dot may be omitted except before inflectional *z* and *d* (as in *po'tenshal*, *impotent*, *windo*, *windorz*).

Simple *i* and *u*, besides their stopped sounds (in *distrikt*, *Gudvund*), represent slightly different sounds at the end of unaccented syllables and before inflectional *z* and *d* (as in *penitent*, *peniz*—*senshual*, *ishud*).

The symbol *iu* is intended to express a vowel diphthong, in which *i* is generally the shorter, and *u* the longer element, and it is written in such positions as the other diphthongs might occupy (as in *impiut*, *konstitiut*, *tribiut*—like *invait*, *expidait*, *kontrait*). But when *iu* is shortened in a weak syllable, by its initial element being consonantized, and the other reduced to the time of a short vowel, *yu* is written (as in *impyuteishan*, *konstityuent*—like *inviteishan*, *expidient*). At the beginning of words, after prefixes, or after vowels, *yuu* is employed (as in *yunth*, *misyyuuz*, *traiyyuun*), in accordance with the view of orthoepists that the initial element is consonantized in such positions.

In *iir*, *[ehr]*, *ær*, *ohr*, *uur*, *air*, *aur*, *iur*, the *r* represents only a semivocal murmur, unless followed by a vowel in the same or a subjoined word, when *r* indicates its proper trilled sound in addition to the murmur (as in *apaerant*, *a paer ov glervz*).

With *ar* and *or* there is generally little murmur to represent, and with *ær* less; but *r* in these symbols marks long vowel-sounds which usually have a distinctive character (*armz*, *sort* being distinguishable from *aamz*, *saot*), and is itself fully pronounced before a vowel in a subjoined word (as, *tu stær about*). Before the vowel of an affix, a second *r* must be written to represent the trill (as in *marring*, *rikærring*, *abhorring*), because *a*, *æ*, *o* (like *i*, *e*, *æ*, *o*, *u*) have their ordinary sounds before *r* followed immediately by a vowel (as in *marin*, *rikærant*, *abhorant*).

Unaccentable vocal *er* should be regarded as a conventional abbreviation of long vocal *ær*. It not only differs in effect from simple *a* (as in *sarender*, *adenda*), but involves a trilled *r* before the vowel of an affix (as in *sarendering*), *e* remaining obscure.

[Trilled *r* preceded by a normal vowel-sound, as in Scottish pronunciation, may be represented by *r'*, as in *par't*, *hær'd*, *per'*, *pehr'*, *mohr'*.]

Digraphic letters are divided by a dot, when required to represent their own separate powers, as in *ri'dereit*, *ko'insident*, *soro'ing*, *mis'hæp*, *nait'hud*, *ad'hiir*, *in'greind*.

Digraphs are similarly divided from a preceding or a following letter with which one of their elements might combine, as in *mid'i'ual*, *ko'i'ual*, *sii'ing*, *kuræ'ing*, *sæ'ing*, *grei'ish*, *emplo'ing*, [*inve'hing*, *bistoh'ing*.]

The digraph *ng* represents simply the guttural nasal (as in *singer*, *kingli*); therefore, when the sound *g* is added, a second *g* should be written (as in *fingger*, *singgli*). The combination *nk* may be regarded as a digraph = *ngk*. The proper sound of *n* before *k* or *g* is shown by the dividing dot (as in *in'kæw*, *in'got*); but it would be safe to omit the dot before a following accented syllable (as in *konkær*, *ængreiful*).

The following, and perhaps a few other little words, are spelt as unaccented syllables when there is no stress upon them; but when they are under any stress, they take the second forms given in different type:—*a*, æ; *an*, æu; *am*, æm; *and*, ænd; *at*, æt; *az*, æz; *bi*, bii; *bin*, biin; *daz*, dæz; *du*, duu; *dhan*, dhæn; *dhat*, dhæt; *dher*, dhær; *dhi*, dhii; *er*, ar; *ert*, ært; *hav*, hæv; *hæst*, hæst; *haz*, hæz; *had*, hæd; *her*, hæ; *hi*, hii; *hu*, huu; *hwer*, hwaer; *kan*, kæn; *mi*, mii; *so*, sou; *shal*, shæl; *shi*, shii; *tu*, tun; *wan*, wæn; *waz*, woz; *wær*, wær (waer); *wi*, wii; *yi*, yii; *yu*, yuu.

The definite article is *dhe* (*clothrest*) before consonants, and *dhi* (*worthier*) before vowels or when under stress.

Accent Rules.

General Rule.—Simple *a*, *o*, vocal *er*, the combination *yu*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, are unaccentable; so also are simple *i* and *u* before other vowels. The rest of the simple, or compound signs are capable of receiving the accent.

When not determined by the preceding general rule, nor by the accent-mark ('), the stress should be read in accordance with the following rules:—

A.—In Words of Two Syllables.

1. On the final syllable, when this contains *æ*, *æ*, a vowel digraph, or a vocal *r* combination (other than *er*), and the initial syllable has one of the simple vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.
2. On the initial syllable in all other cases (unless its vowel be unaccentable).

B.—In Words of Three or more Syllables.

1. On the last syllable, when the first syllable is *in*, *æn* (un), *dis*, or *mis*, prefixed to a word of the form A. 1.
2. On the last syllable but one,—
 - a. When this contains *æ*, *æ*, any vowel digraph, or a vocal *r* combination (other than *er*);
 - b. When its vowel is followed by *sh* or *zh*, or by more than one consonant, and the word ends in *al*, *an* (an, on), *ans*, *ant*, *as* (ass, ous, us), *iv*, or *yrr* (ure);
 - c. When the word ends in *ik-s*;
 - d. When in a trisyllabic word the first syllable is unaccentable.
3. On the third syllable from the end in other cases, except those under the next rule.
4. On the fourth syllable from the end,—
 - a. When the second syllable from the end does not come under B. 2, and the third contains an unaccentable vowel-sign;
 - b. When the word ends in *abl-z*, *abli*, *ansi-z*, *asi-z*, *ensi-s*, *eri-s* (ery, ary, ory), preceded by a single consonant-sound, and by a simple vowel.

Examples.

Ritrækt, d'skæes, eksiid, bihaaf, divælj, perhæps, in'klaud, bifaol, embaam, kruseid, dispouz, konfaid, sermaunt, konflikt, enjoi, siusiir, diklaer, dibar, pervært, ritort, implohr.
Finish, ælj:kt, særvil, fiimeil, fainait, (amid, prortekt, permit, dyuet.)

Indiskriit, inegzækt, ænbiliif, ænkon-særud, disripiut, disrigard, mispersiiv, misadvaiz.

Fgzæktli, diskæver, inhiirant, krieiter, imprudant, instaolment, divautnes, konfaiding, perværsl, misfortyun. Difishant, ofishal, rivizhan, konsistant, ripentans, dijestyân, expensiv, kontinjant, inventiv, trinendas, instrumental, invidyas, konjektyer. Spæzmodik, ænjelik, mæthimætiks. Apelant, permisiv, akwital, progresiv, fermented, garoted, ko'ketish. Indefinit, monotoni, konstituent, æntisipeit, kaunterpart, inabiliti.

Imperativli, korpyulensi, apriishiativ, ditiirioreit, væcri'geit, intelektuali, Februeri, Jentyueri, intenshanali. Feiverabl, perishablz, inevitabl, hæz-tansi, diskripansiz, inækyuræ, delikaziz, inosensiz, eksijensiz, koroleri, admoniteriz, dormiteriz, semiteriz.

Complete Vowel Scheme.

The vowel combinations are intended to be spelt out, by naming in succession the letters of which they are severally composed, thus either actually expressing (as with *i*, *uu*, *ei*, *ou*, *ai*, *au*), or readily suggesting (as with *ae*, *ao*, *er*, *er*), the sounds which the digraphs represent. But, for reference and comparison, it may be well to give the full vowel scheme, including diphthongs and "vocal *r*" combinations, as below:—

i	e	æ	a	[ə]	œ	o	o'	u
city	cellarage	atom	atone	[paper]	utter	otter	obey	cuckoo
ii	[eh]	ae	aa	[œ]	—	ao	oh	uu
seat	[alc, arca]	arca	alinond	[pert]	—	aught	oral	cool
	ei	ou	ai	au	iu	oi		
	pule	pole	file	fowl	tune	toil		
iir	[ehr]	aer	ar	œr, er	or	ohr	uur	
mere	[mare]	mare	mar	murder	morning	mourning	moor	
		air	aur	iur				
		sire	sour	pure				

Special Uses of certain Symbols.

Simple *a* is used only for an obscure *ah*-sound—in open syllables before the accent of a word (as in *apidity*, *saptai*), and in both open and close syllables after the accent (as in *koma*, *komaz*, *koman*). Practically the same sound is expressed by *œ* in close syllables before the accent (as in *sœbmit*), and by *e* before a trilled *r* after the accent (as in *misteri*, *histeri*).

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Simple *i* and *u*, besides their stopped sounds (in *distrikt*, *Gudwud*), represent slightly different sounds at the end of unaccented syllables and before inflectional *z* and *d* (as in *penitent*, *peniz*—*senshual*, *ishud*).

The symbol *iu* is intended to express a vowel diphthong, in which *i* is generally the shorter, and *u* the longer element, and it is written in such positions as the other diphthongs might occupy (as in *impiut*, *konstitiut*, *tribiut*—like *invait*, *expidait*, *kontrai*). But when *iu* is shortened in a weak syllable, by its initial element being consonantized, and the other reduced to the time of a short vowel, *yu* is written (as in *impyuteishan*, *konstityuent*—like *inviteishan*, *expidient*). At the beginning of words, after prefixes, or after vowels, *yu* is employed (as in *yuuth*, *misyuuz*, *traiyuun*), in accordance with the view of orthoepists that the initial element is consonantized in such positions.

In *iir*, *[ehr]*, *aer*, *ohr*, *uur*, *air*, *aur*, *iur*, the *r* represents only a semivocal murmur, unless followed by a vowel in the same or a subjoined word, when *r* indicates its proper trilled sound in addition to the murmur (as in *apaerant*, *a paer ov glenz*).

With *ar* and *or* there is generally little murmur to represent, and with *œr* less; but *r* in these symbols marks long vowel-sounds which usually have a distinctive character (*armz*, *sort* being distinguishable from *aamz*, *saot*), and is itself fully pronounced before a vowel in a subjoined word (as, *tu stær abaut*). Before the vowel of an affix, a second *r* must be written to represent the trill (as in *marring*, *rikærring*, *abhorring*), because *a*, *œ*, *o* (like *i*, *e*, *æ*, *o*, *u*) have their ordinary sounds before *r* followed immediately by a vowel (as in *mariin*, *rikærant*, *abhorant*).

Unaccentable vocal *er* should be regarded as a conventional abbreviation of long vocal *ær*. It not only differs in effect from simple *a* (as in *sarender*, *adeada*), but involves a trilled *r* before the vowel of an affix (as in *sarendering*), *e* remaining obscure.

[Trilled *r* preceded by a normal vowel-sound, as in Scottish pronunciation, may be represented by *r'*, as in *par't*, *hær'd*, *per'*, *pehr'*, *mohr'*.]

Digraphic letters are divided by a dot, when required to represent their own separate powers, as in *riiderei*, *ko'insident*, *soro'ing*, *mi'shæp*, *naithud*, *ad'hiir*, *in'greind*.

Digraphs are similarly divided from a preceding or a following letter with which one of their elements might combine, as in *miidi'ival*, *ko'iival*, *si'ing*, *kura'ing*, *sao'ing*, *grei'ish*, *em'ploing*, [*inve'ing*, *bistok'ing*.]

The digraph *ng* represents simply the guttural nasal (as in *singer*, *kingli*); therefore, when the sound *g* is added, a second *g* should be written (as in *fingger*, *singgli*). The combination *nk* may be regarded as a digraph = *ngk*. The proper sound of *n* before *k* or *g* is shown by the dividing dot (as in *in'kæm*, *in'got*); but it would be safe to omit the dot before a following accented syllable (as in *konkær*, *ængreiful*).

The following, and perhaps a few other little words, are spelt as unaccented syllables when there is no stress upon them; but when they are under any stress, they take the second forms given in different type:—*a*, æ; *an*, æu; *am*, æm; *and*, ænd; *at*, æt; *az*, æz; *bi*, bi; *bin*, biin; *daz*, dæz; *du*, duu; *dhan*, dhæn; *dhat*, dhæt; *dher*, dhær; *dhi*, dhii; *er*, ar; *ert*, art; *hav*, hæv; *hast*, hæst; *haz*, hæz; *had*, hæd; *her*, hæer; *hi*, hii; *hu*, huu; *hver*, hwær; *kan*, kæn; *mi*, mii; *so*, sou; *shal*, shæl; *shi*, shii; *tu*, tuu; *wan*, wæn; *waz*, wæz; *wer*, wær (wær); *wi*, wii; *yi*, yii; *yu*, yuu.

The definite article is *dhe* (clothest) before consonants, and *dhi* (worthier) before vowels or when under stress.

Accent Rules.

General Rule.—Simple *a*, *o*, vocal *er*, the combination *yn*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, are unaccentable; so also are simple *i* and *u* before other vowels. The rest of the simple or compound signs are capable of receiving the accent.

When not determined by the preceding general rule, nor by the accent-mark ('), the stress should be read in accordance with the following rules:—

A.—In Words of Two Syllables.

1. On the final syllable, when this contains *e*, *æ*, a vowel digraph, or a vocal *r* combination (other than *er*), and the initial syllable has one of the simple vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.
2. On the initial syllable in all other cases (unless its vowel be unaccentable).

B.—In Words of Three or more Syllables.

1. On the last syllable, when the first syllable is *in*, *æn* (un), *dis*, or *mis*, prefixed to a word of the form A. 1.
2. On the last syllable but one,—
 - a. When this contains *e*, *æ*, any vowel digraph, or a vocal *r* combination (other than *er*);
 - b. When its vowel is followed by *sh* or *zh*, or by more than one consonant, and the word ends in *al*, *an* (an, on), *ans*, *ant*, *as* (ass, ous, us), *iv*, or *yr* (ure);
 - c. When the word ends in *ik-s*;
 - d. When in a trisyllabic word the first syllable is unaccentable.
3. On the third syllable from the end in other cases, except those under the next rule.
4. On the fourth syllable from the end,—
 - a. When the second syllable from the end does not come under B. 2, and the third contains an unaccentable vowel-sign;
 - b. When the word ends in *abl-z*, *abli*, *ansi-z*, *asi-z*, *ensi-z*, *eri-s* (ery, ary, ory), preceded by a single consonant-sound, and by a simple vowel.

Examples.

Ritrækt, d'skæes, eksiid, bihaaf, divælj, perhaps, in'klaud, bifaol, enbaan, kruseid, dispouz, konfaid, sermaunt, koufjut, enjoi, siusiir, diklaer, dibar, pervært ritort, implohr.
Finish, ælj:kt, særvil, fimeil, fainait, (amid, pro'tekt, permit, dyuet.)

Indiskriit, inegzækt, ænbiliif, ænkou-særnd, disripiut, disrigard, mispersiiv, misadvaiz.

Fgzæktli, diskæver, iuhiirant, krieter, impruudant, instaolment, divautnes, konfaiding, perværsli, misfortyun.
Difishant, ofishal, rivizhan, konsistant, ripentans, dijestyan, expansiv, kontinjuant, inventiv, trimendas, instrumental, invidyas, konjektyer.
Spæzmodik, ænjelik, mæthimætiks.
Apelaut, permisiv, akwital, pro'gresiv, fermented, garoted, ko'ketish.
Indefinit, monotoni, konstityuent, æntisipeit, kaunterpart, inabiliti.

Imperativli, korpyulensi, apriishiativ, ditiirioroit, vaeri'igeit, intelektuali, Februeri, Jentyueri, intenshanali.
Feiverabl, perishablz, inevitabli, hexitansi, diskripansiz, inækyuras, delikasz, inosens, eksjensiz, koroleri, admoniteri, dormiteriz, semiteriz.

[*Yuunian Speling.*]

KOPIRAIT IN CHAINA.

At prezant, aafter sou mœch haz bin sed and dœn on dhe kopirait kwestyen az rigardz Inggland and Amerika, it iz interésting tu lœrn in hwot lait dhe piip̃l ov dhe Silestyal E'mpair viu dhis kwestyen ov litereri properti. Hwail it mei bi sed dhat dher iz nou stætiut lao ov kopirait in Chaina, dher iz on dhi œdher hænd an œnri'tn lao dhat iz iikwali efektiv. From a peiper on dhis œbje'kt, red æt a miiting ov dhe North-Chaina braanch ov dhe Roial Eishietik So'saieti, wi faind dhat on dhe taitl-peij ov niuli-pœblisht buks in Chaina dher iz not infriikwantli a kaoshan agenst dhaer œnœthæraizd pœblikeishan; shouing dhat litereri properti iz laiabl tu bi stouln, ænd dhat ridrés iz afohrded tu aotherz dhœs rongd.

Dhe Piinal Koud, hanéver, wil bi sœrcht in vein for an enæktment on dhe œbje'kt ov kopirait. Chainiiz lao, indiid, haz never konsiivd it neseseri tu spesifai dhæt partikyuler form ov roberi hwich konsists in dispoiling a skoler ov dhe fruit ov hiz toil, eni mohr dhan tu neim dhe pródœkts ov hœzbandmen and artizanz az œnder dhe protékshan ov dhe lao; aol alaik bi'ing rigarded az properti bai nætyural rait. Hens, dhouz hu infrínj dhe raits ov an aother ar laiabl tu a pœnishment ov a hoendred blouz and thrii yíirz diipor'teishan, if dhei print and sel hiz wœrks widhaut aotheriti; bœt if dhe trespas gouz nou fœrdher dhan printing, nou kopiz hæving bin sould, dhe pœnishment inflikted iz ounli fifti blouz and forfitiur ov dhe buks and bloks. Dhe rait ov eksklusiv reprizenteishan dhœs protékted iz not ounli vested in dhi aother, bœt iz held in pœrpitiuiti bai hiz æerz and asainz.

Iikwal protékshan iz givn tu invénterz and diskœvererz; dhe sekshan ov dhe Piinal Koud dhat teiks konizans ov larsiniz ov a greiv kærakter ækting at dhe seim taim bouth az a kopirait and a pœtant lao. Dhe pródœkshanz ov artists aolso kœm œnder its oporeishan; and in aol dhiiz keisez dhe raits ov dhi individyual in hiz properti, hwedher it bi litereri, artistik, or mikænikal, ar triited az aidentikal in prinsipl, ænd az iikwali inhiirant and inellyanabl.

Dhis iz wœn rispékt in hwich dhe Chainfiz ar a long wei alied ov œs. Aur kopirait lao iz in meni partikyulerz il-difaind, and its asœrshan friikwantli liidz tu expensiv litigeishan; hwailst an invénter, aafter perhæps meni yíirz hard wœrk and stœdi, and ofn dhi expenditiur ov not a litl mœni (or taim, hwich tu him miinz mœni), kœnat hæv dhe pródœkt ov hiz injiniuiti prizœrvd tu him œnlés hi iz eibl *tu pei aut a larj raund scœm ov mœni tu pœrches dhe protékshan ov aur pœtant lao*, and dhis, iivn dhen, ounli for a limited nœmber ov *yíirz*.—(Adæpted from *Cheimberzez Jœrnal*.)

[*Sujéstiv Speling—Yooniun Orthohipi.*]

COPIREIT IN CHEINU.

Ut prezunt, ahftur soh múch huz bin sed und dún on dhu copireit cwestyun uz rigárdz Ingglund und Uméricu, it iz inturésting too lúrn in hwot leit dhu peepl ov dhu Silestyul Empeir vyoo dhis cwes-tyun ov liturury propurty. Hweil it may bi sed dhut dhur iz noh statyoot law ov copireit in Cheinu, dhur iz on dhi údhur hand un únritn law dhut iz eecwuly eféctiv. From u paipur on dhis súbject red at u meeting ov dhu North-Cheinu brahnhc ov dhu Roiul Aishi-átic So'séiety, wi feind dhut on dhu teitl-paij ov nyooly-públishit buucs in Cheinu dhur iz not infréecwuntly u caushun ugénst dhair únánthureizd públicáishun; shohing dhut liturury propurty iz leiubl too bi stohl, and dhut ridrés iz ufóhrded too authurz dhús rongd.

Dhu Peenul Cohd, houévur, wil bi súrcht in vain for un enáctment on dhu súbject ov copireit. Cheineez law, indéed, huz nevur conséevd it nesesury too spesifey dhát partícyoolur form ov robury hwich consists in dispoíling u scolur ov dhu froot ov hiz toil, eny mohr dhun too naim dhu products ov húzbundmen und artizunz uz úndur dhu pro'técshun ov dhu law; aul uléik beeing rigárded uz propurty bey natyoorul reit. Hens dhohz hoo infrínj dhu reits ov un authur ar leiubl too u púnishment ov u húndred blohz und three yeerz deeportáishun, if dhay print und sel hiz wúrcs widhóut authó-riety; bút if dhu trespas gohz noh fúrdhur dhun printing, noh copiz having bin sohld, dhu púnishment inflicted iz ohnly fifty blohz und forfityoor ov dhu buucs und blocs. Dhu reit ov eesclóosiv reprizen-táishun dhús pro'tected iz not ohnly vested in dhi authur, bút iz held in púrpityóoity bey hiz airz und uséinz.

Eecwul pro'técshun iz givn too invénturz und discúvururz; dhu secshun ov dhu Peenul Cohd dhut taiks conizuns ov larsiniz ov u graiv caruktur acting ut dhu saim teim bohth uz u copireit und u patunt law. Dhu pro'dúcshunz ov artists aulso' cúm úndur its opu-ráishun; und in aul dheez caisez dhu reits ov dhi indivídyool in hiz propurty, hwedhur it bi liturury, artistic, or micánicul, ar treeted uz eidénticul in prinsipl, and uz eecwuly inheerunt und ináilyunubl.

Dhis iz wún rispéct in hwich dhu Cheinéez ar u long way uhéd ov ús. Our copireit law iz in meny partícyoolurz il-diféind, und its usúrshun freecwuntly leedz too eespénsiv litigáishun; hweilst un invéntur, ahftur purháps meny yeerz hard wúrk und stúdy, und ofn dhi eespéndityoor ov not u litl múny (or teim, hwich too him meenz múny) canut hav dhu product ov hiz injinyóoity prizúrvd too him unlés hi iz aibl too pay out u larj round súm ov múny too púrches dhu pro'técshun ov our patunt law, und dhis, eevn dhen, ohnly for *u limited núbmur ov yeerz.*—(Udápted from Chainburzez Júrнал.)

BROAD ROMIC WITH NEW LETTERS.

[The following passage is taken from Matthew Arnold's essay on Falkland. It is printed, as an experiment, in Broad Romic with six new letters, *v, f, z, t, d, y*, instead of *æ, sh, zh, th, dh, q* or *ng*. As *q* and *x* are not required in English, they may be used for the initial consonants of *qur;aan, xucar*. By spelling the consonant diphthongs in *etch, edge* thus (*etf, edz*) we set free *c* and *j*. Hence *c* may stand for the German *ch* in *ich, früchte*, or for the corresponding stop, and *j* may be restored to its original power as in German *ja*, English *yes*. This also releases *y*, which may be employed in its Roman value, still retained in Danish and Swedish, = French *u*, German *ü*. Lastly, *æ* may stand for French *eu*, German *ö*.—J. L.]

if wi æ tæ faind æ maatər in ðæ histri əv ðæ greit sivl wao, let it bij faoklənd. hij wəz ðæ maatər əv luw'siditi əv maind ənd laadznis əv tempər in æ straif əv impæfikt intelidzənsiz ən tempəz ilibərəl. . . fæl wij bleim im fæ hiz luw'siditi əv maind ənd laadznis əv tempə? fæl wij iɣvn piti im? bai nou mijnz. ðei æ whot meik im auəz. whot lɪŋk im wið ðæ naintijn̩ sentfəri. hij ənd iz frendz, bai ðææ hi-rrouik ənd houplis stænd əgenst ði in-ædikwit ai-diəl̩z dominənt in ðææ taim, kept oupu ðææ kəmjuwni-keifsəns wið ðæ fjuwtʃə, livd wið ðæ fjuwtʃə. ðææ bætl iz auəz tuw, ən ðæt wij pəs'juw it wið faeərə honps əv sək'ses ðæn ðei did, wij ou tæ ðææ hæviŋ weidzɪt it ənd faoln. tu auər ɪŋglɪʃ reis, wið its ɪnfə-lærɪti, its prə-faund feɪt in ækfən, its kən'tem̩t fæ drijməz ənd feɪləz, in-ædikwit ai-diəl̩z in laɪf, mænəz, ɡvəmənt. ðaot, ri:lɪdʒən, wil aolwɪz bi æ saos əv deɪndʒə. enədʒetɪk ækfən meɪks ɒp wij ʃɪŋk fər impæfikt nolɪdʒ. wij ʃɪŋk ðæt aol iz wel, ðæt æ mæn iz folouɪŋ 'æ morəl ɪmpɒls,' ɪf ɪj pəs'juwz ən end whɪtʃ ɪj 'dɪjnz əv sjuw'prɪjnz ɪm-paotəns.' wij ɪm-pouz naɪðər ən him nər ən auəsɛlvz ðæ djuwti əv dɪs-æənɪŋ wheðər ɪj iz raɪt in dɪjɪŋɪt it sou. hens auə kaozɪz ər aofn əz smao̩l əz auə noɪz ə-baut ðəm iz greit. . . . bɒt let əs ɪnɪteɪt ðæ səs-sai-ɪti əv greit tjuw, ənd meik it auə bɪznɪs 'tu ɪɡ-zæmɪn ənd rɪ-faɪn ðəuz ɡrouse prɒpə-zɪfən̩z, whɪtʃ leɪzɪnɪs ənd kən-sent meik kərənt ɪn vɒlɡə kɒnvə-seɪfən.'

[Wii er indeted tu dhe kærtisi and kaindnes ov Mr. Aizak Fitman for dhe yuus ov dhe niu taips apiiring in dhi abœv spesimen; and hwen wi menshan dhat dhe veteran and venerabl aposl ov Ingglish Speling Riform went tu hiz ofis on Boksing-dei, and kaold in a holidei-kiiping kompoziter tu luk aut dhe taips for prompt dispæch tu æs, wi *fil shuur dhat aur riiders, laik aurselvz, wil not bi dispouzd tu skruutinaiz tun klousli dhe "mæching" ov dhe leterz wiðh aur oun. On dhe jeneral sæbjekt ov dhi introdæk-shan ov niu leterz, and dhi replikeishan ov ould wanz, wi mei diskours anon.*—W. B. E.]

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES,

Which should form the Basis of such a Re-constituted Spelling as that indicated in the Prospectus of the English Spelling Reform Association.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. A re-constituted Spelling for the English language should be based upon a definite and practically complete alphabetic scheme of simple or compound symbols.

2. Every symbol in such scheme should in similar positions always express the same sound; so that the new Spelling may indicate a received pronunciation as effectively as do the notations in pronouncing dictionaries (*e.g.* Walker, Webster, Worcester, Smart).

3. Every sound should in similar positions always be expressed by the same symbol; so that any word may be correctly written from the dictation of its actual pronunciation.

4. The new Spelling should be so constructed as to be an assistance in acquiring the old Spelling.

5. The new Spelling should also be so constructed as to make it easily intelligible to persons conversant with the old Spelling.

6. It is desirable that the new Spelling should be so arranged that its introduction would involve the least possible disturbance or initial expense in printing-offices.

7. It is desirable that in subsequent practical use the new Spelling should not be mechanically more difficult to read or write, or more expensive to print, than the old Spelling.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

From Miss LAURA SOAMES, Tramore Lodge, Brighton:—

May I be allowed to put before your readers a matter which seems very urgent, and which has as yet hardly received due attention from Spelling Reformers. I am an old school manager, well acquainted with more than one group of elementary schools, and I fear that there is a hindrance in the way of Spelling Reform which will make all our attempts abortive, unless we can first effect its removal.

The Education Code at present in force requires spelling as well as reading on the old system from all children of seven years and upwards, whilst the new Code adds reading for children of six years of age, to be required at the discretion of the inspector. Now, how is it possible that the children can have mastered a phonetic system, and gone on to acquire the ordinary spelling, at this early age? Let the spelling be deferred for two or three years, and we might have some chance of success.

When we have prevailed with the Education Department to make spelling on the present system an accomplishment for elder children only, we shall have conferred a very great boon on the teachers and children, even when they do not use a phonetic spelling. It is in the First and Second Standards that spelling is such terrible drudgery. And then, more time having been allowed for reading and writing, the elder children would learn to spell with comparatively little trouble.

The new Education Code is just now before the country, and criticisms are invited from all quarters; so surely this is the very time for urging such a reform. Every elementary teacher in the country would, I believe, support us in the effort; and without this point gained Mr. Pitman's new reading books, and all other phonetic reading books, will be introduced to no purpose.

I would also add a word as to the use of a new-letter system. Mr. Pitman's new-letter scheme has indeed more votes than any other, but this is an accident owing to the number of new-letter schemes being so small, that their supporters were not much divided. Taking the twelve schemes which gained most votes, we have only 53 votes for new-letter alphabets, against 131 votes for old-letter schemes. Is it not therefore highly desirable that whenever a change in the Code has made phonetic spelling possible we should introduce phonetic reading books on an old-letter system, and give them a fair trial? For many spelling reformers, of whom I am one, believe that the reform will never be accomplished until we decide on restricting ourselves to the alphabet now in use.

ANGLO-TEUTONIC CO-OPERATION.

From Dr. WILHELM VIETOR, Wiesbaden, Germany:—

I am afraid I am taking up too much of your time and space by my repeated and unasked-for contributions to your excellent little paper. But as, in my opinion, losing sight of each other would be the worst thing that could happen to the several national spelling reform bodies, I think I ought to contribute what I can to keep up the relations between the two countries most interested in this subject on this side of the Atlantic. It does not devolve upon me to pass any judgment on the results of the canvass instituted by the E. S. R. A. But I am quite sure we cannot in this country afford to dispense with the assistance of England, upon whom I have always looked as our strongest ally in the cause of reform.

It was therefore very satisfactory to me to find "Union" (for which, by the bye, together with "Broad Romic," I had voted in returning my answer to the society's circular) at the head of the old-letter schemes; and I sincerely hope the opinion that spelling reform ought to be limited to one country will not in England prevail in the end. Would it really be so much more difficult to carry out a reformed old-letter spelling with European than with English values? To the learned it cannot, of course, make any difference; and the unlearned, I should think, will only remark that spelling has been ALTERED, and care little whether they are to write *steit* or *stait*, instead of the familiar *state*, &c. Also the reformed pronunciation of Latin, which, as I understand, is now being introduced into English schools, appears to facilitate the adoption of European values.

If you and we try to carry on spelling reform in two different directions, progress must necessarily be much slower, and the international loss will surely counterbalance the national gain. No doubt Professor Max Müller is right in saying (in an article lately published in one of our great monthly reviews) that no nation can pay its debt to mankind in small money current only in its own country. For this reason I cannot fully rejoice to see that Mr. Pitman's present Phonotypy (which in itself I admire very much) has carried the prize among the new-letter systems. I am afraid his new signs for *sh*, *zh* (\int 3), for instance, will find but little favour abroad. In Germany we are using, or at least trying, the Slavonic forms *s*, *z* with a superscribed 'v,' which are well known to every student of languages. And, again, why not retain the old familiar signs (familiar also to German students) *p* δ for voiceless and voiced *th*?

I am sorry to say that the interest manifested in spelling reform in this country can hardly be pronounced to be increasing. The ignorance in, and consequently the prejudice against, everything connected with phonetics, is still too great. It is quite possible that I shall have to discontinue my *Zeitschrift für Orthographie* at the end of the present half-year. It is not contributors we want, but subscribers (although the subscription is only 1s. 6d. a quarter). At all events, I am much indebted to English scholars for favorable comments given on the *Zeitschrift* in spelling reform and literary papers.

THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

AND PHONETIC INVESTIGATOR.

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

(Not issued by the English Spelling Reform Association.)

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SCHEMES FOR FURTHER ILLUSTRATION.

THE Executive Committee of the English Spelling Reform Association have taken another important step in the prosecution of a very difficult and responsible task—namely, the selection of some particular orthographic scheme which they may be able to recommend to their subscribers and to the public as fitted to constitute at least the basis of a national system of reformed and phonetic spelling. Accepting the results of the November voting for their guidance, the Committee confined their attention to schemes whose supporters were numbered by two figures. Of such schemes there were eleven, seven of them being the productions of three individual authors, not reckoning 1847 Phonotypy as a personal scheme.

Mr. Isaac Pitman's old-letter transliteration of his Phonotypy occupied the place of an independent scheme, but as a mere reflex of the new-letter style it did not require separate illustration, because its ultimate acceptability would depend on the support received by Phonotypy, and the notation would be liable to modifications corresponding to any that might be made in its prototype. The present writer himself had two nominally distinct schemes among the first half-dozen on the list; but, recognising that "Compendious" only differed from "Union" in providing diacriticized letters instead of digraphs for expressing long vowels, and that this distinctive representation did not require detailed illustration, he withdrew "Compendious" as a separate scheme, reserving the right to treat it as an optional variety of notation. Mr. A. J. Ellis was to the front with three really distinct and independent schemes, all qualified for "further illustration;" but this eminent phonetician decided to rely upon "English values" only, and for the illustration of these preferred a revision of his "Dimidian," under the name of "Suggestive." His withdrawal of "Europic" and "Glossic" left for further illustration the following seven schemes:—1882 Phonotypy, 1847 ditto (2 *with new letters*); Union, Popular English, Broad Romic, Utility, Suggestive or revised Dimidian (5 *with old letters*).

FORMAL, COMPLETE, and DEFINITIVE Expositions of these seven

Schemes, as they might have been ultimately revised, were required from their authors by the Executive Committee, and we privately arranged with the authors of the old-letter schemes to print their expositions as separate papers, on the understanding that the matter should afterwards appear in the *Experimenter*. We are thus enabled to present our readers with such expositions printed from the same type as the official copies. The matter will extend over this number and an enlarged one for March.

As we had to set up the type for all these expositions, and print them off, before we could commence work on the present number of the *Experimenter*, we are unavoidably late in issuing the latter; but we shall make up for this by putting the March number to press at once, so that our subscribers will probably receive the two issues at the same time.

SUJESTIV SPELING:

U RIVIZHUN OV DIMIDIUN SPELING.

BEY ALEKSAHANDUR JON ELIS, F.R.S.

Dhu teitl iz aulturd from "Dimídiun or Hahf-way" too "Sujestiv" Speling, bikáuz dhu prinsipl now udopted iz too euz uz kunsistently uz posibl súch kombináishunz uv leturz uz wuud mohst redily *sujest* dhu soundz inténded too reedurz uv Nomik, dhat iz, kústumury spel-ing. Súch kombináishunz ar bey noh meenz aulwez dhohz mohst rizémbling dhu formz found in dhi o'ríjinul spel-ing.

Dhi orthóhipy udopted in dhu prezunt ekspozíshun iz dhat nohn uz "kulohkwiul," dhat iz, dhi orthóhipy uv dhu komun speech uv edeukaited In'glishmen. It ugreez in dhu main widh dhat laid down bey Smart, und udopted bey Wuustur. Bút Sujestiv spel-ing iz kaipubl uv reiting eny údhur orthóhipy dhut may bi dizéird—stif, pidántik, "kairfuul," stúdid, silábik, eiso'laited (izo'laited), or, uz Melvil Bel kaulz it, "vo'kábeulury steil"—pro'véided únpráktikul und impráktikubl fo'netik egzáktnes bi not rikwéird. Hens dhu Sujestiv ortho'-gráfik sistum múst not bi jújd ov bey dhi orthóhipy heer udopted, hwich, houévr, ugreez widh mey ordinury praktis in públik reeding un speeking. Ut prezunt orthógrufy ulohn haz too bi kunsidurd.

Dhi indistín'kt vouel iz reprizénted bey *u*, und iz aulwez únuk-sénted. Uv kohrs, dhis indistín'kt *u* konstuntly altúrnaits widh süm distín'kt vouel form, dhús "un aksunt, too uksent," und dhu leest stres or emfusus wil bring bak dhi uksented sound, az, "ey sed *an aksent*,—*aksént* dhu wúrd." But dhu reul naiteur (naichur) uv In'glish speech iz not prizénted, unles dhis alturnáishun iz maid *evidunt*.

Dhi uksented nateurul vouel iz aulwez ritn ú.

Dhu stres or aksunt múst bi red on dhu fúrst silubl in evury wúrd (eksklóoding dhohz silublz, if eny, hwich kuntain *u*), unles údherweiz indikaited bey un ukeut aksent mark plaist ohvur a sin'gl vouel, or dhu fúrst vouel uv *u* kombináishun. U wúrd for dhis púrpus kumensez eedhur a'ftur *ú* "spais" or *u* "heifun."

In larj or smaúl kapitulz, or fansy leturz, (und els^hhwair, if found kunveenyent,) dhu distín'kshun *u*, *ú* iz not maid, un dhu plais uv dhi aksunt iz not indikaited, az UN USUMSHUN UT UKSITUR ((an' assumption at Uttoxeter)).

SKEEM.

(For *u* Kee, see dhu Short Egza'mplz.)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|--------|-------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1) ee | ai | — | ah | au | oh | úh | oo |
| 2) i | ai | — | a' | au | o' | u | oo |
| 3) i | e | a | a' | o | — | ú, u | uu |
| 4) ei | oi | ou | eu | aiy | ohw | 5) y | w hw 'h |
| 6) p | b | t | d | ch | j | k | g |
| 7) f | v | th | dh | s | z | sh | zh |
| 8) r | l | m | n | ng, n' | (()) | inklóhz wúrdz in Nomik. | |
| 9) i | e | a' | o | o' | u | un, ae | ao, ue |
| | | | | | | ui, oe | æ, uiy |
| | | | | | | œy, wi | wa' &s |
| | in | an | on | un | kh | gh, ny | ly, rr, |
| | | | | | | p' b', t' | d' k' g' |

NOHTS.

Bifóhr *i*, und at dhi end uv wúrdz, *i*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi* ar ritn *y*, *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, eksépt hwen *i* endz short mono'silublz, uz *dhi*, *bi*, *bikáuz dhy*, *by* wuud sujest *dhey*, *bey* too *u* Nomik reedur.

Bifóhr *u*, und at dhi end uv wúrdz, *au*, *ou*, *eu* ur ritn *aw*, *ow*, *ew*.

Dhu fuul form uv dhi aspirit iz *'h*; búť dhu latur hahf, *h*, iz euzd ínishuly, und a'ftur *u* heifun or upostro'fy; dhu formur hahf (*'*) iz euzd for dhu pohst-aspires (9); un dhu fuul form *'h* in údhur kaisez, uz *ud'heer*, *cheild'huid*, *bee'heiv* or *bee-heiv* = ((adhere, childhood, bee-hive)).

Dhu letur *r* iz euzd in vairius sensez, ditúrmind bey its beeing jenuruly úntríld eksépt bifóhr vouelz. It aulso' kauzez *ar*, *or*, *úr* too bee pro'nóunst az *ahr*, *aur*, *úhr*, widh *u* purmísiv tril—see (8) bilóh.

Dhu kombináishun *ng* iz ubrijd too *n'* bifóhr *g* un *k*, az *fin'gur*, *thin'k*, *distín'kt*. Hwen *g* folo'z *n*, *u* heifun iz insúrťed, az *in-gróhs*.

Similarly long *ah*, *oh* ar ubrijd intoo short *a'*, *o'*.

Hwen uv three leturz in sukseshun dhu too fúrst, und aulso' dhu too la'sť, meit form *u* kombináishun in dhu skeem, silékt dhu too fúrst, unles údherweiz dirékted bey *u* heifun; dhús, *reeul*, *eidéeu*, *seeing*, *seeur*, *woeing*, *woour* reprízént *ree-ul*, *eidée-u*, *see-ing*, *see-ur*, *woo-ing*, *woo-ur*, un not dhi ún-lu'glish *re-eul*, *eidé-eu*, *se-eing*, *se-eur*, *wo-oing*, *wo-our*.

In speeking uv dhu leturz, dhay huv dhur euzhul (euzhewul) alfa-bétik *naimz*, and in dikshunuriz dhur ohld ordur; in teeching too *reed*, *eech* kombináishun riséevz its fo'nétik valew.

SHORT EGZA'MPLZ (FURNISHING U KEE TOO DHU SKEEM).

Vouelz und Difthongz.

- 1) Long or Meediul Vouelz: *bee beed beer, bay (or baiy) bait pair, fahdher palm part, haul haw short, shoh (or shohw) boht bohr, difühiring, pool poor* = ((bee bead beer, bay bait pair, father palm part, haul haw short, shew boat boar, deferring, pool poor)).
- 2) Breef Vouelz, not rún on too dhu folo'ing konso'nunt: *kwolity, aiórtu, Cheina'* (pidántik for *Cheinu*), *augúst, zo'ólo'jy, oho'leit, eidéeu, inflooes* = ((quality, aorta, China, august, zoology, oolite, idea, influence)).
- 3) Stopt Vouelz, rún on too dhu folo'ing konso'nunt: *nit, net, nat, gra's* (aulso' pro'nounst *gras, grahs*), *not, nút waunut* (*waunut*), *guud* = ((knit, net, gnat, grass, not, nut walnut, good)).
- 4) Súm Difthongz: *beit bey beying, boy boyish enjoid, now ulowuns about, ment new rinéwul euth ew, baiy, boh* = ((bite buy buying, boy boyish enjoyed, now allowance about, mute new renewal youth you, bay, bow)). Dhu *tóo la'st wúrdz baiy, boh* ur heer ritn widh dhu difthón'gul form hwich dhay euzhuly (euzhewuly) uséum ut dhi end uv u klauz, und hwich súm orthóhipists rek-ogneiz evury hwair. Uz u jenurul rool ey reit *bay, boh*, hwich *may súrtinly aulwez* bi sed. Dhu letur *r* aulso' pro'déusez difthongz in *heer heering, air airing, pohr pohring, poor poorur*, hwich múst bi úndurstúud tu meen *heeu heeuring, aiu aiuring, pohu pohuring, poou poouru* = ((hear hearing, air airing, pour pouring, poor poorer)); bút dhu latur formz ar not udopted, bikáu^z dhay wuud not bi sufishuntly sujestiv tu Nomik reedurz. Dhu kombináishun *rr*, see (9), indikaits u strong tril, un dúz not pro'déus dhis efékt, az *Skoch weerry, wairry, weiry* ((weary, wary, wiry)), very difurunt from In'glish *weery, wairry, weiry*.

Konso'nunts.

- 5) *yet, wet hwet, weel hweel, heit, údhur ud'heer, eethur pot'hous, bishop mis'háp* = ((yet wet whet, weal wheel, height, other adhere, ether pothouse, bishop mishap)).
- 6) *pee bee, toh doh, chest jest, kain keil van'kwish, gain geil lan'gwish* = ((pea bee, toe doe, chest jest, cane chyle vanquish, gain guile languish)).
- 7) *feel veel, thin dhen, seel zeel, vishus vizhun* = ((feel veal, thin then, seal zeal, vicious vision)).
- 8) *reed raid raw roh roo, eer air ohr poor, part short shúrt, tary sory húry, stahry glohry púhring* = ((reed raid raw roe rue, ear air oar poor, part short shirt, tarry sorry hurry, starry glory purring)), *el, mum, nun, sing singur fin'gur in'k distin'kt, unkléen ún-gráitfuul* = ((ell, mum, none, sing singer finger ink distinct, unclean ungrateful)).

Foren Soundz.

9) Foren Wúrdz in konstant eus, büt not yet fuuly inkórpuraited, und Foren Naimz, rikwéir un uproksimet reprizentaishun. Dhu short vowelz *i, e, a', o, o', u, uu*, may bi taikn az sufishuntly klohs tu dhu foren soundz, for únátráind In'glish orgunz uv speech, *u* ripláising French meuto'-gútural und Júrmun feinul («e»), uz «le petit, ruhe» *lu-pli, roou* (dhu litl wun, rest). Dhu long ohpn Itályun («e, o»), French («ê»), may bi *ae, ao* if dizéird, uz «fête, uomo» *fant, waomo'* (feest, man). Dhu French («u, eu»), Júrmun («ue ui ü, oe æ ø»), may bi *ue, oe* hwen long, and *ui, æ* hwen short, uz «über hülle, Goethe böcke» *uebur huilt, Goetu bæku* (ohvur, kúvur, Goetu gohta). Dhu French difthongz «ui œi» wil bikúm *uiy æy*, uz «huitres, coup d'œil» *uiytr, kuu d-æy* (oisturz, gla'ns uv ey), und French («ou, o») in difthongz may bi ritu *w*, uz «oui trois fouettes poêle» *wi troah fwa't pwaht* (yes three hwips stohv). Dhu fohr French naizulz may bi reprizénted bey *in an on un*, dhu smaul kapitul beeing euzd aulso' amung italiks und larj kapitulz, und ritu az *u* widh its sekund strohk diséuding (*y*), az in «un homme vend de bon vin» *unn om van-d bon vin* (u man selz guud weiu); but hwen dhu hohl wúrd iz in smaul kapitulz, euz dhu lohur kais *n*, uz «chantons enfans!» SHANTONZ ANFAN, SHANTONZ ANFAN (let us sing childreñ). Dhu too gútural konso'nunts in Júrmun («loch licht, tage einige») bikúm *kh, gh, uz lokh likht, tahghu einighu* (hohl leit, daiz súm). Itályun («gn, gl») in «sogno soglio») ar sufishuntly rendurd bey *ny ly*, uz *saonyo' saulyo'* (dreem seet). Dhu strong foren tril iz *rr* az in Spanish, dhús «hierro carne» *gerro' ka'rne* (eiurn meet). Dhu pohst-apiraited Indyun und Eirish-In'glish leturz ar best indikaited bey dhu hahf aspiet (*'*), uz *t'eim fur t'ay* (teim fur tee). Hwen nohn in Arabik naimz, itáliseiz dhu pikéuliur *h k, t d, s z*, und mark *'ein* bey un upostro'fy, uz Moo'húnmut 'Ahlee («Mehemet Ali»). Dhi objekt iz meerly tu giv un intélíjibl, not a striktylly akeuret, pro'núnsiaishun uv foren wúrdz insidéntuly intro'déust.

Test Parugra'f uv dhi Usohsiaishun, in dhu prezunt Orthógrufy und Orthóhipy.

Heer un dhair u few In'glish wúrdz may bi found in dhu euzhewul (euzhul) orthógrufy, hwich leev noh room fur dout az tu dhair pro'núnsiaishun. But dhis iz kweit eksépsishunul. Yet wi ur shoor dhut our speling wuz o'rjínuly fo'nétik. It iz nów pro'póhzd tu rivúrt tu dhat prinsipl. Bút u divízhun uv o'pínyun huz urizn az tu dhu mohst seutubl leturz too emplóy. Dhu folo'ing vúrshunz uv dhis staitmunt shoh dhu naiteur (naichur) uv súch uv dhu vairius pro'póhzulz aulrédy maid uz kuud bi kunvéenyuntly printed, eech uz far uz wuz posibl in dhi orthóhipy uv its authur. In soh short u parugra'f ohnly dhu cheef points kuud bi inklóoded, büt dhi alfubétik law iz jenuruly kleer, un dhi éy wil bi aibl tu júj prity wel hwot dhi upeeruns wuud bee in printed buuks. Meny planz invólving rahdhur inaksésibl teips had tu bi entéirly pa'st bey. Hens dhu chois maid dúz not impléy u vúrdikt. Dhi Egzékeutiv Kumity wil silékt súch methudz uz dhay may thin'k rikwéir lon'gur ilustráishun. Dhi In'glish Speling Rifórm Usohsiaishun az u body iz not respoñsibl fur *any wún uv dheez skeemz*.

POPEWLAR ENGLISH SPELING.

BY E. JONES.

Fundamental Prinsipl ov dhe Skeem.

Dhe simbol for eech recogniseizd sownd iz dhat leter or deigraf by which dhat sownd iz represented ofenest in dhe curent speleng : dhe simbolz for sowndz not now represented too be in harmony widh simbolz for related sowndz.

Pronunsiaishon.

In a sistem ov reformd speleng intended for scool and jeneral ews in dhe British Eilandz—too say nuthing ov English-speaking peepl everywher—dhe standard ov pronunsiaishon it iz considerd shwd be EWNIFORM. Wher dicshonariz and awthoritiz difer, or wher dhe pronunsiaishon iz dowtfwl or obskewr, dhat indicaited by dhe prez-ent orthografy iz preferd.

Children wud be tawt at ferst dhis stif and formal pronunsiaishon, which in teim wud be toend down and rownded of bey practis and imitaishon ov gwd speakerz. Simbolz can at best indicait *jeneric* sowndz ; dhe *specific* or feiner shaidz can oenly be lernt by eer.

Dhe Alfabet.

Simbolz.	Kee Wurdz.	Simbolz.	Kee Wurdz.
1 a	at	20 m	maim
2 aa	alms = aamz	21 n	nun
3 ai, ay	ail, may	22 ng	sing
4 aw	awl, lawn, law	23 o	on
5 b	bib [milky]	24 oe	old = oeld
6 c (k)	cork, ken, kin,	25 oi, oy	oil, boy
7 ch	church	26 oo	ooze
8 d	did	27 ow	owl, howl, how
9 dh	then = dhen	28 p	pip
10 e	end	29 r	roar
11 ee	eel	30 s	sit
12 ei, ey	eider, eye	31 sh	ship
13 ew	ewer, pewter, pew	32 t	ten
14 f	fife	33 th	thin
15 g	gig	34 u	us
16 h	he	35 v	van
17 i, y	pity, yet	36 w	we, pwt
18 j	jam	37 z	zinc
19 l	lull	38 zh	vision = vizhon

Noet 1.—Dhe leterz ov a deigraf, when sownded separetly, ar divideid by a dot, dhus :—*pothook, shorthand; mishap, disharten; en:gulf, en:graft; re:enter, co:operait, re:iterait, co:insidens, go:ing.*

2.—*Y* iz ewzd for *i* at dhe begining and at dhe end ov wurdz, and in formativz from wurdz ending in *y*, az *play, playz, playd, playing.*

Acsent Roöl.

Dhe acsent iz on dhe *ferst silabl* in eech wurd unles udherweiz indicaited.

SPESEMENZ—I.

(In strict acordans widh dhe Alfabet and Noets.)

Bey dhe fonétic alfabet a cheild may bee tawt dhe art ov reeding, not flooently but wel, boeth in fonétic and in ordinary bwcs, in three munths—aay, ofen in twenty owrz ov thuro instrúctshon,—a tasc which iz rairly acómplisht in three yeez ov toil bey dhe oeld alfabet. Whot faadher or teecheer wil not gladly hail and earnestly wurc for dhis grait boon too edewcáishon, dhis powerfwl mashéen for dhe diféwzhon ov nolej?

Heer and dher a few Engglish wurdz may bee fownd in dhe ewzhwal orthógrafy, which leev noe room for dowt az too dher pronunsiáishon. But dhis iz cweit ecsépshonal. Yet wee ar shoor dhat owr speling woz orjinaly fonétic. It iz now propóezd too revért too dhat prinsipl. But a divízhon ov opiníon haz arízen az too dhe moest sewtabl leterz too emplóy. Dhe foloing vershonz ov dhis staitment shoe dhe naitewr ov such ov dhe vairiuz propóezalz awl-rédy maid az cwd bee convéeniently printed, eech az far az woz posibl in dhe orthóeepey ov its awthor. In soe short a paragraf oenly dhe cheef points cwd bee inclóoded, but dhe alfabétic law iz jeneraly cleer, and dhe ey wil bee aibl too juj prity wel whot dhe apéerans wud bee in printed bwcs. Meny planz, invólving radher inacsésibl teips, had too bee entéirly past bey. Hens dhe chois maid duz not impléy a verdict. Dhe Ecsécewtiv Comítée wil seléct such methodz az dhay may thinc recwéir longger ilustráishon. Dhe Engglish Speling Refórm Asosiáishon az a body iz not respónsibl for eny wun ov dheez *sceemz*.

Roolz ov Pozishon.

In dhe *practirál wurking* ov dhis Skeem, it iz sjujested dhat a few Roolz for Pozishon may be adopted with advantej, in acordans with Prinsiplz 2 and 3, dhat every sownd shwd be reprezented by dhe sain simbol in dhe sain *pozishon*, and *vice versa*, and in order too meet moer fwly dhe condishonz in Prinsiplz 4 and 5, dhat dhe new speling shwd asist dhe lerner in acweiring dhe oeld speling, and dhat dhe new speling shwd be lejibl too prezent reederz. Dhe foloing ar submitted.

1. *K* iz ewzd for *c* befoer *e*, *i*, and *y*, and at dhe end ov monosilablz: *ken*, *kin*, *milk*, *milky*.
2. Monosilablz leik *my*, *by*, *fy* (for *fie*), &c. ar ewzd az contracted formz for *mey*, *bry*, *f-y*, &c.
3. Monosilablz leik *be*, *he*, *me*, *se* (*see*), ar ewzd az contracted formz for *bee*, *hee*, *mee*, *see*, &c.
4. At dhe end ov wurdz *e* iz omited after *o* in wurdz leik *foe*, *roe*, *hoe*, &c.
5. Befoer *c* and *k*, *g* iz omited in wurdz leik *ancor*, *ink*, &c. Awlso dhe second *g* iz omited in wurdz leik *England*, *longer*, &c.
6. *I* iz retaind for dhe ferst personal pronoun. *Would* = *wud*.

SPESIMENZ—II.

(*Az intended for School Bwks.*)

By dhe fonétic alfabet a cheild may be tawt dhe art ov reeding, not flooently but wel, boeth in fonétic and in ordinary bwks, in three munths—aay, ofen in twenty owrz ov thuro instrúctshon,—a task which iz rairly acómplisht in three yearz ov toil by dhe oeld alfabet. Whot faadher or teecher wil not gladly hail and earnestly wurk for dhis grait boon too edewcáishon, dhis powerfwl mashéen for dhe diféwzhon ov nolej?

Heer and dher a few English wurdz may be fownd in dhe ew-zhwal orthógrafy, which leev no room for dowl az too dher pronun-siáishon. But dhis iz cweit ecsépshonal. Yet we ar shoor dhat owr speling woz orijinaly fonétic. It iz now propóezd too revért too dhat prinsipl. But a divízhon ov opínion haz arízen az too dhe moest sewtabl leterz too emplóy. Dhe foloing vershonz ov dhis staitment sho dhe naítewr ov such ov dhe vairius propóezalz awlrédy maid az cwd be convéeniently printed, eech az far az woz posibl in dhe orthóeepey ov its awthor. In so short a paragraf oenly dhe cheef points cwd be inclóoded, but dhe alfabétic law iz jeneraly cleer, and dhe ey wil be aibl too juj prity wel whot dhe apéerans wud be in printed bwks. Meny planz invólving radher inacsésibl teips had too be entéirly past by. Hens dhe chois maid duz not impléy a verdict. Dhe Ecsékewtiv Comíteew wil seléct such methodz az dhay may think recwéir longer ilustráishon. Dhe English Speling Refórm Asosiái-shon az a body iz not respónsibl for eny wun ov dheez skeemz.

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BROAD ROMIC SPELLING.

BY HENRY SWEET, M.A.

BROAD ROMIC aims at symbolizing phonetically the distinctive sounds of educated English :

- 1) by providing each distinctive sound with a separate symbol, and associating one sound with each symbol ;
- 2) by using as few arbitrary symbols as possible, similar sounds being denoted as far as possible by similar symbols.

Distinctive sounds are those which are associated with differences of meaning. Thus the minute difference between the vowels in “man” and “men” is distinctive, and therefore expressed in Broad Romic by *æ, e* ; while the much more marked difference between the broad Cockney diphthong in “time” and its more refined pronunciation, not being distinctive, is left unmarked, both being written *ai*.

The practical test of a phonetic system is, that it can be written from dictation without spelling lessons when once the values of the elementary symbols are learnt. A system which, for instance, writes “farther” different from “father,” even when both writer and reader pronounce them identically alike, requires to be supplemented by spelling lessons, and is therefore unphonetic. In Broad Romic both the words are written phonetically *faadhæ*.

But it is possible for two different systems both to satisfy the above requirement, and yet for the basis of the one to be more phonetic than that of the other. Thus a system in which long vowels and diphthongs are denoted by combinations or modifications of the letters denoting corresponding short vowels must be easier to learn than one in which the correspondence is contradictory. A system in which two such symbols as *e* and *ee* denote totally dissimilar sounds, while two closely related sounds are denoted by perfectly dissimilar symbols, as *i* and *ee*, *e* and *ai*, is on an unphonetic basis, however strictly *phonetic* its application of its elementary symbols may be in actual use. In Broad Romic the two last groups of similar sounds

are represented by the similar symbols *i* and *iy*, *e* and *ei*, the digraphs representing accurately the diphthongs they stand for.

The formation of a phonetic alphabet practically involves a more or less complete return to the original Roman values of the letters (whence the name *Romic*), which at the same time involves an approximation to the general Continental values.

Although in English the original values of the letters have been partially obscured, they are still preserved to such an extent that any attempt to form a practical phonetic alphabet even on a purely English basis absolutely necessitates their restoration. Thus the *i* of "fill" still retains its Roman value so completely that it is the only available symbol of the sound it represents, and it would be as impossible to write *fel* for "fill" with the same vowel as in "feel" as it would be conversely to write *buud* for "bird" on the ground of its vowel being the long of that of "bud." The pairs "pin" and "machine," on the other hand, show that it would be perfectly practicable to express the latter vowel by some modification of the former, as is done in Broad Romic *i* and *iy*. The "retention of English values," in its popular meaning, really means nothing but the retention of UNPHONETIC English values.

But the original Roman alphabet requires supplementing for English. This can be done 1) by digraphs, such as *dh*, 2) by turned letters, such as *z*, and 3) by new letters, such as *f*.

The form of Broad Romic here described is that which excludes new letters, utilizing as many of the existing letters as possible, and as phonetically as is practically convenient.

No capitals are used, thick (clarendon) letters being substituted, when required. Vowel length is denoted by doubling, *ae* being written instead of *ææ*, and *ao* being formed by analogy.

The following are the vowel-symbols, those in parentheses being optional substitutes for turned letters, or abbreviated spellings:—

ɛ (1) (a): *wɔn*, one; *ædɔlt*, adult

aa (a): (2) *aa*, ah, are; *haad*, hard; *baariq*, barring

æ: *hæt*, hat; *kætærækt*, cataract

aeə (eə): *haeə*, hair; *faeəd*, fared; *briklæə*, bricklayer

ai: *flai*, fly; *haiə*, higher

ao: *lao*, law; *laod*, lord

aoə (oə): *faoə*, four; *paəəriq*, pouring

au: *hau*, how; *kompauənd*, compound; *auə*, hour

e: *hed*, head; *insekt*, insect

ei: *weit*, weight; *kəltiveit*, cultivate; *leiə*, layer

(1) Written *v*.

(2) *a* cannot be used for *aa* unless *v* is retained.

e (œ): *næshənəl*, national; *gædhərə*, gatherer
 æə (oe): *bæəd*, bird; *yuuwnivæəs*, universe
 i: *piti*, pity; *wikid*, wicked
 iə (iə): *hiə*, hear; *niəli*, nearly
 iy: *fiyl*, feel; *kliyk*, clique
 o: *not*, not; *kætəlog*, catalog
 oi: *oil*, oil; *boid*, buoyed
 ou: *nou*, no; *folou*, follow; *louə*, lower
 u: *ful*, full; *vælyu*, value
 uuə (uə): *puuə*, poor; *sainikyuuə*, sinecure
 uw: *fuwl*, fool; *eksikyuw*, execute

The following consonant-symbols require specially to be noted, the forms in parentheses being optional expansions:—

c (tsh): *cin*, chin; *cæc*, church
 dh: *ˈdhen*, then; *dhidhə*, thither
 j (dzh): *joi*, joy; *jvʃ*, judge
 q (ng): *siqiq*, singing; *fiqqə*, finger; *iqki*, inky
 sh: *fish*, fish; *menshən*, mention.
 th: *thin*, thin
 zh: *plezhə*, pleasure; *venzhəns*, vengeance
 wh: *when*, when
 y: *yuu*, you; *kyuw*, cue

The other consonants have their ordinary values: *b, d, f, g* (always hard), *h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, z*. *x* may be used for *ks*.

r is only written when pronounced as a consonant: *rɒn* (run), *riəriq* (rearing), *faar aof* (far off). Where pronounced as a voice-murmur, it is written *ə*: *riəd* (reared), *taiəd* (tired), *louə* (lower). Where not pronounced at all, it is not written: *haad* (hard), *faa* (far), *laod* (lord).

Stress is marked by a point before the element upon which it begins, as in *bɪˈɡin* (begin), *əbˈstrækt* (abstract).⁽¹⁾ Stress need not be marked when it is on the first syllable of a word.

The above exposition shows how Broad Romic works in its application to Southern English. The representation of Scotch, Irish, and Northern English pronunciation would require certain modifications, such as—

- 1) the writing of *r* before consonants and finally: *hard* (hard), *fardhər* (farther);
- 2) *ii* for *iy*, and *uu* for *uw*: *fiil* (feel), *fuul* (fool);
- 3) *ee* for *ei*, and *oo* for *ou*: *see* (say), *noo* (know).

(1) I formerly put it after: the change was suggested by Mr. J. Lecky.

Even in representing Southern English, the pronunciation of the great majority of educated speakers would oblige us to substitute *w* for *wh* in *wot* (what), &c., to introduce a hiatus-filling *r* in such combinations as *indiar aofis* (India Office), and would necessitate the admission of a number of optional variations in individual words.

With the help of new letters Broad Romic might be made considerably more phonetic than is possible, or at least practically convenient, when we are obliged to make the best of a limited number of letters.

I would suggest the following improvements in this direction:— Substitution of *t̥* *đ* for *th dh*, *ʃ* *ʒ* for *sh zh*, and *ŋ* for *ng*, which would involve *tʃ* for *c*, and *dʒ* for *j*, and allow *j* to resume its proper value of *y* in “you.” *y* would then be available for French *u*, the German *ö* (French *eu*) being expressed by *æ* when short, *œ* when long, parallel to *æ*, *ae*. In my German Broad Romic (see *Handbook of Phonetics*) I use *x* for German *ch* in *ach*, *c* for G. *ch* in *ich*, and there is no reason why these values should not be made general. With the help of a few other letters we should be able to spell most foreign words with considerable accuracy.

SHORT SPECIMEN.

Test Paragraph of the Association in simple Broad Romic.

hiier ən dhaeər ə fyuw iɣlish weədz mei bi faund in dʰe yuwzhuəl
 aəˈθogɹəfi, whic liyv nou rum fə daut æz tə dhaeə prənənsiˈeishən.
 bət dhis iz kwait ikˈsɛpsʰənəl. yet wi ə shuue dʰet auə speliq wəz
 ərɪjɪnəli founetɪk. its nau prəˈpouzɪ tə rɪˈvæt tə dʰæt prɪnsɪpl. bət
 ə dɪvɪzʰən əv ərˈpɪnyən əz ərɪzn æz tə dʰə moust syuwˌtəbl letəz tu
 ɪmˈplɔɪ. dʰe folouɪq vʰeəʰənz əv dhis steɪtmənt shou dʰə neɪcər əv
 sɛc əv dʰə vaeəriəs prəˈpouzɪz aolˌredi meɪd əz kud bi kənˌviynɪəntli
 prɪntɪd, ɪyc əz faar əz wəz pɔsəbl in dʰi aəˈθouɪpi əv its aəˈθə. in sou
 shaot ə pæɹəɡraaf ounli dʰe ciyf pɔɪnts kud bi ɪnˈkluwdɪd, bət dʰi
 ælfəˌbetɪk lao iz ɟənɹəli kliiə, ən dʰi ai əl bi eɪbl tə ɟɛj prɪti wel
 wʰot dʰi ərˈpiərəns əd biy in prɪntɪd buks. meni plænz ɪnˌvɔlvɪq
 raadhər ɪnɛksˌsəbl taɪps hæd tə bi ɪnˌtaɪəli paast baɪ. hens dʰə coɪs
 meɪd dɛznt ɪmˈplai ə vʰeədɪkt. dʰi ɪɡˌzɛkɪətɪv kəˈmɪti əl sɪˌlekt sɛc
 mɛθədz əz dʰeɪ mei θɪqk rɪˈkwaɪə loɡɡər ɪləˈstreɪʃən. dʰi iɣlish
 speliq rɪˈfaom əsɔusiˈeishən əz ə bɔdi ɪznt rɪˈsɔnsəbl fər ɛni wɛn
 ər dʰiɪz skiɪmz.

UNION SPELLING.

PROPOUNDED BY W. R. EVANS.

The Alphabet.

The vowel letters *Æ* and *Œ*, and the consonant digraphs, are included in the alphabet, which contains every symbol to which it would be both feasible and advisable to apply a separate and simple name in practical teaching.

<i>Forms.</i>	<i>Powers.*</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Forms.</i>	<i>Powers.*</i>	<i>Names.</i>
A a	paternal	a—ah	NG ng	angling	ing—ing
Æ æ	pattern	æt—at	O o	follow (2)	o—oh
B b	bride	bi—be	Œ œ	subvert (2)	æt—ut
Ch ch	church	chei—chay	P p	peep	pi—pe
D d	dread	di—de	R r	roar (2)	ær—ur
Dh dh	therewith	dhi—the	S s	since	es—ess
E e	beverage(3)	e—eh	Sh sh	suretiship	ish—ish
F f	fief	ef—ef	T t	tapped	ti—te
G g	gig	gei—gay	TH th	thinketh	ith—ith
H h	he, whet (<i>hwet</i>)	hei—hay	U u	cuckoo (2)	u—oo
I i	pity (2)	i—e	V v	valve	vi—ve
J j	judge	jei—jay	W w	wit, quit	wei—way
K k	croak	kei—kay	X x	exchange	ex—ex
L l	little (2)	el—el	Y y	yet, filial	yai—yay
M m	maim	em—em	Z z	zones	zi—ze
N n	nun, open(2)	en—en	Zh zh	seizure	zhi—zhe

* Distinct powers are indicated by a figure in parentheses; in other cases, only single powers are exemplified, though often by different italicized letters.

Complete Vowel Scheme.

The vowel combinations are intended to be spelt out, by naming in succession the letters of which they are severally composed, thus either actually expressing (as with *ii*, *uu*, *ei*, *ou*, *ai*, *au*), or readily suggesting (as with *ae*, *ao*, *ær*, *er*), the sounds which the digraphs represent. But, for reference and comparison, it may be well to give the full vowel scheme, including diphthongs and "vocal *r*" combinations, as below:—

i	e	æ	a	[ə]	œ	o	o'	u
city	cellarage	atom	atone	[paper]	utter	otter	obey	cuckoo
ii	[eh]	ae	aa	[əə]	—	ao	oh	uu
seat	[ale, area]	area	almond	[pert]	—	aught	oral [opal]	cool
	ei	ou	ai	au	iu	oi		
	pale	pole	file	fowl	tune	toil		
iir	[ehr]	aer	ar	ær, er	or	ohr	uur	
mere	[mare]	mare	mar	murder	morning	mourning	moor	
		air	aur	iur				
		sire	sour	pure				

[Bracketed *e*, *æ* express a pronunciation in which untrilled *r* is lost, as in *dif^e*, *dif^æ* (differ, defer), *e* being distinguished from *a* in *soufa* (sofa). Bracketed *eh*, and *oh* in the bracketed example "*opal*," represent monophthongal vowels in "pale, pole;" while bracketed *ær* differs from *aer* nearly as *et* does from *æt*.]

Special Uses of certain Symbols.

Simple *a* is used only for an obscure *ah*-sound—in open syllables before the accent of a word (as in *sapiditi*, *saplai*), and in both open and close syllables after the accent (as in *koma*, *komaz*, *komant*). Practically the same sound is expressed by *æ* in close syllables before the accent (as in *sæbmít*), and by *e* before a trilled *r* after the accent (as in *misteri*, *histeri*).

[Normal short *a* would be expressed by *á*, as when *pást* is preferred to *paast*.]

[In imitating a spelling in which obscure syllables and words are represented like distinct ones, *a* may be used both for the “atom” and for the “atone” sound, and *æ* be then dispensed with.]

Simple *e*, besides the distinct sound in *spent* and the above-mentioned obscure sound before *r*, expresses a thinner obscure sound in close and weak syllables following the accent, and in the article *dhe* (as in *richez*, *rented*, *praiwet*, *dhe koteg*).

The sound expressed by the symbol *o* is often little more than a rounded or labialized obscure sound, especially after the accent, where the dot may be omitted except before final *z* and *d* (as in *potenshal*, *impotent*, *windo*, *windoʒ*).

Simple *i* and *u*, besides their stopped sounds (in *distrikt*, *Gudwoud*), represent slightly different sounds at the end of unaccented syllables and before final *z* or *d* added to such syllables (as in *penitent*, *peniz*—*senshual*, *ishud*).

The symbol *iu* is intended to express a vowel diphthong, in which *i* is generally the shorter, and *u* the longer element, and it is written in such positions as the other diphthongs might occupy (as in *impiut*, *konstitiut*, *tribiut*—like *invait*, *expidait*, *kontrait*). But when *iu* is shortened in a weak syllable, by its initial element being consonantized, and the other reduced to the time of a short vowel, *yu* is written (as in *impyuteishan*, *konstityuent*—like *inviteishan*, *expiidient*). At the beginning of words or syllables, *yuu* is employed (as in *yuth*, *minyunn*, *traiyunn*), in accordance with the dictum of orthoepists that the initial element is consonantized in such positions.

In *iir*, [*ehr*], *aer*, *ohr*, *uur*, *air*, *aur*, *iur*, the *r* represents only a semivocal murmur, unless followed by a vowel in the same or a subjoined word, when *r* indicates its proper trilled sound in addition to the murmur (as in *apaerant*, *a paer ov glævz*).

With *ar* and *or* there is generally little murmur to represent, and with *ær* less; but *r* in these symbols marks long vowel-sounds which usually have a distinctive character (*armz*, *sort* being distinguishable from *aamz*, *saot*), and is itself fully pronounced before a vowel in a subjoined word (as, *tu stær about*). Before a vowel in the same word, a second *r* is written to represent the trill (as in *marring*, *rikærring*, *abhærring*), because *a*, *æ*, *o* (like *i*, *e*, *æ*, *o*, *u*) have their ordinary sounds before *r* followed immediately by a vowel (as in *mariin*, *rikærant*, *abhorant*).

Unaccentable vocal *er* should be regarded as a conventional abbreviation of long vocal *ær*. It not only differs in effect from simple *a* (as in *sarender*, *adenda*), but involves a trilled *r* before a vowel (as in *sarendering*—*sarender it*), *e* remaining obscure.

[Trilled *r* preceded by a normal vowel-sound, as in Scottish pronunciation, may be represented by *r'*, as in *par't*, *hær'd*, *pr'r'*, *pehr'*, *mohr'*.]

Digraphic letters are divided by a dot, when required to represent their own separate powers, as in *ri'terit*, *ko'insident*, *soro'ing*, *mishæp*, *nait'hud*, *ad'hiir*, *in'greind*.

Digraphs are similarly divided from a preceding or a following letter with which one of their elements might combine, as in *miidi'tiival*, *ko'tiival*, *sii'ing*, *hura'ing*, *sao'ing*, *grei'sh*, *empho'ing*, [*invoh'ing*, *bistoh'ing*.]

The syllables which *l* and *n* make by their own inherent vocality are commonly lost before the vowel of an affix (as in *trav'l*, *travler*—*shortn*, *shortning*); but their retention, as in *poetry*, may be marked by the dividing dot, thus—*trav'ler*, *short'n'ing*.

The digraph *ng* represents simply the guttural nasal (as in *singer*, *kingli*); therefore, when the sound *g* is added, a second *g* should be written (as in *fingger*, *singgli*). The combination *nk* may be regarded as a digraph = *ngk*. The proper sound of *n* before *k* or *g* is shown by the dividing dot (as in *in'kæm*, *in'got*); but it would be safe to omit the dot before a following accented syllable (as in *konkær*, *ængreiful*).

X=ts is used only in the syllable *ex* occurring before consonants (as, *extort*).

The following, and perhaps a few other little words, are spelt as unaccented syllables when there is no stress upon them; but when they are under any stress, they take the second forms given in different type:—*a*, æ; *an*, æn; *am*, æm; *and* (*an*), ænd; *at*, æt; *az*, æz; *bi*, bii; *bin*, biin; *dax*, dæx; *du*, duu; *dhan*, dhæn; *dhat*, dhæt; *dher*, dhaer; *dhi*, dhii; *er*, ar; *ert*, art; *fer*, for; *hav*, hæv; *hast*, hæst; *haz*, hæz; *had*, hæd; *her*, hær; *hi*, hii; *hu*, huu; *hwer*, hwaer; *kan*, kæn; *mi*, mii; *so*, sou; *shal*, shæl; *shi*, shii; *tu*, tuu; *wan*, wæn; *wax*, wox; *wer*, wær; *wi*, wii; *yi*, yii; *yu*, yuu.

ov and *from*, when unemphatic, are considered to have the rounded obscure vowel, written by *o* in this spelling (as *renoveit*, *wæn ov eit*); but *av* and *fram*, like any other imitative spellings, may be used in expressing a specific orthoepy.

The definite article is *dhe* (clothest) before consonants, and *dhi* (worthier) before vowels or when under stress.

Accent Rules.

General Rule.—Simple *a*, *o*, vocal *er*, the combination *yu*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, are unaccentable; so also are simple *i* and *u* before other vowels. The rest of the simple or compound vowel signs are capable of receiving the accent.

When not determined by the preceding general rule, nor by the accent-mark ('), the stress should be read in accordance with the following rules:—

A.—In Words of Two Syllables.

1. On the final syllable, when this contains *æ*, *æ*, a vowel digraph, or a vocal *r* combination (other than *er*), and the initial syllable has one of the simple vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.
2. On the initial syllable in all other cases (unless its vowel be unaccentable).

B.—In Words of Three or more Syllables.

1. On the last syllable, when the first syllable is *in*, *æn* (un), *dis*, or *mis*, prefixed to a word of the form A. 1.
2. On the last syllable but one,—
 - a. When this contains *æ*, *æ*, any vowel digraph, or a vocal *r* combination (other than *er*);
 - b. When its vowel is followed by *sh* or *zh*, or by more than one consonant, and the word ends in *al*, *an* (an, on), *ans*, *ant*, *as* (ass, ous, us), *iv*, or *yer* (ure);
 - c. When the word ends in *ik-s*;
 - d. When in a trisyllabic word the first syllable is unaccentable.
3. On the third syllable from the end in other cases, except those under the next rule.
4. On the fourth syllable from the end,—
 - a. When the second syllable from the end does not come under B. 2, and the third contains an unaccentable vowel-sign;
 - b. When the word ends in *abl-z*, *abli*, *ansi-z*, *asi-z*, *ensi-z*, *eri-z* (ery, ary, ory), preceded by a single consonant-sound, and by a simple vowel.

Examples.

Ritrækt, diskæs, eksiid, bihaaf, divælj, perhæps, in'klaud, bifaol, embaam, kruseid, dispouz, konfaid, sermaunt, konfiut, enjoi, siasiir, diklaer, dibar, pervært, ritort, implöhr.
Finish, æbjekt, særvil, fiimeil, fainait, (amid, protækt, permit, dyuet.)

Indiskriit, inegzækt, ænbiliif, ænkon-særnd, disripiut, disrigard, misper-siiv, misadvaiz.

Egzæktli, diskæver, inhiirant, krieter, impruudant, instaalment, divantnes, konfaiding, perværsl, misfortyun.
Difshant, ofshal, rivizhan, konsistant, ripentans, dijestyän, expensiv, kontinjant, inventiv, trimendas, instrumental, invidyas, konjektyer.

Spezmodik, ænjelik, mæthimætiks.
Apelant, permisiv, akwital, progresiv, fermented, garoted, ko'ketish.
Indefinit, monotoni konstituyent, æntisipeit, kaunterpart, inabiliti.

Imperativli, korpvyulensi, apriishiativ, ditiirioroit, væriigeit, intelektvual, Februeri, Jænyueri, intenshanali.
Feiverabl, perishabl, inevitabl, hezi-tansi, diskripansi, nækvyurasi, deli-kasiz, inosensi, eksijensiz, koroleri, admoniteri, dormiteriz, semiteriz.

SPESIMENZ.

TEST PÆRAGRAAF OV DHI ASOUSIEISHAN.

- 1.—*In dhi Orthouipi konsiderd moust ækseptabl and siutabl fer jeneral pæblik yuus.*

Hiir an dhaer a fiu Ingglisch wærdz mei bi faund in dhe yuuzhual orthografi, hwich liiv nou ruum fer daut æz tu dhaer pro'ncensieishan. Boet dhis iz kwait eksepshanal. Yet wi er shuur dhat aur speling waz o'rfjinali f'onetik. It iz nau propouzd tu rivoert tu dhæt prinsipl. Boet a divizhan ov o'pyan haz arizn æz tu dhe moust siutabl leterz tu emploi. Dhe folo'ing voershanz ov dhis steitment shou dhe neityer ov sœch ov dhe vaerias propouzalz olrédi meid az kud bi konviinyantli printed, iich az far az waz posibl in dhi orthouipi ov its aother. In sou short a pæragraaf ounli dhe chiif points kud bi inkluded, boet dhi ælfabetik lao iz jénérali kliir, an dhi ái wil bi eibl tu jœj priti wel hwot dhi apiirans wud bii in printed buks. Meni plænz invólving raadher inæksesibl taips hæd tu bi entairli paast bai. Hens dhe chois meid dœz not implai a voerdikt. Dhi Egzekyutiv Komíti wil silékt sœch methadz az dhei mei think rikwair longger ilœstreishan. Dhi Ingglisch Speling Riform Asousieishan æz a bodi iz not risponsibl fer eni wœn ov dhiiz skiimz.

- 2.—*In dhi Orthoh'ipi exprést bai MR. ELIS in hiz Sajestiv rendering.*

Hiir an dhehr a fiu Ingglisch wærdz meh bi faund in dha iúzhual (iuzhal) orthografi, hwich liiv noh ruum fer daut æz ta dhehr pro'ncensiehshan. Boet dhis iz kwait eksepshanal. Yet wi er shuur dhat aur speling waz o'rfjinali f'onetik. It iz nau propohzd ta rivoert ta dhæt prinsipl. Boet a divizhan av o'pyan haz arizn æz ta dha mohst siutabl leterz tu emploi. Dha folo'ing voershanz av dhis stehtmant shoh dha nehtiuur (nehcher) av sœch av dha vehrias propohzalz aolrédi mehd az kud bi kanviinyantli printed, iich az far az waz posibl in dhi orthoh'ipi av its aother. In soh short a pæ'ragráf ohnli dha chiif points kud bi inkluded, boet dhi ælfabetik lao iz jénérali kliir, an dhi ái wil bi ehbl ta jœj priti wel hwot dhi apiirans wud bii in printed buks. Meni plænz invólving raadher inaksesibl taips hæd ta bi entairli pást bai. Hens dha chois mehd dœz not implai a voerdikt. Dhi Egzékiutiv Kamiti wil silékt sœch methadz az dheh meh think rikwair longger ilastrehshan. Dhi Ingglisch Speling Riform Asohsieishan æz a bodi iz not responsibl fer eni wœn av dhiiz skiimz.

[Dhe pozishan ov dhi æksent, in bouth Spesimenz, iz éverihwer fikt bai dhe prisiiding Ruulz, eksépt in dhe fiu keisez in hwich dhe mark iz printed. Mr. Elis aknoledgez dhat hiz *ái*, *oh* ar ofn difthongz, and himsêlf jénérali pron'naunsez dhem az sœch; boet, tu avoid eni objekshan, dhiiz simbolz hav bin renderd in aol instansez bai monofthongjik *ah*, *oh* ov aur vauei skiim.]

"UTILITY" SPELLING.

EXPLANATION.

Vowels.—The symbols *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (capitals *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, *U*) stand for the NAME sounds of the several letters, except that *u* is *oo*, and not the long *u* as in *use*. This latter sound is expressed by *u'*; and the sound of *a* in *father* and *far* by *a'* (capitals *U'*, *A'*).

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* are sounded as in *pat*, *pet*, *pit*, *pot*, *put*. For the sound of *u* in *but*, *U* *υ* (cut from *D* *p*), italics *D* *υ*, are used.

The combinations *ar*, *or* are to be pronounced as *a'r*, *aur*, unless a vowel follows, e.g. *art*, *arid*—*orb*, *orijin*. The combinations *ar*, *or* are to be sounded as *air*, *oar*, not as *ai.r*, *oa.r*.

Except before *r* in weak syllables, *υ* is used to represent both the sound of *u* in *but*, and generally any obscure vowel not otherwise provided for.

The symbols *er* are, in combination, pronounced as *vr*, except a vowel follows, in which case the *e* and *r* are separately pronounced. The former will be used in weak syllables, and the latter in strong, as is done with respect to *er* and *ur* in Mr. Ellis's "Dimidian."

The digraphs *au*, *ou*, *oi* are sounded as in *laud*, *loud*, *void*. When they are absolutely final, *aw*, *ow*, *oy* may be used instead. In like case (and also before *i*) *y* and *y'* may be used for *i* and *i'*; e.g. *pity*, *pitying*—*reply*, *replying*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ee* may be used for *a* and *e* in strong syllables; and when the former is absolutely final, or precedes *i*, *ay* may be substituted for it; e.g. *May*, *nay*, *stay*, *staying*.

It is proposed that the word "eye" shall be exceptionally spelt *ey*. The plural would be *eiz*, and the verb "eyed" would be *eid*; and "eying" would be *eying*, following the rule that *y* is substituted for *i* when the latter precedes another *i*.

The words "you" and "youth," and their derivatives, are spelt *yw* and *yuth*, &c., and not *u'* and *u'rh*.

Consonants.—The symbol *N* *n* is used for *ng* before *g* and *k*; e.g. *fin'ger* for *fingger*. *N'* *n'* may be used for the French nasal sound in *en*, *on*, *an*, *un*, &c.

Th *th* are used for the "voiced" sound of *th*, as in *THEN*, *then*; and *I'h* *th* for the "breath" sound, as in *PHIN*, *thin*. The new forms in these symbols are cut from *F* *f*.

Accent.—Stress is marked by an acute accent. This accent may be omitted when the stress is to be laid on the first syllable of the word.

SPESIMEN.

The objekt which iz saut tu be obtaind by meenz ov the U'tility Alfabet and the pre-seeding rulz iz a graiter rezémblons tu the spelling now in fashun than iz posibl with an eekwoly konsístont u's ov an alfabet eksténded by di-grafs meerly or by nu' formz ov tips.

It iz konseeded that the braiks in the midl ov wordz ar very disagreeubl tu eiz akustumd tu the kompáktnes ov ordinary print. Thay ar, however, ov grait advantej tu the lurner by so obviously indikaiting the modif'd sound ov the leter imeedietly pre-seeding the braik. The disjointed apeeruns ov the wordz kan ov kors be avoided by the u'niform u's ov di-grafs, az in "poast, moast, eideea (i-dea), euneiting (u'niting)," or by adopting nu' formz ov singl tips. Most pursunz, however, objékt tu ad tu the number ov leterz in eny very kompon wordz. Thay ar not satisf'd with the ashuruns that *on the ho'l* the number ov leterz iz not inkreest.

On the uthér hand, the inkonveeniens and ekspéns ov intro-du'sing nu' tips tu eny larj ekstént ar very grait. Evéntu'bly, however, nu' tips may be kauld for, and thay kud mor eezily taik the plais ov modif'd leterz than ov di-grafs. That iz tu say, thair wud be far les disarainjment in printing ofsez, and disturbuns tu the eiz and habits ov reederz, in the won kais than in the uthér.

With referuns tu the chois ov simbulz for the soundz ov *th* it may be remárkt that eny sistem ov refórmd spelling iz hevily handikapt az regárdz popu'ler faiver which rekwi'rz the akseptuns ov the spellingz *faadher, mudher, brudher* (fa'ther, muther, bruther, in the stíl ov speling now being ilustraited).

It iz hi'ly probubl that sum reederz wil feel dispo'zd tu say that eny sistem iz aulso hevily handikapt which adópts such spellingz az "popu'ler faiver," insted ov "popu'lar faivor." It must, however, be born in mi'nd that kwestionz ov orthóepy ar kwi't distínkt from tho'z relaiting tu the chois ov simbulz.

The i-dea ov u'zing the tornd peerivd (·) az a di-akritikl mark iz boro'd from Mr. Ellis's Glosik, whair, however, it iz u'zd, az aulso in Dimidiun, tu indikait stres or emfusus. It iz not inténded that the dots shal be u'zd in manu'skript, az modif'd formz ov egzisting manu'skript leterz kan eezily be ekspérimented upon, and adópted after tri'ul.

The U'tility Alfabet iz submítéd for konsideraishun az a basis for posibl kompromi'z between nu' and o'ld leter skeemz.

J. B. RUNDELL.

THE FIVE SCHEMES IN SIMILAR ORTHOEPIY.

[The following five renderings of one passage all conform to the standard orthoepiy of Smart's Dictionary as nearly as the different alphabets appeared to permit. The rules of each scheme for the use of duplicate symbols have necessarily been LITERALLY and STRICTLY followed, and deviations from the scheme-maker's usual style of spelling are only made in scrupulous observance of his own rules, or in adherence to the orthoepiy. Of the consonants it need only be said that Smart's *hw* is allowed to be represented by the *wh* of three of the schemes, as virtually expressing the same sound. For the vowel-sounds in "rick, reck, rack, rock, ruck, rook," or for those in "peat, pate, palm, pall, pole, pool," there was no difficulty in finding the appropriate equivalents in any of the schemes, as our orthoepical authority recognises the diphthongal sounds indicated by Broad Romic *ei*, *ou*, though not those represented by its *iy*, *uw* (replaced below by the simple-vowel alternatives *ii*, *uu*). Of the brief vowels, Smart identifies *e* in "below" with *i* in "bellow," and recognises the same sound in unemphatic "be, me," &c.; but he has distinctive signs for the middle vowel-sounds in "parody, congruent, occupy," which have mostly to be represented below by long-vowel symbols. In the diphthongs, *ai*, *au*, and *oi* represent Smart's actual analysis of his own signs "i, ou, oi," while he regards the initial element of long and brief diphthongal "u" as always consonantal, so that *eu*, *ew*, or *u'*, below, represents his *yōō* (and *yoo*). Smart considers that *r* marks "guttural vibration" in "enter = entur," and in "far, for, fern, furl" (distinguishing accented *er* and *ur*); while in "peer, pare, pore, poor, sire, sour, pure," he recognises the interpolation of the natural vowel before *r* [pēur, pā'ur, pō'ur, &c.]. Broad Romic really represents such distinctions: the other schemes, except Popular English, vary the values of *r* by rules of position.]

BROAD ROMIC.

when tuu elijibl (aor in'elijibl) partiz yu'nait dhem'selvz in dhe mærid steit, dheī or prou'verbiali sed tu tai ø not widh dheer tæqz whic dheī kaant w'ntai widh dheer tiith. dhis shouz dhe poppyler aidi'e øv dhi indisol'y'biliti øv dhe mærij tai, æz proverbz jenereli duu shou dhi in'er noushønz øv dhe poppyles on soushel kwestyønz. dhe skriptyur'el in'jæqskshøn, dhøt "ø mæn shøl for'seik hiz faadher ønd hiz mædher, ønd kliiv tu hiz waif," siimz nouwhær tu hev im'byuud dhe maindz øv dhe louter sorderz widh haier rigard fer dhe kon'nyubiæl tai dhan in dhis kæntri. dhe di'voers koert mei juu'dishøli di'zolv konjugal yuunyønz, hæt dhe piip'el ør indispou'z tu rekognæiz pærsønz øz truuli frii huuz friidom hëz bin prou'naunst bai ø jæjæz di'krii. nou prou'dent i'glish wuman wud laik tu bi wuud bai ø di'voerst mæn. naor iz dheer mæc laiklihud øv dhe komøn fouks ri'læksi'g in dheer øpriishi'eishøn øv dhe bairid'ig neityur øv wedlok hwail dhe fiiz dhøt mæst bi peid bai ø syuuter fer di'voers kontinyu ænri'dyuust. øpon aør yuuzhuøl "iikwøl dispen'seishøn øv jæstis" æt ø hai prais wi mei per'hæps ri'lai fer si'kyueriti frøm sæc ø'byuus øv dhe laisens øv di'voers øz æn'færtiyunetli siimz tu ø'baund in dhe yu'naited steits. bai its biir'ig iizi tu bai di'voers dheer, baiæz ør nætyurøli meid moør nyunumeras, ønd dhe poppyler maind iz grædyu'li baiæst ø'genst dhi ould-fæshønd fænsiz per'petyueit'ed ø'mæqst æs in rigard tu dhe sæqktiti øv dhe næpshøl tai.

UNION.

Hwen tuu elijibl (or in'elijibl) partiz yunait dheins'elvz in dha mærid steit, dheī er prou'verbiali sed tu tai a not widh dheer tengz hwich dheī kaant cæntai widh dheer tiith. Dhis shouz dha poppyler aidiia øv dhi indisol'yubiliti øv dha mærij tai, æz proverbz jenerali duu shou dhi in'er noushanz øv dha poppyles on soushal kwestyanz. Dha skriptyural in'jænkshan, dhæt "a mæn shal forseik hiz faadher ønd hiz mædher, ønd kliiv tu hiz waif," siimz nouwhær tu hav imbyuud dha maindz øv dha louter orderz widh haier rigard fer dha konyuubial tai dhan in dhis kæntri. Dha Divohrs Kohrt mei juudishali di'zolv konjugal yuunyanz, bæt dha piip'el ør indispou'z tu rekognæiz pærsanz øz truuli frii huuz friidam hëz bin prou'naunst bai ø jæjæz di'krii. Nou prou'dent Inglish wuman wud laik tu bi wuud bai ø divohrst mæn. Nor iz dheer mæch laiklihud øv dha koman fouks rilæksi'g in dheer apriishi'eishan øv dha bairid'ig neityur øv wedlok hwail dha fiiz dhæt mæst bi peid bai ø syuuter fer divohrs kontinyu ænri'dyuust. Apon aør yuuzhuøl "iikwal dispenseishan øv jæstis" æt ø hai prais wi mei per'hæps rilai fer si'kyuiriti frøm sæch abyuus øv dha laisens øv divohrs øz æn'færtiyunetli siimz tu aound in dha Yunaited Steits. Bai its biir'ig iizi tu bai divohrs dheer, baiæz ør nætyurali meid moør nyunumeras, ønd dha poppyler maind iz grædyuali baiæst ø'genst dhi ould-fæshønd fænsiz per'petyueit'ed æmængst æs in rigard tu dha sænktiti øv dha næpshøl tai.

SUGGESTIVE.

Hwen too elijibl (or inélijibl) partiz eunnéit dhemsélvz in dhu marid stait, dhay u^r provérbínly sed too t^y u not widh dhair túngz hwich dhay kaant untéy widh dhair teeth. Dhis shohz dhu popeulur eidéu uv dhi indisoletibility uv dhu marij t^y, az provurbz jeneruly doo shoh dhi inur nohshunz uv dhu popeules on sohsul kwestyunz. Dhu skripteurul injún'kshun, dhut "u man shul forsáik hiz fahdhur und hiz mudhur, und kleeve too hiz weif," seemz nohhwair too huv imbéd dhu meindz uv dhu lohur ordur widh heur rigárd fur dhu konéubiul t^y dhun in dhis kúntry. Dhu Divóhrs Kohrt may joodishuly dizólv konjoogul eunyunz, búť dhu peepl ur indispóhđz too rekogneiz persunz uz trooly free hooz freedom huz bin pro'nóunst bey u juwez dikrée. Noh proodent In'glish wumun wund leik too bi wood bey u divóhrst man. Nor iz dhur múch leiklihood uv dhu komun fohks riláksing in dhair upreeshiáishun uv dhu beinding naiteur uv wedlok hweil dhu feez dhut múst bi paid bey u seutur fur divóhrs kontínew únridéust. Upón our euzhool "eekwul dispensáishun uv jústis" at u hey preis wi may perháps riléy fur sikéurity frum súch ubeus uv dhu leisens uv divóhrs uz unfórtéunetly seemz too ubound in dhu Eunnéited Staits. Bey its beeing eeyz too bey divóhrs dhair, beizur ur nateuruly maid moer newmerus, und dhu popeulur meind iz gradewuly beinst ugenst dhi ohld-fashund fansiz perpétewaited umúngst ús in rigárd too dhu san'ktity uv dhu núpshul t^y.

POPULAR ENGLISH.

When too elijibl (or ynélijibl) partyz ewnéit dhemsélvz yn dhu maryd stait, dhay ur proevérbinly sed too t^y u not widh dhair tungz which dhay caant untéy widh dhair teeth. Dhis shoez dhu popewulur eidéu uv dhi yndisoletibility uv dhu marij t^y, az provurbz jeneruly doo sho dhi ynur noeshunz uv dhu popewles on soeshul kwestyunz. Dhu scripteurul ynjúngeshun, dhut "u man shul forsáik hiz faadhur und hiz mudhur, und cleev too hiz weif," seemz noewhair too huv ymbéwd dhu meindz uv dhu loeur ordur widh heur rigárd fur dhu conéwbiul t^y dhun yn dhis cúntry. Dhu Divóers Coert may joodishuly dizólv conjoogul ewnyunz, but dhu peepl ur yndispóezd too recogneiz persunz uz trooly fre hooz freedom huz bin proenównst by u juwez dicrée. No proodent Ynglish wumun wud leik too bi wood by u divóerst man. Nor yz dher much leiclyhwd uv dhu comun foecs riláksing yn dhair upreeshiáishun uv dhu beinding naitewr uv wedloc wheil dhu feez dhut must bi payd by u sewtur fur divóers contínew unrídéwst. Upón owr ewzhool "eewul dispensáishun uv justis" at u hy preis wi may perháps riléy fur sikéwrity frum súch ubeus uv dhu leisens uv divóers uz unfórtéwnetly seemz too ubówd yn dhu Ewnéited Staits. By yts beeing eeyz too by divóers dhair, beyurz ur nateuruly maid moer newmerus, und dhu popewulur meind yz gradewuly beinst ugenst dhi oeld-fashund fansyz perpétewaited umúngst ús yn rigárd too dhu sangetity uv dhu nupshul t^y.

UTILITY.

When t^y elijibl (or inélijibl) partiz u'nít themsélvz in th^y marid stait, thay er provr'binly sed tu t^y u not with thair tungz which thay ka'nt unt^y with thair teeth. This sho'z th^y popu'ler i'déu uv th^y indisolu'bility uv th^y marij t^y, az proverbz jeneruly du' sho' th^y iner no'shunz uv th^y popu'les on so'shul kwestyunz. Th^y skriptu'rol injún'kshun, thut "u man shul forsáik hiz fa'ther und hiz muther, und kleeve tu hiz wif," seemz no'whair tu huv imbú'd th^y mindz uv th^y loer ordurz with h'er rigárd for th^y konú'biul t^y thun in this kúntry. Th^y Divórs Kohrt may j'udishuly dizólv konjngul u'nyunz, but th^y peepl er indispó'dz tu rekogniz persunz uz truly free huz freedom huz bin pro'nóunst by u juwez dikrée. No' prud'ent In'glish wumun wud lik tu bi wú'd by u divórst man. Nor iz ther much liklihood uv th^y komun fohks riláksing in thair upreeshiáishun uv th^y b'nding naitu'r uv wedlok whil th^y feez thut must bi paid by u su'ter fer divórs kontínu' unrídú'st. Upón our u'zhul "eekwul dispensáishun uv justis" at u hy pri's wi may perháps rily' fer sikú'rity frum súch ubú's uv th^y li'sens uv divórs uz unfórtu'netly seemz tu ubound in th^y U'nited Staits. By its beeing eeyz tu by divórs thair, b'ierz er natu'ruly maid mo'r nu'merus, und th^y popu'ler mind iz gradu'ly bi'ust ugenst th^y o'ld-fashund fansiz perpétu'aited umúngst us in rigárd tu th^y san'ktity uv th^y nupshul t^y.

THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER AND PHONETIC INVESTIGATOR.

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

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OLD TYPES AND NEW.

WE have received from "R. H." a multiplex manuscript copy of a pamphlet, other copies of which have probably been circulated among members of the E. S. R. A. As a private note from the ingenious and esteemed author requests our notice of an orthographic scheme propounded in the pamphlet, and as this scheme may not be adequately appreciated from a manuscript exposition, we put before our readers a sketch of it, with an illustration of its working in type. There are, indeed, two styles of notation set forth by "R. II."—an old- and a new-letter one; but typographical necessity compels us to confine our attention to the former, which is designed "for printing without new type."

Our orthographer adopts a seven-vowel scale, as below:—

<i>Full</i> — i	e	er	ar	or	o	u
We	may	learn	mark	talk	so	soon
<i>Thin</i> — i	e	er	a	o	o	u
Wit	bet-	ter	can	fol-	low	too

It will be observed that the approximate long sounds of "e, a, o" are marked by adding *r*, which is used irrespectively of its presence in current spelling (as in "fard^er, w^{or}l" = *father, wall*), and must, of course, be regarded as always mute. No means, however, seems to be provided for distinguishing diverse sound in such words as *marry, marring* ("mari, mari^o"?), *sorry, sawing* ("s^{ori}, s^{ori}^o"?).

The eighteen consonants *b, c* (cat), *d, f, g* (get), *h, j, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z* are used each with its most common power; the forms "f" and "r^o" are added for our Union *ch* and *ng*; the post-marked letters *t', d', s', z'* represent Union *th, dh, sh, zh*; while *wh* is used as in *wheel*, and *ch, gh* are both said to be Scotch. Moreover, it seems intended to discriminate what are usually known as the breath and the voice nasals, the latter having a dot suffixed; but phoneticians familiar with such distinction will be surprised to find it regarded as dependent on what are generally considered mute letters of the old spelling, as in "c^{em}, c^{om}—nip, nⁱp^e—r^oait, r^oem," which are intended for *come, comb—nip, Dnieper—knight, gnome*. With regard

to "ɾait, ɾəwɾ," we will only observe, that by getting a Welshman to say "fy nghalon, fy ngwlad," our orthographer might learn the true initial sounds of the breath and the voice guttural nasal, which he uses for the simple *n* heard in *knight* and *gnome*.

After the fanciful distinctions just cited, the reader should be prepared to find "R. H" eccentric in various details of orthoepy, as in the following specimen, faithfully copied from the pamphlet:—

MR. ELLIS'S TEST.

Ah, fard'æ! Ai am s'ur' d'at d'at niu branf of aue Jørjis fev'it wud-bain, whil iz grōir' n'r' d'i post, nōt far frōm d'i nōrt' wōrl of d'i garden, mōst bi sēf tu mez'ē ebaut tū fīt ə mōē in lērt' tude, unles sēm mishap iz ɔc'ur'ɔ, ə it haz sēdenli lōst its vaital en'ēji; fō Ai hav cēsfuli ɔbzərvd its ret of incris' everi wic d'is mēnt', and nōted it daun aciuretli ɔn yue slet, and Ai ɾəw d'at it haz ecsp'irienst no veries'en, bari'ɔ wens diuri'ɔ ē despētli anōi'ɔ interval of cōld pōv'ir' ren.

The same in Union Spelling.

(Stress determined by rule when not marked.)

Aa, faadher! ai am shuur dhat dhæt niu braanch ov aur Jorjez fei-verit wúdbain, hwich iz grouing niir dhe poust, not far from dhe north waol ov dhe gardn, mōest bi seif tu mezher abaut túu fiit or mohr in lenkth tudei, cēnlēs sēm mishæp iz okœrring, or it haz sēdnli lost its vaital enerji; for ai hav kehrfuli obzœrvd its reit ov ínkr̥is everi wiik dhis mœenth, and nouted it daun ækyuretli on yuur sleit, and ai nōu dhat it haz expiirienst nou vehrieishan, barring wœns diuring a désperetli anoiing interval ov kould pohring rein.

Every reader will be able to form his own judgment respecting the comparative acceptability and effectiveness of these two notations, apart from practicability in printing. But we must add a few words on the last point. The notation proposed by "R. H." really has SIX NEW LETTERS (ɛ, ɶ, ɔ, ω, ɾ, f), and these would cost just as much to bring into common practical use as any other six new letters would. In a notation like Narrow Romic, intended only for technical phonetic purposes, inverted types, mingled roman and italic types, and Greek or Anglo-Saxon types, may be conveniently used, but not mutilated types. It should be known, however, that turned letters impede the compositor, and will not "range" in capitals or in most kinds of type (MvM *inven*); while few printers possess Greek, and fewer Anglo-Saxon types. As for cut letters (like *ɛ*, *f*), these are not only impracticable in small print, but would in any case have to be bought as types first, would cost four or five times as much more for cutting, and would be spoiled for ordinary use.

Spelling reformers should understand, that when any additional literal forms are used, beyond the twenty-six old letters and *x*, *æ*, even if the innovation goes no further than inverting old letters, the new forms would entail new types for practical every-day printing. If this were better known and considered, the labour of devising many futile schemes of notation might be avoided, and the difficulty be better appreciated of arranging any practicable, effective, and acceptable old-letter phonetic spelling. The first study of phonetic reformers should be, to fix the most appropriate and advantageous uses of the old letters in representing modern English sounds, supplying deficiencies of the common alphabet by digraphs or existing marked letters; so that we may practically represent sound with material as available as that used in the current spelling of English or other tongues. Of tried and approved new letters (like most of Mr. Isaac Pitman's) we have an ample supply; but the difficulty is to get even such letters into practical use, without wasting time and energy over innumerable proposed new literal forms, the inadequacy of which for ordinary use is apparent at a glance to an expert in phonetic writing and printing.

BIFOHR DHI ORTHOUIPISTS.

A FIU mœnths agou wi pikt œp a praiz at a bukstaol, in dhe sheip ov an æntfík Ingglish Græmer ritn in Portyugfíz, bai wœn Jacob de Castro. Dhe taitl-peij ov dhe buk bohr nou deit, bœt obvias intœrnal evidens shoud at wœns dhat it waz pœblisht about dhe midl ov laast sentyuri. Hwot geiv dhe volyum speshal vælyu in aur aiz waz an intro'dœkteri chæpter on prœnœnsieishan, in hwich mení Ingglish wœrdz wer entailri or parshali reprizénted akording tu dhe vælyuz ov leterz in Portyugfíz. Az in dhæt længgweij aol dhe vauel leterz hæv dher normal Rouman saundz, wi thaot it mait afohrd bouth interest and instroekshan tu egzænin Castro's trænsлитereishanz. Dhe prœnœnsieishan hi ment tu exprés waz dhæt in yuus fohr jenereishanz agou, sœm taim bifohr prœnaunsing dikshaneriz keim intu voug, tu baias dhe foraner widh artifishal viuz ov Ingglish orthouipi; hwail dhe pœrpas and methad ov dhe trænsлитereiter prikluded dhe sœspishan ov pœrvœrshan thru etimolojikál prejűdis.

In partikyuler, it shud bi rimémberd dhat aur aother rout bifohr dhe raiz ov modern fœnetik saiens, and hwen Speling Riform waz ounli drempt ov bai filosoferz laik Frænklín. Yet, in hiz wei, Castro saplaid hiz argyument in feiver ov a riikonstitiushan ov Ingglish orthografi. Dhi oupnung pœsej ov hiz buk, and perhæps dhi ounli *wan in hwich hi riliivz dhe draines ov hiz sœbjekt widh a tœch ov*

yuumer, mei bi dhœs renderd :—“ Dhi Ingglish not ounli rait in wœn mæner, and riid in anœdher, boet mohrouver dhei dount spiik æz dhei riid, or æz dhei rait, boet in a veri heisti fæshan, dhat yuuni-vœrsali priveilz amœng dhem; dhe hwich widhaut daut kaozez greit harmoni tu foranerz.”* Dhis aospishas intro-dœkshan iz folo'd bai a triitis ov twenti smaol peijez, in hwich dhi aother œndertéiks “tu exprés dhi Ingglish ælfabet in Portyugfiz stail, az wel az dhe vauelz, silablz, difthongz, trifthongz, ets., widh dher distinkshanz, giving dhe moust ædikwet ruulz, bai hwich dhe kiurias Portyugfiz mei gein a nolej ov dhe seid længgwej.”

It niid hardli bi sed dhat intœrpreter fulfilz ounli a frækshan ov hiz promis. Dhe speis hi alaud himsêlf waz œterli inædikwet fer sœch an extensiv taask; hwail hiz stail ov expozishan waz kœmbersam, and hi apehtrautli ouverlûkt sœm ererz ov dhe pres. Dhe moust perplexsing fiityer ov hiz speling iz perhæps hiz œmbigyuas and inkonsistant yuus ov dhi akiut æksent. In meni keisez it siimz riiali tu mark dhe sikæbik stres, boet in œdherz it iz siupœrfluas or misliiding if teikn in dhæt sens, and apiirz tu bi inténded ounli tu sajest pikiuliærity ov saund, az in *êks* = “axe” (hwich, widh dhe Portyugfiz vælyu ov *é*, reprizénts aur *æks* or *ehks*); hwail in vehrias instansez dhe mark siimz tu hav bin kehrlesli or ignerantli mis-pleist bai dhe raiter or dhe printer.

Boet, in spait ov aol shortkœmingz, dhe folo'ing kolekshan ov dhe trœnslitereishanz prizénted bai Castro wil probabli not bi widhaut interest, az egzibiting a foranerz indipendant atempt tu render dhi Ingglish spiich ov hiz dei intu a no'teishan soulli inténded tu exprés saund tu hiz kœntrimen. Formz laik *gled*, *êks* (= glad, axe) apiir tu indikeit dhi extriim teniuiti ov dhe polait æ-saund ov laast sentyuri; œdherz, laik *dag*, *bács* (= dog, box), dhe difishant raunding ov its *o*; and œdherz agen, laik *gart* (= girt), dhe braodnes ov its *ær*. Dhe formz *éf*, *quérv* (= half, carve) shou dhe tendansi tu atenyueit *aa*, tu hwich a riækshan haz sins sœksiided; hwail dhi exprés steitment ov Castro, dhat “aol wœrdz dhat end in *ure* saund az Portyugfiz *ar*, æz *nature*, *venture*, *proceedure*, hwich shud bi red *néitar*, *ventar*, *procidar*,” sapohrts Mr. Elisez viu, dhat *neityur* iz ounli an orthogræfik pronœnsieishan fer dhi oulder and idiœmætik *neiter*. Boet perhæps dhe moust kærakteristik fiityer ov Castro's speling iz dhe rendering bai *a* ov dhe *but* saund, az wel az ov dhi oupn obskiur vauel (æz in *néxian* = nation). Hiiz hiiring ov “flood” az *flad*, and ov “glad” az *gled*, behrz witnes dhat modern fœnetik apriiiseishan ov dhiiz saundz iz not faunded on afekted inœveishan ov œterans.

* Os Ingleses não sómente escrevem de hum modo, e lem de outro, mas tambem não fallam como lem, ou escrevem, senão por hum modo mui rápido, que para com elles tem total dominio; o que sem dúvida causa grande harmonia aos foresteiros.

CASTRO'Z EGZEMPLZ AREINJD BAI DHER VAUEL-SAUNDZ.

Ingglisch Spelingz.

[I]

Portyugiz Renderingz.

Bit tin win gift quick shift ship rich sing
city bridge kill this wrist giddy finger
ginger linger build built guilty physic
physician begin forgive gypsy condition
busy business gizzard winter Christian
phthisick phthisical

Bit tin ún guift quíc xift xip rich sing
citi brige kil this rist guidi fíngar
gínjar língar bild bilt gilty físik
fizixian bíguin fàrguiv gípai cándixian
bízi bízines guizard úntar Krístian
thízik thízical

[E]

Bed blest length strength rest cell thence
went guess guest hedge tempt cement
debt debtor exempt express gender head
yes yet bread breast gentle merry heavy
ready already leopard jeopardy feoffee
bury [get forget beget]

Bed blest length estrength rest sel théns
úent gués guést hége temt címent
det détar éksempt ékspres géndar héd
íes íet bréd brést gentíl merí évi
rédi alrédi lépard jepardy féfi
béri [guit fàrguit bíguít] *

[Æ]

Cat cast can guat mad lamb catalogue
crab glad bag cag gag badge that have
mad fat hat damn ax carry tarry dagger
anger angry example champain Antioch

Kat kast kan nat mad lam katelag
creb gled beg queg guégue bége thét év
méd fét hét dem éks quéri téri dégar
éngar éngri éksemplí xempéin Entiak

[A]

Accrue apply assure adventure vexation
physician condition nation determination
autumn Aaron Canaan perceive gender
debtor letter acre machine Capuchin

Acrú applai axuar adventar vékséxian
fizixian cándíxian néxian determinéxian
átam E'ran Kénean pársiv géndar
détar létar écar mexin Quepuxin

[Œ]

Hug gum such judge run just dumb flux
some blood flood vulgar hunger knuckle
love loved enough rough young shirt
girt refer furnish church [put girl]

Hag gam sache jage rán jast dam flâcs
sam blad flad vâlgar hángar náquil
lav láved énaf rôf íong xáart
gárt rifár fárnix chorche [pát guél]

[O]

Not knot wrong economy economical box
dog log dodge lodge cough was want
monarch chronicle condition philosopher
geometry geography dialogue catalogue
quality cord short forgive forget

Not not rong éconómi éconómical bács
dag lag dâge lâge caf úas úant
mánark kráníquil cáudíxian flázifar
geámetri geágrephi dáfelag katelag
quáliti cord xart fàrguiv fàrguit

[U]

Sugar good cook could should would to

Xugar gud cuk cud xúd úd tu

[II]

Seen meet keep queen knee geese pea plea
sea tea flea clean cease deal veal conceal
cheap leave meagre field priest inveigle
brief belief believe deceit conceit receipt
receive perceive machine people feodary
procedure [yea] fear near appear pierce
cashier chevalier [year]

Sin mit kip quin ni guis pi pli
si ti fli clin cis dil vil concil
chip liv mîgar fild prist inviguil
brif bílif bíliv disit cánsit ricit
riciv pársiv mexin pípil fídery
procidar [ii] fiar niar appiar piars
kexiar xévaliar [íer]

[EH, EI]

Made game cage crazy chaise acre danger
gaol great they vexation patience saved
nation determination Aaron Canaan hate
Aham nature pain stain quail rain vain
praise dispraise feign reign chanpain
fair pair bear tear wear swear care fare

Mede guem quége crézi xés écar dénjar
gel grét thé vékséxian péxience séved
néxian determinéxian E'ran Kénean ét
E'kam néitar pein stein quéíl réin véin
préiz dispréiz féin réin xempéin
fer per ber ter uer suer quéér fêr

* *Bræketed wærdz indikeit pro'nœnsieishanz formerli risiivd, bet nan diskredited.*

[AA]

Laugh psalm yard heart hearken [carve
half calf calves bar car]

Laf sãm íard hart harkin [quérv
éf kef quérvs bér quer]

[AO]

All tall wall bald scald talk walk law raw
saw gnaw awl crawl broad groat autumn
audience authority altogether

Al tal ual bald escald tak uak la ra
sa na ál crál brad grat átam
ádiénce athárity áltoguéthar

[OH, OU]

Note foe toe cloak boat coat float coast
ghost comb know more [gold Rome]

Note fo to klok bot cot flot cost
gost com no môr [guld Rum]

[UU]

Noon move prove shoe accrue bruise fruit
recruit pleuris youth you your yours
assure insure

Nun muv pruv xu acrú brus frut
recrut plúrisi íuth íu íuar íuars
axuar ínxúar

[AI]

Pint mind wild bite fine wine shine write
thine quite guide guile beguile despise
knife knives life lives wife wives high
nigh sigh sign design ensign consign
Isaac dialogue by my thy why apply
deny cypher fire desire

Páint máind úáild bait fáin uain xáin rait
tháin quait gaid gail bigail dispáiz
naif naívs laif laívs uaif uaívs hai
nai sai sain disáin insáin consáin
A'izec dáíelag bai mai dai úai ápplai
dinai saifar faiar dízáiar

[AU]

Mouth house mouse rouse doubt ground
thou bounty account cow how now

Mauth aus maus raus daut graund
thaú báunti eccáunt cau au nau

[IU, ETS.]

Cube flute huge confute deuce dew few pew
pewter lieu adieu beauty pure [residue
pursue avenue sue procedure adventure
nature jointure]

Quíub fíút íúge confíút díus díú fíú píu
píutar líú adíú bíuti píuar [residú
pursú avinú xu procidar adventar
néitar jáintar]

[OI]

Void toil soil spoil voice joint jointure

Vaid tail sail spail vaiz jáint jáintar

Ounli Specimen ov Wærdz in Kompozishan.

Sense máin av thi 16 ístant, ai ev íuars av thi 14 ditto, end rifár máiself tu uát ai
ev alrédy rítin in énsar tu íuar séid létar. This sárvés et présent tu dizáir íú tu fárnix
end péy tu Místar J. M. tu thi vélhu av tu hándad páunds, et uán ar môr táims, ec-
carding ez hi xal dizáiar it fram íú, teking his bill ar bills av exchénge far uát íú xal so
fárnix him íuth end pát it to máí eccáunt, end this máí létar av credit xal be íuar
sáffixient úarant far so duing.

AMENG DHI ORTHOUIPISTS.

ÆZ a not inaproupriet siikwel tu dhi abœv, wi prizént, on dhe túu
foloring peijez, renderingz ov dhe Asousieishan's Test Pæragraaf in
Yuunian not-eishan akording tu dhe Pronœnsieishan índikeited bai
fohr diferent stænderd Orthouipists. Taim and kehr hav bin aplaid
tu meik dhiiz renderingz az feithful az siimd præktikabl, in order tu
pro-vaid evidens fer fintyer konsidereishan; boet at prezant wi ounli
point tu dhem az egzémplifairing dhe kapæsítiz ov Yuunian Speling
in exprésing veri divœers stailz ov orthouipi.

SHERIDAN—A.D. 1780.

[Sheridan rii-spelz wœrdz bai a simpl and fehrlî regyuler noteishan. Hi, hauvéer, yunnez hiz short *a* for bouth dhe saund in “*canon*” and dhæt in “*canoe*,” and wii hav tu folo him, akording tu a provizhan meid in aur skiim fer sœch a keis. Ov *r* hi kœrtli rimarks, “*This leter aolwez hæz dhe seim saund, and iz never sailant;*” sou dhat, bai anœdher provizhan ov aur skiim, wi hæv tu rait *r*’ hwen nou vauel folo’z, bifohr hwich *r*’ (or eni *r*) aol dhe vauel-sainz er sapouzd tu hæv dher normal saundz.]

Hiir’ and dhehr’ eh fiu Ingglîsh wœr’dz meh bii faund in dhe iuzhuel aor’thogرافي hwich liiv noh rum for’ daut az tu dhehr’ prohnoenshehshœn. Bœt dhis iz kwait eksépshœnel. Yet wii ar’ shuur’ dhat aur’ speling woz ohrîjineli [fohnetik]. It iz nau prohpôhzd tu rehvért’ tu dhat prinsipl. Bœt a divîzhœn ov ohpînyœn haz arîzn az tu dhe mohst siutebl létœr’z tu imploi. Dhe fôloh’ing vér’shœnz ov dhis stehtment shoh dhe nehchœr’ ov sœch ov dhe vehriœs prohpohzœlz aolrédi mehd az kud bii konviinyentli printid, iich az faar’ az woz posibl in dhii [áor’thoh’ipi] ov its aothœr’. In soh shaor’t a paragraf ohnli dhe chiif points kud bii in-kludid, bœt dhii alfabetik lao iz jénerali kliir’, and dhii ai will bii ehbl tu jœj priti wel hwot dhii apiirans wud bii in printid buks. Meni planz invaolving rádhœr’ in-aksesibl taips had tu bii intair’li past bai. Hens dhe chois mehd dœz not implai a ver’dikt. Dhii Egzékiutiv Kœmîti wil sehlékt sœch méthœdz az dheh meh think rehkwaír’ lónggœr’ ilœstrehsœn. Dhii Ingglîsh Speling Rehfaór’m Asohshehshœn az a bodi iz not rehspónsibl for eni wœn ov dhiiz skiimz.

WAKER—A.D. 1791.

[Thiio’retikali, dhis orthouipist distinggishez dhe túu saundz ov *a* in “*canon*” and “*canoe*,” and aidentifaiz dhe læter widh obskiúr *o* or *u* (œz in hiz “*kumpus*, huzbund, stummuk”); bœt hi sou komanli yunnez hiz oun short *a* inditœrminetli, dhat wii hav tu folo him in aur rendering. Dhi ounli œdher eksepschanal simbal iz dhe fain *ér*.]

Hiir and dhehr a fiu Ingglîsh wœrdz meh bii faund in dhe yiu-zhiual orthografii hwich liiv noh rum for daut az tu dhehr’ prohnoenshiiehshœn. Bœt dhis iz kwait eksépshœnal. Yet wii ar’ shiur dhat aur speling woz ohrîjinalii fohnetik. It iz nau prohpôhzd tu riivért’ tu dhat prinsipl. Bœt a diivîzhœn ov ohpînyœn haz arîzn az tu dhe mohst siutabl leterz tuu emploi. Dhe fôloh’ing vér’shœnz ov dhis stehtment shoh dhe nehchiur ov sœch ov dhe véhriœs prohpohzalz aolredii mehd az kud bii konvîniientli printid, iich az far az woz pósiibl in dhii órthoh’iipii ov its aother. In soh short a paragraf ohnli dhe chiif points kud bii in-kluded, bœt dhii alfabetik lao iz jéneralii kliir, and dhii ai wil bii ehbl tu jœj prítii wel hwot dhii apiirans wud bii in printed buks. Ménii planz invólving radher inaksésiibl taips had tu bii entairlii past bai. Hens dhe chois mehd dœz not implai a vérdikt. Dhii Egzékiutiv Komîtii wil siilékt sœch méthœdz az dheh meh think riikwaír’ longger ilœstrehsœn. Dhii Ingglîsh Speling Riifórm Asohshiehshœn az a bódii iz not riispónsiibl for éni wœn ov dhiiz skiimz.

SMART—A.D. 1836.

[Dhe vehrias ekwivalent simbalz rikwaird bai Smarts plæn ov daiakritikali marking dhe kerant speling hav bin ridiust, bai dhi asistans ov hiz oun "Prinsiplz," tu ordinari Yuunian no'teishan, widh *e* and *a* in dhehr distinktiv yunsez. Smarts apostrofi, hau-é-ver, iz riteind tu indikeit a slait saund ov *i* or *y* in *yuuzhu'al*, ets.; aolso hiz *ér*.]

Hiir and dhehr a fyuu English woerdz mei bi faund in dha yuu-zh'ual orthografi hwich liiv nou ruum fer daut æz tu dhehr pro-næn-sieishan. Boet dhis iz kwait eksepschanal. Yet wi er shuur dhat aur speling waz or'ijinali fonetik. It iz nau propouzd tu rivért tu dhæt prinsipl. Boet a divizhan av o'pinyan haz arizn æz tu dhe moust syuutabl leterz tu emploi. Dha folowing vérshanz ov dhis steitment shou dha neityur (neicher) av søech av dha vehrias propouzalz aolrédi meid az kud bi konviinyentli printed, iich az far az waz posibl in dhi órtho'ipi av its aother. In sou short a pæragræf ounli dha chiif points kud bi inkl'uuded, boet dhi ælfabetik lao iz jénérali kliir, and dhi ai wil bi eibl tu jøj priti wel hwot dhi apiirans wud bii in printed buks. Meni plænz invólving raadher (rædher) inækksesibl taips hæd tu bi entairli pást bai. Hens dha chois meid dœz not implai a vérdikt. Dhi Egzekyutiv Kamiti wil silékt søech methadz az dhei mei think rikwair longger ilœstreishan. Dhi English Speling Riform Æsou-shieishan æz a bodi iz not risponsibl fer eni wœn av dhiiz skiimz.

WEBSTER-GUDRICH—A.D. 1879.

[Dhis aauthoriti røkognaizez dhi *a* in "canon" az distinkt from dhæt in "canoe," and indikeits dhe distinkshan bai 'ä' and æn-markt 'a' (hiir reprizénted bai aur 'æ, a'). Dhis 'a' iz sed tu bi dhe seim in ordinari spiich az 'ü' (aur æ). Cædher speshal sityerz ar *i* for dhe former vanel in "devise" az distugggwisht from dhæt in "d'vide," and *er* for a saund hwich iz sed tu bi aidentifaid widh *ær* bai meni édyukeited spiikerz.]

Hiir ænd dhehr (dhaer) a fuu Ingglisch woerdz mei bii faund in dhœ yuuzhual orthografi hwich liiv nou ruum fer daut æz tu dhehr pro-nœnsieishœn. Boet dhis iz kwait eksépshœnal. Yet wii ar shuur dhæt aur speling woz or'ijinali fonetik. It iz nau propouzd tu rivért tu dhæt prinsipl. Boet a divizhœn ov o'pinyœn hæz arizn æz tu dhœ moust siutabl leterz tu emploi. Dhœ fólouing vérshœnz ov dhis steitment shou dhœ neityur ov søech ov dhœ veirioes propouzalz aolrédi meid æz kud bii konviinyentli printed, iich æz far æz woz posibl in dhi órtho'ipi ov its aother. In sou short a pæragræf ounli dhœ chiif points kud bii inkl'iuded, boet dhi ælfabetik lao iz jénérali kliir, ænd dhi ai wil bii eibl tu jøj priti wel hwot dhi apiirans wud bii in printed buks. Meni plænz invólving rædher inækksesibl taips hæd tu bii entairli pást bai. Hens dhœ chois meid dœz not implai a vérdikt. Dhi Egzekyutiv Komiti wil silékt søech méthœds æz dhei mei think rikwair longger ilœstreishœn. Dhi Ingglisch Speling Riform Asoushieishœn æz a bodi iz not risponsibl for eni wœn ov dhiiz skiimz.

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ORTHOGRAPHIC TOOLS AND ORTHOEPIC USES.

THE English Spelling Reform Association has now reached a stage in its examination of proposed schemes of reformed spelling, at which it will be compelled to distinguish clearly between orthographic instruments and orthoepic applications of them—that is, between tools and their uses. It is one thing to supply the means of representing all recognised sounds of the English language, and quite another to employ those means in expressing received pronunciation of individual words. Even scheme-makers apply their own symbols variously in spelling the same words, or words of the same class. For instance, we have seen divergent forms like “*ecsclusiv*, *ecscloosiv*, *ecsclusiv*,” all evolved by the propounder of a scheme out of an alphabet in which the different italicized symbols had been appropriated respectively to the diverse vowel-sounds in “pule, pool, pull.” If a scheme-maker thus practically asserts his own option in using his signs, perhaps according to his passing fancy and without any intention of indicating different sounds, he cannot reasonably complain if other persons attempt to use his instrument for expressing actual varieties of received pronunciation.

At present, it is not our purpose to enter upon an argumentative disquisition in respect to details of orthoepy, and we would willingly avoid altogether such a laborious and probably bootless task. The question now is, not what orthoepy we shall represent, but whether schemes under consideration are capable of writing any particular and definite system of orthoepy that may hereafter be adopted as a standard. The choice of such a system of orthoepy will have to be made after experiments with various systems, and this implies that any orthographic scheme selected for really exhaustive trial shall be capable of expressing ordinary varieties of orthoepy. Here, by the way, we use the word “orthoepy” rather to imply appreciation or conception of pronunciation, than simply as a synonym of “pronunciation” itself, since we are convinced that auditory apprehension varies more than vocal utterance, among those who interest themselves in phonetic matters.

Considerable experience has made us rather tolerant of WRITTEN varieties of orthoepy. After seeing the word "nature" spelt so as to represent the pronunciations *neityuur*, *neichuur*, *neitiur*, *neichiur*, *neityur*, *neichur*, *neityer*, *neicher*, *neitya*, *neicha*, *nehtyuur*, *nehchuur*, *nehtiur*, *nehchiur*, *nehtyur*, *nehckur*, *nehtyer*, *nehcher*, *nehtya*, *nehcha* (Union spelling)—and this in various and discordant notations—we have come to think that the difference is here far more one of orthographic form than of orthoepic substance. But still we have the variety of possible forms before us, and we must make some choice, if not in concert as a body, yet each for himself in practising phonetic writing. For our own part, we could be satisfied with any one of eight forms out of the twenty given above, and might be able to endure any one out of four others; but we do not care to go into particulars on this point.

What we do wish to impress upon our readers is, that it will be naturally expected of any scheme of reformed spelling selected for proposed use in schools, that it shall express intelligible and definite pronunciation of the language. Writers of school books in any such adopted notation will differ as to points of pronunciation, as makers of dictionaries have differed before them; but the experience of teachers and inspectors will gradually decide the question of the best style of spelling, as tested by actual results in the pronunciation acquired by children. But, meanwhile, the means must be supplied for making experiments. We cannot shirk the question, because whatever we write under the name of phonetic spelling will be considered to express some definite pronunciation; and, moreover, while we are making an essay in orthographic reform, we might as well write what is, as what is not, heard in speech.

Let us only suppose, that, as a compromise between two extremes like *nehtyuur* and *neicha*, such an intermediate form as *neityer* were to find general acceptance. Now, it would be clear that to express this pronunciation any scheme of notation must be capable of distinguishing the medial sound of *y* from that of short *i*. For example, the confusion in Popular English of *i* and *y* under one phonetic value, and the arbitrary restriction of *y* to the beginning and the end of words, or to formatives from words ending in *y*, would oblige us to represent Union *neityer* by "naitier," which would convey a rhyme to Union *weitier*, Popular English "waityer" (weightier)—the apparent cross-distinction of *i* and *y* in Popular English being due merely to an arbitrary spelling rule, and not to the phonetic discrimination which regulates the application of these signs in Union. So with "nurtier, paastier" (nurture, pasture), which would imply rhymes to "durtyer, naastyer;" where Union writes, with phonetic distinction,

nærtier, paastyer—dærtier, naastier. If a scheme can represent with certainty nothing between “*naitewr*” and “*naicher*,” it restricts our choice to two extreme forms, neither of which are much favoured by dictionary orthoepists.

We are quite aware that some scheme-makers affect to regard their orthoepy—whatever it may chance to be from time to time in their specimens, or whatever it might possibly be in the thousands of English words they have had no occasion to write—as an essential portion of their orthographic systems. And it is, of course, open to any one to propose the manner as well as the means of spelling. If one person chooses to suggest that it would be advisable to spell “*cumpas, purpos, pompus, grampus*,” with the arbitrary distinctions of the old orthography partially retained and partially abolished in the final syllables, he is within his right; but his inconsistent concession to prejudice ought not to operate to the detriment of another orthographer, who consistently writes, with Sheridan and Walker, “*kumpus, purpus, pompus, grampus*,” but whose alphabet would equally allow him to write “*kumpas, purpos*.” So the unphonetic “resemblance to the common spelling” which may be obtained in the exemplification of one scheme by confusing distinct sounds in the final syllables of “*ransak, stumak*,” or of “*treipos, purpos*,” ought not to prejudice the specimens of another scheme, whose propounder distinguishes the words according to their actual pronunciation, as “*ransak, stúmuk—treipos, púrpus*.”

The preceding remarks indicate the purpose we had in view when we printed specimens in our March number (pp. 27, 28) of five old-letter schemes representing similar orthoepy. To these specimens it may now be sufficient to refer, as illustrating the comparative sightliness and suggestiveness of the different schemes when employed to express something like speech. As an illustration from a different point of view, we now give specimens of two schemes in an artificial orthoepy. One of these schemes is stated by its author to be intended only for writing “this stiff and formal pronunciation,” which “children would be taught at first,” but which “in time would be toned down and rounded off by practice and imitation of good speakers.” The other scheme is said by its framer to be “capable of writing any orthoepy that may be desired, . . . provided unpractical and impracticable phonetic exactness be not required.” Therefore, as it is possible that some members of the Spelling Reform Association may prefer to represent this “stiff and formal pronunciation,” they should at least have the opportunity of comparing its representation by schemes that are generally exemplified in diverse orthoepies.

TEST PARAGRAPH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

- 1.—*In Popular English Spelling, as stated by the Author of the Scheme to be "in strict accordance with the Alphabet and Notes."*

Heer and dher a few Engglisch wurdz may bee fownd in dhe ewzhwal orthógrafy which leev noe room for dowt az too dher pronunsiáishon. But dhis iz cweit eecsépsional. Yet wee ar shoor dhat ovr speling woz orjínaly fonétic. It iz now propóezd too revért too dhat prinsipl. But a divízhon ov opínion haz arízen az too dhe moest sewtabl leterz too emplóy. Dhe foloíng vershonz ov dhis staitment shoe dhe naitewr ov such ov dhe vairius propóezalz awlrédy maid az cwd bee convééniently printed, eech az far az woz posibl in dhe orthóeepy ov its awthor. In soe short a paragraf oenly dhe cheef points cwd bee inclóoded, but dhe alfabétic law iz jeneraly cleer, and dhe ey wil bee aibl too juj prity wel whot dhe apéerans wwd bee in printed bwcs. Meny planz invólving radher inacsésibl teips had too bee entéirly past bey. Hens dhe chois maid duz not impléy a verdict. Dhe Ecsécewtiv Comítee wil seléct such methodz az dhay may thinc recwéir longger ilustráishon. Dhe Engglisch Speling Refórm Asosiáishon az a body iz not respónsibl for eny wun ov dheez sceemz.

- 2.—*In Suggestive Spelling, representng the same Orthoeepy, as nearly as this could be ascertained.**

Heer and dher a few Engglisch wurdz may bee found in dhe euzhwal orthógrafy hwich leev noh room for dout az too dher pronunsiáishon. But dhis iz kweit eksépsional. Yet wee ar shoor dhat our speling woz orjínaly fonétik. It iz now propóhzd too revért too dhat prinsipl. But a divízhon ov opínion haz arízen az too dhe mohst seutabl leterz too emplóy. Dhe folo-íng vershonz ov dhis staitment shoh dhe naiteur ov such ov dhe vairius propóhzalz aul'édy maid az kuud bee konvéniently printed, eech az far az woz posibl in dhe orthóheepy ov its author. In soh short a paragraf ohnly dhe cheef points kuud bee inklóoded, but dhe alfabétik law iz jeneraly kleeer, and dhe ey wil bee aibl too juj prity wel hwot dhe apéerans wuud bee in printed buuks. Meny planz invólving radher inaksésibl teips had too bee entéirly past bey. Hens dhe chois maid duz not impléy a verdikt. Dhe Eksékentiv Komítee wil selékt such methodz az dhay may think rekwéir longger ilustráishon. Dhe Engglisch Speling Refórm Asosiáishon az a body iz not respónsibl for eny wun ov dheez skeemz.

* "Dher" is conjectured to have its *er* pronounced as in "vershon, revért, verdict," however that may be. Suggestive provides vocal *air* for the ordinary English sound in "there" or "their," and vocal *ur* for that in the other three words.

"Ewzhwal" is taken to have the consonant *w*, like "cweit, recwéir."

"Which, what" (*w* being here a vowel) are strictly "uwhich, uhot" in Suggestive.

"Pronunsiáishon, opínion, vairius, convééniently, Asosiáishon."—Popular English confusion of *i* and *y* prevents distinctive use of the letters in the Suggestive rendering.

"Fonetic, foloíng, Comítee, Asosiáishon," exemplify the versatility of P. Eng. *o*.

"Orthóeepy" is taken to mean "orthóeepy," and is so rendered.

"Inclóoded, thinc" do not warrant the Suggestive distinction "inklóoded, thínk."

DR. FRÆNKLINZ FÖ'NETIKS.

IN aur Eipril ishu wi insidentalí meid dhe rimark dhat about dhe midl ov laast sentyuri ounli filosoferz laik Frænklín had yet drempt ov a næshanal speling riform. Boet dhe sageishas and o'rijinal maind ov dhe feimas printer, filosofer, an steitsman kud not konfain itsélf tu simpl driiming in dhis mæter. Frænklín, on ræshanal, ekonómik, an soushal graundz, strongli œrjd dhi expiidiensi ov a rædikal rii-konstitiushan ov aur orthografi; and, laik dhe præktikal mæn dhat hi woz, hi put forwerd a plæn ov dhe spesifik káind ov riform hwich hii konsiderd dizairabl. Hi æktyuali konstrœkted an ortho-græfik skiim, and yuuzd it tu sœm extént in raiting. Dhat dhis skiim shud bi sœmhwat kruud an difektiv, iz ounli hwot mait bi expékted, konsidering hau impœrfektli fö-netik fækts had dhen bin invéstigeited, and hau limited apiirz tu hav bin dhe Dokterz oun wœrking expiiriens in dhe mæter. Boet, sœch az it woz, wi hiir prizént—

FRÆNKLINZ FÖ'NETIK ÆLFABET.

<i>Vauelz</i>	—	o	ɑ	a	e	i	u	ʊ			
		old	folly ball	man	men name	did deed	fool rule	unto -er			
<i>Konsonants</i>	—	h	g	k	f	ɲ	n	r	t	d	l
		high	give	keep	ship	long	end	art	teeth	deed	tell
		s	z	ʃ	ʒ	f	v	b	p	m	
		essence	wages	think	thy	effect	ever	bees	peep	ember	

It wil bi siin dhat Frænklín rekognáizd twenti-siks simpl voukal eliments, or jœst az meni az dher ar leterz in dhi ould ælfabet;* boet ov egzisting leterz hi rijékted *c*, *q*, *y*, *w* az diupliket an siupœrfluas sainz, hwail diskarding *j* and *x* az séveralí reprizénting túu eliments in kombineishan. Hens hi hæd tu introdiús siks niu leterz—túu fer dhe vauel-saundz in “not, nut,” an fohr fer dhe konsonant-saundz exprést bai Yuuniah *sh*, *ng*, *th*, *dh*. Thrii ov hiz niu konsonant leterz (hwich it wud bi tuu troeblsam tu imiteit widh taips biyónd dhi ælfabetik egzæmplz) er litl mohr dhan diferant modifikeishanz ov *h*, and er niirli az impræktikabl az hiz ‘*ɑ*’ (fer hwich wi mœst els-hwehr print ‘*o*’ or ‘*ɔ*’). Tu Frænklín, hauéver, apiirz tu bilóng dhe kredit ov hæving invénted *y* and *ɲ*.

Dhe Dokter emploiz dhi expiidiént ov diuplikeishan fer long vauel-saundz, and obzœrvz, “Æz tu dhe diferens bitwiin short and long vauelz, it iz nætyuralí exprést bai a singgl vauel hwehr short, a dœbl wœn hwehr long; æz, fer ‘mend’ rait *mend*, boet fer ‘remained’ rait

* Aur truuli injiinyas frend Mr. Bul holdz tu dhe seim nœmber at prezant; boet hi diferz from Dr. Frænklín—in anélisis, bai triiting *o* in “bold” az a difthong (*ow*), and *s* in “leisure” az a seperet simpl saund (*j*); and in nœteishan, bai yuuzing everi wœn ov dhi ould leterz fer sœm simpl eliment.

rimeend; fer 'did' rait *did*, boet fer 'deed' rait *diid*." Yet in præktis hi apiirz tu hav rekognaizd *ee* (= aür *eh*, nan jénerali *ei* in spiich) az ikwiwokal. and wi faind him ofn yuuzing *é* instéd.

Not inkluded in dhi ælfabet, boet menshand in rimarks, or yuuzd in æktynal speling, ar dhe folowing—

<i>Vauel Difthongz</i>	—	ʊi time	ou down	ɔʊi destroy	iu usage
<i>Konsonant Difthongz</i>	—	tʃ chip	dʒ gentle	zʃ leisure	

Frænklinz anælisiss ov dhe difthong in "destroy" az a trifthong—*ɔʊi* in hiz no-teishan = *oai* in aurz—iz rimarkabl, dhou not pikiulyer tu him; boet if hiz *zʃ* iz not ment fer a miirli arbitrerri daigræf, hiz apri-sieishan ov dhe saund ov *s* in "leisure" iz probabli yuniik. Æz fer hiz aidentifikeishan ov dhi inishal konsonant-saundz ov "yet, wet," rispektivli, widh dhe vauel-saundz in "pit, put," dhis ounli egzemplifaiz a misæprienshan hwich haz servaivd tu aur oun taim, in spait ov saientifik disizhan rispékting dhi esenshal diferans bitwiin dhiiz pehrz ov saundz, and ov æmpl expiiriens æz tu dhe nisesiti fer distinggwishing dhem in præktis.

Wi mei hiir obzerv, in iloestreishan, dhat it iz not posibl tu ditœrmin from dhe speling hwedher Frænklinz "graduali" shud bi red az *græduali* (in fohr silablz), or az *grædwali* (in thrii); hwail, if dhe woerd wer ritn widh dhe seim ælfabet akording tu modern orthouipi, "graduali" mait bi *grædyuali* or *grædiwali*. Widh dhe gud Dokterz apehrant ruul ov raiting singgl vauelz fer long saundz at dhi end ov silablz, hiz *i* and *u* er espeshali æmbigyuas, æz in hiz "uidia," hwich mait bi red *áidya* or *áidia*, boet iz inténded fer *aidiia*. In eni keis, hi wud hav faund it impræktikabl, widh hiz no-teishan, tu rait efektivli an konsistantli soech woerdz az "e'en yean, ear year, east yeast, ooze woos, wood wooed, soon swoon, soup swoop."

Boet, in spait ov dhi imperfekshanz insidental tu a tentativ efert, Dr. Frænklinz orthogræfik skiim iz a vælyuabl relik, az shouing hwot dhis greit præktikal filosofer konsiderd dhe proper methad ov riform—neimli, dhe reprizenteishan ov olterd modern spiich bai no-teishan korispondingli cheinjð, apon dhe prinsipl ov konsœrving ænalojikal leter-vælyuz raadher dhan obsoliit woerd-formz. Dhe Dokter leid daun fer himsêlf dhe striktli fonetik kondishanz, dhat dher shud bi nou distínt saundz in dhe længgwej widhaut leterz tu reprizént dhem; dhat hweréver leterz er met widh, or in hwotéver kompani, dher saund shud bi aolwez dhe seim; and dhat dher shud bi nou *siupœrfluas* leterz yuuzd in speling—dhæt iz, nou leter dhat iz not *saunded*. Dhou Frænklin, iivn widh dhe help ov hiz siks niu leterz, *feild* tu *kæri* aut hiz oun prinsiplz, partli thru læk ov soech ælfabetik

distinkshanz az wi hav jœest aliuded tu, and stil mohr thru wont ov præktis in fonetik raiting, yet hiz aidiaal iz wœn hwich everi speling riformer shud kiip in viu, and endéver tu riialaiz tu dhe fulest extént permitted bai dhe mikænikal kondishanz ov taipografi.

In egzæmining dhe sæbjóind spesimenz ov Dr. Frænklin's speling, dhouz ov aur riiderz hu er not awehr hau artifishal and œvernæk-yuler woz mœch ov dhe dikshaneri "órtho-ípi" dhat keim intu voug not meni yíirz leiter, shud rifrein from inkonsideretli asiuning dhat wœn ov dhe moust eminent men ov hiz oun taim yuuzd a stail ov spiich hwich wud hav bin rigarded az œnkúuth or vœlger bai hiz kontemporeriz. Boet at prezant wi wil not sei mohr ou dhis point, æz wi houp tu ritoern tu it bifohr long in meiking sœm rimarks apon vernæk-yuler pronœnsieishan and leksiko-græfik orthouipi.

1.—*Spesimen ov Frænklinz Speling, widh hiz Niu Leterz reprizénted bai o, u, an Mr. Pitmanz j, ŋ, t, d.*

So huen sŷm endfel, bŷi divŷin kœmand,
 Uid rŷizŷ tempests seeks œ gilti land
 (Sŷtj az œv leet or peel Britania past),
 Kalm and siriin hi drŷivs dŷi fiuriŷ blast,
 And, pliizd d' Œlŷŷitis œrdŷrs tu purform,
 Rŷids in dŷi huŷrluind and dŷreks dŷi stœrm.

So dŷi piur limpŷd striim, huen foul uid steens
 Œf rŷŷŷ torents and disendŷ reens,
 Uŷrks itself kliir; and az it rŷŷs rifŷŷins,
 Til bŷi digriis dŷi flotiŷ mirŷr ŷŷŷins,
 Reflekts iitj flaur dhat œn its bœrdŷr groz,
 And œ nu hev'n in its feer bŷŷŷm shoz.

Dhe seim in Yuunian Speling.

Sou hwen sœm einjel bai divain kamænd,
 Widh raizing tempests sheiks œ gilti lænd
 (Sœch az œv leit œr peel Britœnia paast),
 Kœam an siriin hi draivz dhe fiurias blaast;
 An, pliizd dhi Aœlmaitiz orderz tu perform,
 Raidz in dhe hwœrlwind an dirœkts dhe storm.

Sou dhe piur limpŷd striim, hwen faul widh steinz
 Ov rœshing torants an disœndŷ reinz,
 Wœrks itself kliir; and æz it rœnz rifainz,
 Til bai digriiz dhe floutŷ mirer shainz,
 Riflékts iich flaur dhat œn its border grouz,
 And œ niu hevu in its fehr buzam shouz.

2.—*Frænklinz Leter tu Mis Stiivnsan, widh hiz Niu Leterz reprizented bai o (not), y (nut), f (wish), q (wing), θ (thin), s (then).*

Diir Madam,—Si obdfekfyn iu meek to rektifuyiq our alfabet, Sat “it uil bi atended uis inkonviniensiz and difkultiz,” iz e natyral uyn; for it oluaz okurs huen eni reformefu iz propozd, hueßer in rilidfyn, gyvernment, loz, and iven down az lo az rodz and huil karidfiz. Si tru kueatfyn, Sen, iz not hueßur ðaer uil bi no difkultiz or inkonviniensiz, byt hueßur Si difkultiz mē not bi surmounted; and hueßer Si konviniensiz uil not, on Si luol, bi grētur ðan Si inkonviniensiz. In ðis kes, Si difkultiz er onli in Si biginiq ov Si praktis: huen ðē ar uuns ovyrkum, Si advantedfex er lastiq. To qisur iu or mi, hu spel uel in Si prezent mod, qi imadfin Si difkultiz ov tfendfif Sat mod for Si nu iz not so grēt, byt Sat ui myt purfektli git ovyr it in a uiiks ruyitq. Az to Soz hu du not spel uel, if Si tu difkultiz er kumpeṛd, viz. Sat ov titfif ðem tru spelq in Si prezent mod, and Sat ov titfif Si nu alfabet, qi am konfident Sat Si latyr uuld bi bui far Si list. Sē natyrali fol intu Si nu meßqd olreadi, az myt az dhi impurfekfyn ov Sēr alfabet uil adnit ov; Sēr prezent bad spelq iz onli bad, bikoz kontreri to Si prezent bad rulz: yndyr Si nu ruls it uuld bi gud. Si difkultiz ov lurniq to spel uel in Si old uē iz so grēt ðat siu aten it; ðouzands and ðouzands ruyitq on to old edf, uisout ever hiiq ebil to akuqir it. Tiz, bisqidz, a difkultiz kontinuali inkrisiq; and to forenyrs it mēks Si lurniq to pronouns our laquedf, az riten in our buks, almost imposibil.

Nou az to “Si inkonviniensiz” iu menfyn. Si fyrst iz, Sat “ool our etimologfiz uuld bi lost, konsikuentli ui kuld not asurteen Si miiniq ov meni uyrds.” Etimologfiz er at prezent veri unsurteen; byt syt az ðē er, Si old buks uuld stil prizrur ðem, and etimologdists uuld Sēr fynd ðem. Uyrds in Si kors ov tujm tfendf Sēr miiniq, az uel az Sēr spelq and pronunsefyn; and ui du not luk to etimologfiz for Sēr prezent miiniqs. If qi fud kol e man e neev and e vilen, hi uuld hardli bi satisfid uis mui teliq him, Sat uyn ov Si uyrds oridfinali signifid onli e

lad or e surrant; and Si yßur an yndyr plouman, or Si inhabitant ov e viledf. It iz from prezent iusedf onli, Si miiniq ov uyrds iz to bi diturmind.

Iur sekqud inkonviniens iz, Sat “Si distiqfyn bitwiin uyrds ov difyrent miiniq and similar sound uuld bi distroqid.” Sat distiqfyn iz already distroqid in pronounsiq ðem; and ui rilqi on Si sens alou ov Si sentens to asurteen, huiß ov Si several uyrds, similar in sound, ui intend. If ðis iz syßfient in Si rapiditi ov diskors, it uil bi myt mor so in riten sentensez, huiß mē bi red lezfurli, and atended to mor partikularli in kes ov difkultiz, ðan ui kan atend to a past sentens, huyl Si spikur iz huruyiq qs aloq uis nu uuns.

Iur ðyrd inkonviniens iz, Sat “ool Si buks alredi riten uuld bi iusles.” Sis inkonviniens uuld onli kum on graduali, in e kors ov edfes. Iu and qi, and yßur nou liviq ridyrs, uuld hardli forgit Si ius ov Sem. Piipil uuld loq lurn to riid Si old ruyitq, So Sē praktist Si nu. And Si inkonviniens iz not gretur ðan huat haz aktuali hapend in e similar kes, in Itali. Formerli, si inhabitants ool spok and rot Latin: az Si laquedf tfendf, Si spelq folo’d it. It iz tru Sat at prezent a miir ynlarn’d Italian kanot riid Si Latin buks; So Sē er stil red and yndyrstud bui meni. Byt, if Si spelq had nevyr bin tfendf, hi uuld nou hev found it myt mor difkult to riid and ruyt hiz on laquadf; for riten uyrds uuld hev had no rilēfyn to sounds, Sē uuld onli hev stud for figs; so Sat if hi uuld ekspres in ruyitq Si yqidia hi hez huen hi sounds Si uyrð *vescovo*, hi myst iuz Si leters *episcopus*. In fort, huat ever Si difkultiz and inkonviniensiz nou er, Sē uil bi mor iizili surmounted nou ðan hiraftur; and sum tujm or yßur it myst bi dyn; or our ruyitq uil bikum Si sēm uis Si Tfuyimiz, az to Si difkultiz ov lurniq and iuziq it. And it uuld alredi hev bin syt, if ui had kontinud Si Saksyn spelq and ruyitq, iuzd bui our forfaßers.

Hi am, mui diir frind, iurs afekfynetli,
B. FRANKLIN.

Kreven Striit, Sept. 28, 1768.

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FONETIK INVESTIGEISHAN.

IT waz not widhaut a poerpas dhat wi æded tu dhe taitl ov dhis litl joernal dhe woerdz “and Phonetic Investigator,” aafter ishuing it fer sikstiin moenths az simpli “The Spelling Experimenter.” Hwen wi started widh aur taask, wi hæd dhe kompærativli limited objekt in viu ov provaiding bai miinz ov egzisting taips, or widh dhe fuest posibl niu taips, a noteishan tu exprés a stail ov orthouipi hwich wi sapouzd tu bi jénérali ækseptabl tu speling riformerz, an siutabl fer dhehr poerpasez. Boet expiirians and riflekshan hav taot oes dhat wi moest gou foerdher dhan dhis, bouth tu sætisfai dhi æspireishanz ov dhi ædvokets ov orthogæfik riform, an tu miit dhe nisesitiz ov dhe keis.

Hwen wi wer friikwantli charjd bai frendli kritiks widh holting at haaf-mezherz, an sabórdineiting fonetik konsistansi tu etimo-lojikal an konvenshanal konsidereishanz, wi wer kwait konshas ov dhe joestis ov dhi ækyuzeishan. Boet wi hæd hwot wi dhen rigarded az a riizanabl exkuis fer aur modereishan. Luking, az probabli meni riformerz stil luk, tu dhe præktikal intrødæckshan ov a riformd speling amøeng dhi egzisting adælt popyuleishan, wi rekagnaizd dhi expiidyansi ov ridiusing cheinj tu a minimam. Aur aidiaa woz, tu render regyuler an særten dhe noteishan ov dhe prominent sensdistinggwishing saundz ov dhe længgwej; boet tu yutilaiz aol dhi idio-mætik “vælyuz bai pozishan” dhat mait help pørsanz konversant widh dhi ould orthografi aidher tu riid or tu rait dhe niu. In short, wi felt dhat an amended speling dizaind fer imiidyet popyuler yuus moest konsiid mœch tu præjudis an tu fonetik in-kapæsiti.

Boet wi grædyuali keim tu rigard az yutoupian dhe noushan, dhat an oentrèind jenereishan ov adælt riiderz wud at eni taim bi wiling or eibl tu meik dhe konsiderabl cheinj from dhe kœrant oen-fonetik tu iivn a semi-fonetik riformd orthografi. Wi bikeim persweided, dhat, biyønd estæblishing a stænderd fonetik speling fer dhe yuus ov pørsanz dhat mei rikwair it fer spesifik poerpasez, æsbushieit

riformerz shud not pres iivn dhe piruuzal ov an amended speling apon prezant adœlt riiderz; dhat dhei shud siik tu obtain ounli pœblik ækwiésans in a prinsipl, not pœblik adopshan ov an impruuvment dhat wud bi larjli œnæprishieited. Dhe konvikshan gruu apon œs, in fækt, dhat a riformd speling mœst bi yuuzd in dikshaneriz and œdher instroekshan-buks, an bi intro-diúst intu skuulz az an œdyukei-shanal instrument, bifo hr its jeneral adopshan kud bi præktikabl.

In rilœktantli rizaining aursélvz tu dhi aidiia ov dhis mohr græd-yual intro-dœkshan ov riformd speling intu jeneral yuus, wi did not imiidyetli expiirians eni konsiderabl modifikeishan ov long-cherisht and ofn-exprést viuz in rigard tu dhe kærakter ov sœch a speling. Dhe fækt riiali woz, az wi œl'timetli got tu rekagnaiz, dhat, biyónd aur avaud moutivz ov konsfleiting prejudis an fasiliteiting cheinj, wi hæd a pœrsanal fondnes fer dhe shredz an skræps ov etimo-lojikal speling. Wi kud, widhaut komponkshan, strip of an kaast awei dhe boelk ov dhi efiit garb in hwich aur længgwej iz disgaizd; boet wi wanted tu seiv dhe breid, dhe biuglz, an dhe boetnz, fer dhe sapouzd adornment ov a niu dres. It waz ounli slouli an bai digriiz dhat wi keim tu riialaiz dhi impro-praieti and in-konviinyans ov dhœs pœeching tugédher dhe niu an dhi ould. And sœz konvikshan gruu, wi héziteited at fœrst tu in'kœr dhi impyuteishan ov vœsileishan and in-konsistansi. Boet waz aur pœrsanal konsistansi tu bi pleist in kompærisan widh dhi objekt fer hwich wi wer wœrking? And wud it bi mohr konsistant tu kling tu persiivd erer, dhan tu embreis dis-kœœverd truuth?

Wi shud wish it, hauéver, tu bi œenderstúd, dhat aur niu divelapment dœz not implai rekagnishan ov saundz priiviasli ignohrd bai œs, or reprizenteishan ov a diferant stail ov spiich from dhæt hwich wi aolwez inténded tu konvei. Aur noushanz rispékting orthouipi rimein mœch dhe seim az formerli, and wi hav ounli cheinj d sœz tu dhi extént tu hwich orthouipi shud bi præktikali reprizénted. Ov fœrnetik raiting wi æknólej túu braodli distinktiv varaietiz. Dher iz dhe mohr læks an primitiv methad, in hwich, hwail dhe reprizenteishan ov spiich-saundz iz meid dhe miinz tu konvei aidiiaz, yet ounli sœch aproksimet expreshan ov saundz iz atœmpted az wil disting-gwish wœn wœrd-form, or thaot-simbal, from anœdher, in order tu privént konfiuzhan ov miining. Dher iz aolso dhe mohr egzækt an divélapt methad, in hwich dhi objekt iz, not ounli tu konvei miining, boet tu provaid a præktikali ækyuret reprizenteishan ov saund fer dhe gaidans ov dhe riider. Dhe former plæn iz safishant in a sistem ov short-hænd, or iivn in an orthografi yuuzd ounli amœeng dhe haier *an polisht klaasez* ov a neishan, hu rikwair nou instroekshan in spiich, boet miirli sœch an aproksimet reprizenteishan ov saund az wil kon-

vei miining. Dhe læter plæn, hauéver, iz nesiseri in a speling ment tu exprés a stænderd ov orthouipi tu piupilz—ai, an tu tiicherz—hu er not familyer widh dhe risiivd pronœnsieishan ov wœrdz.

If a rii-kônstitiuted speling iz at fœrst tu bi emploid az a tiiching aplaians,—if it iz tu bi yuuzd az an efishant præktikal miinz ov imparting risiivd pronœnsieishan, and iz tu siupersfid dhe not-eishanz in pronœnsing dikshaneriz,—dhen wi speling riformerz er naidher kompêld nor permited tu impehr its fœnetik efishansi bai meiking “konseshanz tu dhe prejuidis ov dhi ái.” And az skuul children, fer meni yiirz tu kœm, wil hæv stil tu memeraiz dhi arbitreri formz ov dhi ould orthografi, it wil bi impræktikabl tu egzækt ov dhem dhe prilimineri lœrning ov a niu not-eishan hæving arbitreri formz similer in neityer boet diferant in diiteil. Pro-vaided dhat aur niu orthografi bi vizhuali helpful tu dhe riiding ov dhi ould,—pro-vaided dhat it bi intêlijibl tu prezant riiderz hu mei hæv æktyual niid tu disaifer it,—pro-vaided, aolso, dhat it bi posibl tu riid, rait, an print it widh az mœch mikænikal fasiliti az dhi egzisting speling,—dhen dhe mohr efishantli an simpli fœnetik wi meik it, dhe mohr yuusful wil it bii, an dhehrfor dhe mohr laikli tu bi yuuzd.

It iz widh soech konvikshan in aur oun maind dhat wi propouz, in aur nekst an soebisikwent ishuz, tu egzæmin hwot ar dhe riiali esen-shal rikwairments in a præktikal fœnetik reprizenteishan ov modern Ingglish. Wi shal not start widh a fohrgón kon-kluuzhan, dhat wi hæv tu reprizént “forti saundz, naidher mohr nor les,” an dhat hwen wi hav pro-vaided a set ov hæphæzêrd and hetero-jiinias simbalz fer dhis arbitreri raund nœmber ov saundz, dhe fohrs ov fœnetiks kæn nou fœrdher gou; boet wi shal bigín bai invéstigeiting dhe neityer ov aol dhe moust komanli-yuuzd spiich-saundz, pro-siid tu egzæmin hau meni ov dhiiz mei bi aidentifaid in risiivd Ingglish pronœnsieishan, an finish bai endevering tu fiks apon dhe moust aproupriet and expiidyant Romænik simbalz fer reprizénting dhem in ordineri raiting. Dhe taask mei bi a soemhwat ardyuas wan; boet centfl wi hav akomplisht it, aur eferts tohrdz pro-vaiding a præktikal riformd speling wil bi miscenderstúd iivn bai fœnetik expoerts, bikaoz dhiiz wil bi cenawehr ov dhi æktyual prinsiplz, truu or faleishas, hwich gaid aur tentativ leiberz.

Aur intenshan iz tu prosikiut dhis taask from mœnth tu mœnth til wi hav kompliited it, an sou hav fulfild dhe mishan ov dhis litl jœrnal. Wi wud, hauéver, diskleim bifohrhænd eni æmbishan tu rait an egzaostiv or kritikal triitis. Hwot wi eim æt iz simpli soech a popyuler expo-zishan ov prominent fœnetik prinsiplz az mei help centeknikal speling riformerz tu riialaiz dhe truu neityer ov dhe problem dhat hæz tu bi solvd in dhi ælfabetik raiting ov modern Ingglish.

—hwich, it kænät bi tuu distinktli steited, iz az yet an oen ritn töeng. Bæt reprizénting, æz aur estæblisht orthografi riiali döez, an oulder form ov spiich, or raadher vehrias oulder formz intermfkst, wi yet rekagnaiz its vælyu az a fikst konvenshanal simbalizeishan ov thaot, mohr efektiv tu dhouz hu hav painfuli lœrnt it dhan a les familyer reprizenteishan ov saund kan bii. Wi shal dhehrfor emploi dhis estæblisht speling in aur forthkœming expo-zishan, widhaut iivn dhe “parshal karekshanz” hwich impiid raiting and impehr signifikkans, hwail inapriishiabli impruuvig fœnetik expresshan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD TYPES AND NEW.—BREATH NASALS.

From “R. H.” (Writer of the Pamphlet noticed in No. 20):—

“I thank you most cordially for the insertion of an outline of my Paper, and for your kindly candid criticism thereon. I spoke of the use of old type (cut and turned) as a means of *illustrating* various schemes; but I feel quite sure that any effective plan devised for the masses will require new forms, although the orthoepy should not be too critically exact.

“I do not see the utility of the diacritical mate letters *b, d, g*, except to show that the nasals so distinguished must be the formations from which the broad sounds of these mate letters could come: e.g. the *m* in ‘thump,’ the *n* in ‘ant,’ and the *n* in ‘think,’ must be thin; but *m* in ‘thumb,’ *n* in ‘Dnieper,’ and *n* in ‘thing,’ must be broad. I also think that the illustration I gave from the Hebrew of the necessary, broader action of the instrument and larynx is organically correct.

“Other just objections to my notation can be obviated when new forms are admitted, my specimen of which is intended (as I stated) for an MS. alphabet analogous to other new type for printing. I still think that nothing short of adherence to organic principles can make an alphabet universally and easily consistent in its popular vocal and MS. use, because critical distinctions, not having such natural reasons, cannot be understood and used by the masses.”

[Wi traid tu bi fehr tu “R. H.” and er glæd dhat wi sœksiided tu hiz sætisfækshan. Aur objekt, hauéver, in giving a noutis ov hiz pæmflet, waz not so mæch tu kritisæiz hiz partikyuler skiim, az tu point ant hwot ar, and hwot er not, jenerali aveilabl taips.

Æz fer aur Ingglish neizalz, dheir er normali vois saundz, hwedher dher ritn simbalz er atended bai miut leterz or not, “plum” an “plumb,” or “gneiss” an “nice,” not difering in spiich, eni mohr dhan “no” an “know.” Bæt, in aur o’pinyan, dhe breth kaunterparts ov *m, n*, and *ŋ* (*ng*) er hærd bifohr prœnaunst breth konsonants foloing in dhe seim silabl. Dheir rikwair non speshal nœteishan hwen dhe sœksiiding konsonants er ov similer loukal formeishan, æz in *romp, nimf, tent, tenth, tens, link*: bæt hwen dhe leibial or dhe gœteral breth neizal okærz bifohr a tœng-point breth konsonant, wi fæind dhat bouth fœnetik expresshan an konsistansi in speling raiming wœrdz rikwair æs tu rait *mp* and *nk*, æz in *rompt, prompt—limps, glimps—linkt, distinct—sinks, sfinks*. Perhæps dhi ounfi instansez in hwich inœveishan wud bi enteild bai dhis ræul wud bii—*drempt* (kompehr *un-kempt*, from *kemb*, to comb), *lenkth, strenkth, amœnkst*. Beter tu meik dhiiz fohr wœrdz fœl into lain, dhan tæ rait in’konggruasli—*rompt, prompt—linkt, distingt—limps, glims—sinks, sfings*—az dhe præktis ov sœm iz.—W. R. E.]

CLASHING ORTHOGRAPHIES.—VOCAL “R.”

From W. G. WARING, Sen., Esq., Tyrone, Pennsylvania, U.S.:—

“I have lately been reading—studying—slowly, repeatedly, and meditatively—more of all these than is usual with me—your ‘Notes on Spelling Reform’ (in tract). You treat on p. 18 upon the difficulty of preparing a generation for the rejection of the old *spelling* and the substitution of a new; and, among other evidences of deep as well as *acute thought on the subject*, you say truly that if we undertake to teach the two ortho-

graphies [*] to the young, it would be exceedingly difficult to keep them distinct in practice, *because of both possessing so many similar features*. This is most true. It would be a path full of embarrassments. Yet there seems no other practical way to the reform (pp. 34, 35) than through such preparation. I enclose some papers relating to a method of giving children in primary schools thorough phonetic drill, yet without in the least interfering with current orthography so far as Roman letters are concerned. It greatly aids in the acquisition of current spelling, by requiring that all spelling shall be done *by hand* from the first, and by avoiding strictly the placing before the eyes of learners any *mis-spelling*—that is, any arrangement of Roman letters composing words, differing at all from current usage.

"If you care to read the imperfect [chromographic] print I enclose, you will glean from it an idea of the method. I think it solves the main difficulty. If it were generally adopted, we should only have some years of waiting for an assured result. This term of waiting should be occupied by an international Commission or Academy to deal with the *questions brûlantes* of how all English-speaking peoples should properly pronounce the many words and sounds that are now differently pronounced.

"You will see that I provide a sign for the first of the two sounds in 'urn,' or second of the two in 'sir,' which, in its short or obscure form, is the second sound in 'are, article, ear, pour,' &c. HERE we give full resonance, but no trill, to this sound. East and south of us it is softened down to a shadow of a sound, something like the vowel in French *le, de*, &c. And with you it is even further gone, if, as reported, your speakers make no difference between 'laud' and 'lord.' Our most popular and latest (Appleton's) school reader gives in the second book as rhymes 'mamma' and 'far.' I don't know whether the author would have 'mamma' (as on some London streets, it is said) pronounced *mammar*, or whether 'far' is to be *fah*.

"I agree with you most fully in the conviction that we should not play with spelling reform by using 'near-enough' forms of words; but should move at once to the clear and true basis of a sign for each sound, and the sign invariable.

"I send this to you, as to the most far-seeing and thorough expounder of the whole question and its difficulties, and I should be very glad if I could learn your opinion by card or otherwise."

[Mr. Wehringz plæn fer avoiding in skuulz eni klæshing bitwiin dhe nau estæblishit orthografi and an interpreting fo'netik wan, iz tu yuuz fer dhe leter an ælfabet in hwich konsonants er exprest bai streit strouks or kœrvz (behring a jeneral rezemblans tu dhe kærakterz in Mr. Pitmanz Fo'nografi), an vauelz bai pehr-sheipt, kresant-laik, or sœr-kyuler marks ritn az part ov dhe wœrd-autlainz. Aur objekshanz tu dhis methad ar— (1) dhat dhe niu speling wud not vîzhuali asist lœrnerz tu riid dhi ould; (2) dhat dhe niu speling wud not bi intêlijibl from a nolej ov dhi ould; an (3) dhat dhe niu speling wud bi çensiuatbl tu ripleis dhi ould az a præktikal orthografi. Aur ouu plæn fer dhi avoidans ov klæshing spelîngz wud konsist in dhe yuus ov niu leterz or niu daîgræfs fer aol saundz not speshali reprizented in dhi ould speling. Æz fer a sou-kaold Ingglîsh-vælyu and ould-leter "sindroun" (tu yuuz Mr. Elîsez tœrm), wi biliiv it wud pro'dius insurmauntabl konfiuzhan in childrenz speling an pro'nœnsieishan.

In rigard tu dhi r kwestyan, it wil bi siin dhat aur korispondant, hwail rêkagnaizing dhe simpli voukal saund ov *ar* in "urn," or *ir* in "sir," strongli insists pouu a shortnd form ov dhis saund aafter dhe liiding vauel in "far, lord," &c. Dautles hi miuz dhe seim saund dhat wii yuuz fer çen-trîld *r*, hwich wi konsider tu bi a veri wiik konsonant foloing dhe vauel in "urn, sir," az wel az in "far, lord, ear, air, pore, poor, sire, sour, pure." Sou fiibl an vauel-laik iz dhis konsonant, dhat Mr. Elis diklelrd hi kud hiir nothîng mohr dhan dhe "but" vauel at dhi end ov aur *far* (az if *fâæ*). Yet wii FÊLT dhe vaibreishan ov dhe bæc ov dhe tœng, hwich iz konsiderd bai Waoker, Webster, an Smart tu bi dhi orgœnik ækshan ov çen-trîld *r*—az distînkktli az wi kud fiil dhe vaibreishan ov konsonant *y* at dhi end ov French *fille* (= *fiy*). Fer miir vauel-saundz, ouunli dhe lœrînk vaîbrêits, and eni vaibreishan ov frikshan ov dhi auter organz hæz a konsonantal efêkt. Bœt, hwotêver dhe saund biî, wi er at wœn widh aur korispondant in wishîng tu prizerv dhe fo'netik entiti dhat distînggwîshez a *diid* ov *armz* from a *diid* ov *aams*.—W. R. E.]

[* That is, two orthographies with the same alphabet and letter-values.]

REVISED "CHEILIC."

From R. P. BULL, Esq., 83 Macfarlane Road, W.:—

"Ai um matx intarectid in ya lauat nambar aw ya *Opelik Egeqperimentar*, a qopi aw hvitx iv (opxanali *iev*) qaindli cent mi. Ai teiq tev qopis manzli zrev mai hvqcelar, van aw hvitx ai cend tv mai can ut Xiqaugov, hv cends mi in ritsen 'qatiks' qanteinik infaemeixan relatiw tv ya provgrec aw Opelik Rifaom in ya Ivnaitid Cteite. Bat ya qatiks aw leit huw bihn fiev an sau bitvihn. Ai fha yat yi udwovqete aw an enlaundjd ulfabet etop ya vei, us ya dicaiphls aw Micta Pitman cihm tv bi devik at hovm; fao vi reali miht viy an anavnemnt aw yi 'Acovcieixan,' amak ya Covcaitis hvhs uqtiwiti is rjpotavid in yi *Uziniham*.

"Ai huw ofhn vixt tv miht viy an egepasixan aw ya fovnetiq mezad aw Doqta Frukqlin. His letar is qvovtid bai Mr. Elie in his celibreitid 'Plih' (2nd idixan), bat ya cqihm is not ilactreited, yov ai zikq it apihad cam iihhs agov in Ma. Pitmans *Dyaenal*. Us tv ya fovnetiq elimente aw yi Ikglix lukgvidj Doqta Frukqlins mezad, viy yi eqeepxan *af=j*, is aidentiqal viy yut aw Bixap Vilqins:—

y a a e i x o h n g g e l d h t h n d t i z h s h r z s x v f m b p
= a o u e i v o v h k g q l y z n d t i j x r s c v v f m b p (Kihlik)

"It is rimauqabhl yat ya deit aw Frukqlins letar is 1768, djact a centiari aufta yi apihranc aw ya wolivm aw Bixap Vilqins (1668). Iet on ya hovl it is infhria tv ya Bixape mezad in fovnetiq anulicic. Indihd, ya Bixape anulicic is aolmovct egsoactiw; yi ovnli vihq point araisis from his not admitik yi egsictanc aw gataral difzoks in Ikglix yovs faomd viy i and v] mei bi meid bai ya miqetiar aw ya wavel y (a), hvitx va parhapp in ievc amaket ya Djevs, and eqeeprect bai 'ain [rauya bai *au/ef*]. Bat bihik nav, as ai zikq, dicievsd amaket aya neixans, an fa yut rihsan weri difiqalt tv bi provnavnct, ai xul not yeafova teiq eni fahya novtic aw yem."

"Qovtempareri viy Vilqins vos Doqta Djon Wallis, aozar aw 'Grammatica Lingvae Anglicanae: cvi praefigitur de loqvella, sive de sonorum omnium loqvellarum formatione, tractatus grammatico-physievs.' Yic wolivm in greit meja caplais ya difixancis aw ya Bixape mezad in ya trihtment aw ya gataral wavel, bat is lee'qompliit in ite anulicic aw ya likgvals, hvitx au taemd 'palatinae.' Ai cabdjoin a brihf cqetx aw ya wavel cqihm aw Doqta Volic:—

VOCALS.

<i>Apertura majori, media, minori.</i>		<i>Egsaumppls (cileqtid from Doqta Volic).</i>	
Gutturales	â aperta e foemin.	û obscur.	
	ô		
Palatinae	â exile é mascul.	ee exile	
Labiales	ô rotund.	oo pingue ú exile	

(Ya Qihliq novteixan is udid in parenzicixh.)

"Yi Ikglix wavel, aqaodik tv Bixap Vilqins an Doqta Frukqlin, au 7 in nambar, and yei au diwaidid bai ya Bixap intv 3 qlancis—

Gataral, a (y); Likgval, o (a), u (a), e, i; Leibial, v (x), aou (o).

Doqta Volic pleicis ya gataral wavel a (*cut, done, abundant*) amak ya wavel aw mainar upaectiv, bat it mei bi cavndid viy a mihdial, or a meidjar ovphnik; ya wavel bihik 'hovlli gataral,' as obsaewd bai Bixap Vilqins,—'an i'mixan aw brez fram ya zrovit viyavt eni pae'tiqviva movxan aw ya tak ao lipo.'

"Qam'baind viy ya likgval ao likgvov-pulatain wavelz in 'pot, pat (u), pet, pique,' ya gataral wavel faoms ya difzoks *ao, au, ae, ai*, us haed in 'broad, awnt, heard, pit,' an qam'baind viy ya leibial v, us haed in 'boot' (= *bet*), it faoms ya difzok *av*, us in 'foot' (= *favt*). Ya wavel cavnd in 'oath, know' is faomd aw 3 elimente—*avv*.

"It yac apihhs ewident yat ya Qihliq novteixan aw ya wavel is lithl mova yun a diwelapment aw ya fovnetiq principhls aw Volic an Vilqins, caplais difixancis in yehr ricpeqtiw mezdads, an reqancailik a'pehrant dicqrepancis.

"It hus biqam fuxanabhl tv aqcept Micta Melwil Bels zihari aw ya faomeixan aw cavnds, bat pocibli au egsudjareited ectimet hus bihn faomd aw his vaeq apon 'Wisibhl Cpihtx.' Mr. Elic rimauqc, 'Ctadiik his bvk, ai um a'qivtli cencibhl yat his fovnetiqe au yovs aw an Ikglixman viy *Cqotr a'covci'eixans*.' It is rimauqabhl yat yi obdjqexan aw hvitx Mr. Elic is a'qivtli cencibhl in rileixan tv Ma. Bels fovnetiqe is cabetunxali ya ceim as yut hvitx is felt bai Ma. Flei (Fleay) in rileixan tv ya fovnetiqe aw Mr. Elic; iet ya fovnetiqe aw Ma. Cvihit aur ancuciefuqtari tv Ma. Flei, hv ovnli ubeteins from giwik a zaed intaepriteixan aw Ma. Bels cimbal, difarik from yi aya tev, biqaoz hi hus not caxixant qonfidenc in yi uqivraci aw his ovn ihas. U'civmik yat Ma. Bel hus meid Cpihtx 'Wisibhl,' vi mact in'fae ya ni'ceciti aw a caedjiqal opareixan tv eneibhl aya paechns tv cih and hihr a'qaodik tv his mezad.

"Ai nov not viy hvot ingrihdiantc ya wavel in 'but' is miqet; um aneibhl tv paeciwh yat ya waveln in 'men, man' au vaid; yat ya wavel in 'fall' is nurov and leibialaisd; yat yut in 'hot' is vaid and leibialaisd. Ya nurov ao cimphl waveln aur a, o, u, e, i, v; ya vaid, ovphn, ao gataral ao, au, ae, ai, av, hvitx mei bi taemd miqet, if iv plihs, ao difzoks. Leibialaisd waveln au yovs hvitx au faomd or aqampanid bai leibial waibreixan, us v, eh, ev, av, aov, auv. Tv mai maind ya wavel teibhls aw Ma. Bel an lec caientifiq yan ya ci'uopecic aw Da. Volic, hvitx cihms tv huw faenixt ya model aw yea qanctraqxan, and, lai q his, yci au difixant in yi eqcibixan aw ya trev quraqtar aw ya likgval waveln. Ya wavel u (man), far egsaumphl, is braot tv ya frant, yov it trevli oqivpais ya midhl povsixon, bitvihn ya buq wavel o an ya frant wavel e:

	Buq	Midhl	Frant		Buq	Midhl	Frant
Nurov—	o	u	e	Vaid—	ao	au	ae

Tv qampliht ya cihriis, vi huw ya zrih praimari waveln:—

	Gataral	Likgval	Leibial		Gataral	Likgval	Leibial
Nurov—	a	i	v	Vaid—	a	ai	av

"Ya praimari waveln, tvgeya viy ya miyv brihyik h, afovad ya mihns aw dinovtik aol modifqexians aw qvoliti, ao qvontiti, tv hvitx ya waveln au cabdject in cpihtx.

Wavel Cqihm.

A	AE	AU	AO	O	U	E	I	V	HL
AH	AEH	AUH	AOH	OH	UH	EH	IH	VH	HN
AHI	AEI	AUI	AOI	OI	UI	EI	AI	AV	HR
AHV	AEV	AUV	AOV	OV	UV	EV	AIH	AVH	HM

(In raitik Ikglix yi ituliq letaes mei bi ov'mitid.)

"u o a e i v mei bi ievsd tv reprisent ya cewaral wavel cavnds, if pri'faed, in pleic aw a o u e i v, viy v in pleic aw w."

[Posibli seem ov aur riiderz mei think dhat dhi abcev iz anœf ov Kiilik fer an inishal lezn; bœt it iz ounli part ov a long and intéresting leter widh hwich wi hav bin feivemd bai Mr. Bul. Tu ces hiz no'teishan prizénts nou siirias difikalti, and iz les iriteiting nau dhat a ripleisez u for dhi oupn obskiur vauel. Sœch a speling wud perhæps bi ædvan-teijas in wœn rispékt—dhat dher wud not bi eni deijer ov its geting mikst bai lœrnerz widh dhe nau kerant orthografi, in dhe mœner æprihœnded bai Mr. Wehring (in a pri-siiding kamiunikeishan). Bœt, on dhi œdher hænd, wi fœnsi dhat Kiilik wud bi mis-liiding az an intro'dekshan tu dhi ould speling, and aolso veri difikalt fer moust prezant riiderz tu disaifer—tu sœch an extént, indiid, az tu reuder it not a bæd kriptograef fer poust-kard korispondans. It wud aolso, on dhe houl, teik ces fœrdher awei from jeneral leter vœlyuz dhan wi ar at prezant.

Hauéver, wi kændidli invait expreshan ov o'pinyan, hwedher æni sœch riiauprouprie-shanz ov ould konsonants az Mr. Bul meiks wud bi prættikali preferabl tu dhe yuus ov arbitrerri bœt jenerali-æksépted daigræfs. Tu fasiliteit dirékt komparisan ov hiz injiin-yas skiim widh aur oun komanpleis wan, wi giv on anœdher peij part ov a rendering hi haz sent ces ov Dr. Frænklinz Leter, widh a Yuunian vœrshan opozit tu it.

Ekcentrik az Mr. Bulz skiim ov no'teishan mei apiir tu meni piipil, it behrz evidens ov independant riserch and o'rijinal thaot, kleiming rispékt from aol speling riformerz; hwail dhe wei in hwich hi yuuzez hiz ælfabet in speling marks him az wœn ov dhe æu Ingglisch fonetishanz huz aidiiaz ov spiich-raiting er not obviasi pœrvœrted bai dhi iivl influensez ov aur ould and efiit orthografi.—W. R. E.]

PART OF DR. FRANKLIN'S LETTER.

In Cheilic Spelling.

Us tv "yi inqanwihniancis" iv menzan. Ya faet is, yat "aol avr etimoladjis vvd bi lobet, qoneiqvantli vi qvd not uca'tein ya mihuik aw meni vaeds." Etimoladjis aur at prezant weri an'caetin; bat catx as yei au, yi ovlv bvqe vvd etil pri'saew yem. Vaeds in ya qovac aw tain txeindj yea mihnik, as vel as yea epelik an pra'nanci-eixan; an vi dev nat lvq tv etimoladjis fa yea prezant mihniks. If ai xvd qool a muu a'neiw and a 'wilan, hi vvd haudli bi cuticfaid viy mai telik him, yat van aw ya vaeds a'ridjinali eignifaid ovnli a lud or a cawant, an yi ayar an anda playman or in'habitant aw a wilidj. It is fram prezant ievsidj ovnli, ya mihuik aw vaeds is tv bi di'taemind.

Iva ceqand inqan'wihniacie is, yat "ya di'etixan bi'tvihu vaeds aw difarant mihnik an cimila cavnd vvd bi di'etroid." Yut di'etixan is aol'redi di'etroid in pra'navncik yem; an vi rilai on ya cenc a'lovn aw a centanc tv uca'tein, hvitx aw ya cewaral vaeds cimilar in cavnd vi intend. If yic is ca'fixant in ya rapiditi aw di'e'qovac, it vil bi matx mova cov in rithu centancis, hvitx mei bi red lihjaeli, and a'tendit tv mova paetiqivlaeli in qeic aw difqalti, yan vi qan a'tend tv a pauct centanc, hvail ya epihqar is hariik ac a'lok viy niev vaus.

Iva zaed inqan'wihniacie is, yat "aol ya bvqe aol'redi rithn vvd bi ieveler." Yic inqan'wihniacie vvd ovnli qam on grudiv-ali in a qovac aw eidjis. Iv and ai, and aya nav liwik rihdaes, vvd haudli fao'get ya ievc aw yem. Pihphi vvd lok laen tv rihd yi ovlv raitik, yov yei prugtiect ya niev. An yi inqan'wihniacie is not greita yan hvot hus uqivali huphnd in a cimila qeic, in Itali. Faomaeli ite in'habitante aol epovq an rovt Lutin: us ya lukgvidj txeindjd, ya epelik folovd it. Bat, if ya epelik hud newa bihn txeindjd, an Italian vvd haw favnd it matx mova difqalt tv rihd an rait his ovn lukgvidj; fao rithu vaeds vvd haw hud nov ri'leixan tv cavnds, yei vvd ovnli haw etvd fa ziks; cov yat if hi vvd eqc'prec in raitik yi aidiha hi hus hven hi cavnds ya vaed *vescovo*, hi maet ievs ya letaes *episcopus*.

In xaot, hvot'ewa ya difqaltis and inqan'wihniacis nav au, yei vil bi movr ihsili cah'mavntid nav yan hihraafter; an cam taim ar ayar it maet bi dan, or ava raitik vil bi'gam laiq ya Txainihs us tv ya difqalti aw laenik an ievsik it.

In Union Spelling.

Ez tu "dhi inkonviinyansiz" ya men-shan. Dhe foerst iz, dhat "aol aur etimol-oziz wud bi lost, konsikwentli wi kud not asertein dhe miining ov meni woerdz." Etimoloziz ar at prezant veri aenserten; boet, seech az dhe ar, dhi ould buks wud stil prizerv dhem. Woerdz in dhe kohrs ov taim cheinj dheer miining, az wel az dheer speling an pra'nensieishan; and wi doont luk tu etimoloziz fer dhe prezant miiningz. If ai shud kaol a mæu a neiv and a vilan, hi wud hardli bi sætisfaid widh mai teling him dhat wæn ov dhe woerdz o'rrijinali signifaid onnli a læd or a særvant, an dhi ædher an cænder plauman or inhæbitant ov a vilej. It iz from prezant ynuzej onnli, dhe miining ov woerdz iz tu bi di'tærmind.

Yur sekand inkonviinyans iz, dhat "dhe distinkshan bitwiin woerdz ov diferant miining an similer saund wud bi distroid." Dhat distinkshan iz olrédi distroid in pra'nansing dhem; and wi rilai on dhe sæs aloun ov a sæntans tu asertein, hwich ov dhe several woerdz similer in saund wi inténd. If dhis iz sæfsiant in dhe rapiditi ov diskohrs, it wil bi mæch mohr sou in ritn sæntansez, hwich mei bi red lezherli, and atended tu mohr partikyulerli in keis ov difikalti, dhan wi kan tend tu a paast sæntans, hwail dhe spiiker iz hoer'ing æs along widh niu wanz.

Yur thærd inkonviinyans iz, dhat "aol dhe buks olrédi ritn wud bi yuusles." Dhis inkonviinyans wud onnli kæm on grædyu-ali, in a kohrs ov eijez. Yuu and ai, and ædher nau living riiderz, wud hardli ferget dhe yuus ov dhem. Piipil wud long lærn tu riid dhi ould raiting, dhou dhe præktist dhe niu. An dhi inkonviinyans iz not greiter dhan hwot haz æktyuali hæpnd in a similer keis, in Itali. Formerli its inhæbitants aol spouk and rout Lætin: sæz dhe længgwej cheinj, dhe speling folovd it. Boet, if dhe speling had never bin cheinj, an Itælyan wud hav faund it mæch mohr difikalt tu riid and rait hiz onn længgwej; fer ritn woerdz wud hav hæd nou ri'leishan tu saundz, dhe wud onnli hav stud fer thingz; sou dhat if hi wud expres in raiting dhi aidiia hi hæz hwen hi saundz dhe woerd *vescovo*, hi mæst yuuz dhe leterz *episcopus*.

In short, hwot'ever dhe difikaltiz and inkonviinyansiz nau ar, dhe wil bi mohr iizili sermannted nau dhan hiraafter; an sæm taim or ædher it mæst bi dæn, or aur raiting wil bikæm laik dhe Chainiiz sæz tu dhe difikalti ov lærning and yuuzing it.

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AND PHONETIC INVESTIGATOR.

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PHONETIC OUTLINES.

THE RAW MATERIAL OF SPEECH.

IT may be hardly necessary to say that breath, emitted by muscular compression from the lungs through the windpipe, is the one primary material of which human speech is composed. Some of the sounds which enter into the composition of speech are made out of simple breath, acted upon by different positions of the upper vocal organs; but for producing the majority of sounds breath has to be converted into voice before it passes into the throat, by being subjected to the vibration of the vocal chords at the larynx. Therefore, the material of speech, as it comes to be operated upon and moulded into shape by the upper organs, may be said to consist of BREATH and VOICE.

Vibration of the vocal chords in a half-tense condition produces an intermediate, occasional, and less important material of speech, called WHISPER, which may be defined as semi-voiced breath.

MOULDED ELEMENTS OF SPEECH.

Breath and voice (as well as whisper), on their emission through the throat, may be said to be moulded into various distinctive shapes by the different positions of the lips, the tongue, or the uvula, often in relation to the teeth, the palate, or the nose.

The organic position may be such, that while it modifies the form and size of the voice-channel, it yet leaves a free passage, which allows either voice or breath to issue without explosive or frictional effect. Under such condition an emission of voice produces a vowel-sound, varying in quality according to the conformation of the passage, as, for example, the single sound constituting the word *awe*.* But an emission of mere breath through such a passage is practically inaudible, except it be immediately followed by voice during the

* When any example is not qualified as Scottish, French, German, &c., it should be taken as an English word.

same organic impulse, when the initial breath has the effect termed "aspiration," as in the word *haw*.

The position of the organs may, on the other hand, be such as to offer either frictional resistance or total obstruction to the passage of emitted breath or voice, so that distinctive hisses, buzzes, whirrs, &c. are produced by such frictional resistance, and distinctive puffs or explosions on suddenly removing such total obstruction. The audible effects produced by either the former or the latter means are termed consonant-sounds. The sounds made by frictional resistance (as *l, r, s*) are called open or continuant consonants, and those made by obstruction and explosion (as *p, d, k*) are designated shut or explosive consonants. By almost all consonantal positions breath or voice sounds are equally producible as a matter of physical possibility; but in actual practice voice sounds are the more numerous, at all events among the open consonants. Thus, while the initial voice sounds of *bad, doe, gilt, van, then, zeal, wet*, have their breath correspondents in *pail, toe, kilt, fun, thin, seal, whet*, yet the sounds at the beginning of *lie, ray, man, nod*, have practically no parallel breath sounds independently occurring in our language.

VOWEL-SOUNDS.

The Material of which they are made.

Vowel-sounds cannot be formed with simple breath, because this, when emitted through the organic position required for any vowel-sound, produces no independent audible effect available for the purposes of speech. Breath thus emitted only becomes phonetically effective in combination with a following vowel-sound, and is hence usually regarded as exemplifying the simplest of consonantal effects, to which category we therefore defer it.

For producing vowel-sounds breath requires to be converted into voice, by the vocal chords of the larynx vibrating in a tense condition; or at least into whisper, by their vibrating in a semi-tense condition. This voice (or whisper), as it emerges into the pharynx, or portion of the throat extending from the glottis to the uvula, has no definite or special vowel quality, such as distinguishes the initial sound of *emit* from that of *omit*. This unshaped voice is heard in various emotional murmurs (as of pain, relief, surprise, &c.), which are reduced to corresponding audible sighs when made of whisper, and to inaudible sighs when made of simple breath. It is also heard when a speaker hesitates for a word, and "hems and haws" in his embarrassment.

The Manner in which they are made.

It is generally recognised by modern phoneticians, that the crude voice prepared at the larynx, and emitted through the throat, is




by various positions of the superior organs (from the uvula upward) modified into distinctive shapes, which, as they emerge at the outer aperture of the mouth, constitute specifically different vowel-sounds. It is not so generally agreed, however, perhaps because not so well understood, what are the essentially necessary and effective positions for the several sounds, or in what particular manner they operate to produce their modifying effects. We therefore append a brief incidental review of some extant theories on this matter, addressing it especially to persons who hold preconceived views. (See p. 56.)

Modification by Resonance Chambers.

The conclusion to which we have been brought by our researches is, that simple vowel-sounds are differentiated in quality by varying the length of the resonance chamber formed between an interior linguo-palatal aperture of emission and an exterior aperture of exit. The primary means of shortening or lengthening such resonance chamber is by advancing or retracting the position of the linguo-palatal contact (or approximation) forming the inner aperture; but, instead of withdrawing the tongue to extreme back positions, the speaker instinctively pouts forward the lips, to assist in producing the length of mouth-tube required for the back vowels. This is merely an exemplification of the same co-operative tendency of the members that prompts the mouth to meet the feeding hand, or the lower limbs to stretch as the arm reaches upward.

In propounding this theory, however, that the essential quality of simple vowel-sounds is differentiated by the operation of a single natural principle, we do not mean to represent, that the quality of a vowel-sound is not at all affected by the size of the linguo-palatal aperture, by the shape of the resonance chamber, or by the size and shape of the mouth-opening. In practice, the tongue does not rise into equally close connection with the palate at all vowel positions, for at the centre of the palatal curve [ʏ] there is a looser approximation and consequently a larger aperture. This convenient laxity in the mid position, together with a sympathetic widening of the outer mouth-opening, gives an "open" quality to any of the mid vowels, as compared with those made by closer contact towards either end of the palatal curve,—the effect of such closer contact being aided by sympathetic contraction of the outer mouth-opening, in one manner [=] for front vowels, and in another [o] for back ones. But these organic positions and their effects are merely incidental and subsidiary. They would not differentiate vowel quality without varied length of mouth-tube, whereas this can do so without *their assistance*.

Simple and Mixed Resonances.

The principle of vowel-differentiation by the mere shortening or lengthening of a simple resonance chamber applies without qualification only to simple vowel-sounds; but though such sounds were almost exclusively used in primitive speech, and are by far the most prevalent ones in modern languages, yet their actual number is less than that of various mixed vowel-sounds. For the simple sounds the tongue rises towards the palate in a simple longitudinal curve convex on its upper face [], the sides of the tongue coming into contact with the sides of the palate, but a space being left between the centre of the tongue and the cross arch of the palate; so that a single aperture of emission is formed [ in cross section], with a simple resonance chamber between it and the outer opening of the mouth. For the mixed sounds, however, the tongue rises towards the palate in a complex longitudinal curve doubly convex on its upper face [], the sides of the tongue touching the palate as before; but, instead of one linguo-palatal aperture, two are formed, with an intervening cavity. This cavity between the two apertures constitutes an inner resonance chamber, and the cavity between the front aperture and the exterior opening of the mouth forms an outer resonance chamber. A mixture or an amalgamation of two simple vowel-sounds is thus produced, a back vowel having its quality modified, though not effaced, as it passes through the resonance chamber of a front vowel.

SOME THEORIES RESPECTING VOWEL-FORMATION.

The Antique Theory.

According to this theory, which was propounded by all our olden writers on phonetics, and which was maintained by Mr. Bull in our last issue, the vowel-sounds are classified as—(1) guttural; (2) lingual or palatal, or linguo-palatal; and (3) labial. These terms seem to imply that certain simple vowel-sounds are made by or in the throat, others by the tongue or at the palate, and still others by or at the lips. If the theory be correctly represented as thus stated, we consider it to be quite untenable.

In the first place, we hold that the throat merely serves as a channel for the upward passage of crude voice from the larynx, and that no definite vowel-sound is formed by or in the throat. As for the lips, no particular action or condition of these is necessary as the essential or efficient cause of any distinctive variety of vowel-sound. The actual use made of the lips in helping to modify voice is merely a convenient mode of producing an essential condition that may be otherwise produced; for all vowel-sounds may be distinctively made with the lips widely open. In the tongue and the palate, however, or rather in the position of the tongue with respect to the palate, we shall find the really essential and efficient cause, not only of some, but of all variations in vowel quality.

The "Visible Speech" Theory.

Mr. Melville Bell, followed by Mr. Sweet and others, holds that position of the tongue with respect to the palate is the fundamental and principal cause of differences in vowel quality, but that further differentiation is made or assisted by the condition of the throat and the position of the lips.

According to this theory, the front (not the tip) of the tongue is set at three different perpendicularly parallel heights, or distances from the crown of the palatal arch, in forming the initial sounds of French *il*, *été*, and English *area*; and the back of the tongue at three corresponding perpendicularly parallel heights in producing the vowel-sounds of Gaelic *laogh*, English *but*, and Scottish *but*; while both the front and the back of the tongue are simultaneously set at such three different heights in shaping the vowel-sounds of Welsh *bu*, French *que*, and English *cur*. Nine such vowel-sounds are supposed to be the primary varieties formed by linguo-palatal positions; while these nine are made into eighteen varieties—according to Mr. Bell, by a uniform “wide” condition of the throat; or, according to Mr. Sweet, by a laxness of the linguo-palatal position. The eighteen varieties thus produced are all stated to be capable of receiving a modification in the way of “rounding,” which is rather indefinitely treated, sometimes as due to lip-compression, sometimes to cheek-contraction, and occasionally to both. Mr. Ellis, we may observe, generally agrees with Mr. Bell in regard to “wideness” and “rounding,” but differs somewhat both from him and Mr. Sweet in arrangement of tongue heights.

Now, the first objection we have to make to the Bell vowel-scale is, that in the formation of simple vowel-sounds we cannot recognise any such conditions as perpendicularly parallel heights of the tongue, involving perpendicularly parallel linguo-palatal apertures of different dimensions. We find, that if we pronounce in succession the three initial vowels of French *il*, *été*, and English *area*, we feel a gradual recession (from the “front”) of the linguo-palatal marginal contacts, between which is formed the aperture of emission [∞ in cross section]. So, in the back region (after passing over several intermediate positions), the contacts and the aperture continue to recede in uttering the initial sounds of English *authority*, *opaque*, and French *outré*. Seeing that the part of the palatal arch against which vowel apertures are formed would be represented by such a curve as \cap (looking as at the left side of the face), and that the successive apertures from front to back are made in the direction of this curve, and by contact of successively lower parts of the tongue with lower parts of the palate, we consider the whole course of the retrocession from Mr. Bell’s “high front” to his “high back” position to be one of lowering in physical movement, as it is acknowledged to be in acoustic effect.

Mr. Ellis so far supports our view, even in his arrangement of the Bell scale, that in place of corresponding tongue-heights at different positions, he reckons nine consecutive heights from front to back; and while he retains the nomenclature of “Visible Speech,” he explains, that “although the front of the tongue may be low, the tongue itself will be higher than the high mixed tongue, while the low mixed tongue is higher than the high back tongue.”—(*Speech in Song*, p. 88.) But we consider that Mr. Ellis still errs by admitting into the series of primary vowels the mixed sounds in Welsh *bu*, French *que*, and English *cur*, and that he puts the back vowels (his Glossic *oo*, *oa*, *au*) in the reverse of the natural order. When relieved from the obviously uncomfortable trammels of the Bell scale, Mr. Ellis always ranges his Glossic signs in the order *ee*, *ai*, *aa*, *au*, *oa*, *oo*; and, supposing these symbols to express simple vowel-sounds, we consider this order to represent the natural sequence of the sounds.

Beyond the non-natural and confusing application of the term “height”—upon which application the whole vowel classification and notation of “Visible Speech” are based—we must demur to an arrangement which includes among its nine simple and primary vowels the sounds in Gaelic *laogh*, English *up*, Scottish *up*, Welsh *bu*, French *que*, and English *sir*, while omitting the normal sounds of *a* (part) and *u* (rule) from the series. But of course we may be told that the *part* sound belongs to the “wide” series of the unrounded vowels, and the *rule* sound to the rounded derivatives of the “narrow” series. But here, again, we must take exception to the terms “wide” and “round,” as applied in the Bell classification.

To us it seems that Mr. Bell’s “wideness” is a vague term, used to cover divergences of sound in various different directions, and that it represents rather defect in theory than fact in nature. We cannot accept the dictum, that the initial sound of English *ill* is to that of French *il* as the initial sound of English *ell* is to that of French *élu* or that the vowels in *come* and *calm* differ in quality identically as do those in the initial syllables of *carious* and *carrier*. To our appreciation, the divergences here compared are not attributable to any such uniform organic deviation as that imagined by Mr. Bell, or as the quite different one conceived by Mr. Sweet. In short, we wholly repudiate the term

"wideness," except as an ordinary synonym of "openness," as when we should say that the final vowel of English *marry* (not the vowel in *rib*) is wider than that of French *mar*, or that the vowel in *pared* is wider than that in *past*.

As for "rounding," Mr. Bell explains that "the mechanical cause of 'round' quality commences in the supraglottal passage, and extends through the whole mouth tube, by lateral compression of the buccal cavities and reduction of the labial aperture;" and then, after speaking of "this uniform addition of lip modification, symbolized by a uniform addition to the vowel stem," he proceeds to exhibit diagrams which show the so-called low round vowels to involve much less lip modification than the mid ones, and these than the high ones. Yet we are invited to recognise that the vowel-sounds in French *mûle* and English *maul* (which are in fact only one degree apart in the same series of sounds) differ as do those in the initial syllables of English *martello* and *morose*, or as those in French *mise* and *muse* (in which latter case the one sound is really simple, and the other complex or mixed). If we used the term "rounding" at all, we should rather say that the vowel in German *mahl* begins to be rounded in French *mûle*, is further rounded in English *maul*, and still further in the initial syllables of English *mollify*, *morose*, *molest*, Italian *molto*, English *moustache*, and Italian *mula*.

In consequence of such defects in Mr. Bell's analysis and classification of vowels, the most closely-related sounds are scattered about in apparently disconnected confusion; while, amid the perplexing varieties of non-natural distinctions, no two phoneticians can agree where to put some sounds, or how to fill some positions. In Mr. Sweet's latest allocation of values to the thirty-six vowel positions, no place is provided for such simple sounds as those of *i* in Scottish *pill*, of *a* in English *path*, or of *o* in Italian *polpa*, not to mention the mixed sound in Lancashire *pull*; yet there are some half-dozen places in the tabulation left unoccupied.

The "Alphabet of Nature" Theory.

The theory of the old phoneticians appears to have been that differences in the quality of vowel-sounds were caused by and at certain linguo-palatal or inter-labial apertures. Messrs. Bell and Sweet do not make it quite clear in their expositions, how far they adopt this theory, or how far they attribute diversities of vowel quality to the effect of resonance cavities or chambers formed in connection with such apertures. Mr. Ellis, however, dwells so much on the resonance cavities, that he clearly shows his conception of vowel-formation to be very different from that of the earlier phonetic writers; and we venture to think that this veteran chief of modern English phoneticians, so long ago as 1845 (in his *Alphabet of Nature*), came nearer to indicating the simple efficient cause of vowel modifications than either he or any other English phonetician seems to have come since then.

In the work just mentioned, Mr. Ellis quotes directions by Dr. Charles Orpen for teaching deaf-mutes how to produce the normal and general sounds of the five Roman vowel-signs *i, e, a, o, u* (say as in the initial syllables of *piano*, *wherever*, *barbarian*, *morose*, *prudential*). The chief organic modification which the Doctor describes as differentiating these sounds, in the consecutive order in which they are here indicated, is a gradual withdrawal or lowering of the tongue from the front to the back part of the mouth. He also recognises a simultaneous sinking of the larynx, and with the last two sounds the coincidence of lip-compression, both of which organic modifications we take to be merely incidental, and as non-essential for the differentiation of the sounds.

In the same work, Mr. Ellis cites experiments made by Professor Willis with a tube, which was fitted with a piston containing an organ reed. Air being driven against the reed through a small pipe fixed into the back end of the piston, the tube was thus made to "speak," as musicians say. Then it was found, that on moving the piston forward or backward, the sound of the reed at different positions acquired varieties of quality analogous to those of the vowel-sounds *i, e, a, o, u*. When the piston was advanced till the aperture of emission for the sound of the reed was brought nearly to the mouth of the tube, the analogue of *i* was produced; and as the piston was drawn back by successive degrees, the respective analogues of *e, a, o, u* were heard; thus:—

.....*T u b e*.....

i e a o u

Piston & Reed


Air Pipe

With a rude apparatus of our own construction, we sufficiently verified the Professor's experiments to satisfy ourselves of the reality of the phenomena described by him. We also found his statement correct, that as the piston with its reed was drawn further back beyond the *u* position, the analogues of the vowels were re-produced in inverse order; thus—*i e a o u o a e i*; which is a fact of importance for the explanation of certain ventriloquial effects, but only of subsidiary interest in our present inquiry. We must confess, however, that we were at first rather perplexed than instructed to find the analogues of all the five typical simple vowel-sounds produced from one reed through one inner aperture of emission and one outer aperture of exit, without any conditions corresponding to perpendicularly parallel tongue-heights or graduated lip-compression, which dogmatic assertion had induced us to accept, rather than to understand, as the essential and efficient causes of such vowel qualities. We were almost annoyed, indeed, by effects that seemed to imitate, without illustrating, those of human speech.

Experimenting upon our own organs in view of the facts just adduced, we found, that if we tried to say *o* while holding the lips forcibly open, we produced a sound more like the *a* in Scottish *man* or French *mâle*; and if we attempted to utter *u* (as in *crusade*), the result was a sound like that of *o* in Italian *croce*. But, after a little practice, we discovered, that by drawing back the tongue, in compensation for the removal of labial projection, we could produce normal *o* and *u* without any aid from the lips. In short, it soon became evident that the whole series of the simple vowels *i, e, a, o, u*, could be made with almost any aperture of the mouth, if only the tongue was withdrawn by the required gradations.

In accordance with the foregoing facts, we accept the theory that the true cause of the diverse quality of the five simple vowel-sounds, *i, e, a, o, u*, is the varied length of the mouth-tube from its outer opening to the linguo-palatal aperture at which unshaped voice issues from the throat; that, instead of front and back perpendicularly parallel tongue-heights, there are successive inner and therefore lower vowel positions from front to back; and that the lips are only pouted forward for the back vowels to prolong the tube of the mouth, thus avoiding less convenient withdrawal of the tongue to the full back positions.

If Mr. Ellis did not categorically formulate this theory in his *Alphabet of Nature*, he adduced the facts which form the natural basis of it, and both in that work and all his subsequent publications he has evinced the practical influence of those facts on his mind, by the order in which he prefers to arrange the simple vowel-sounds. Where we consider that he was at fault in 1845 was in trying to make mixed or complex vowels, like those in English *fin, fern, fun*, or German *grün, schön*, fit systematically into a single series with the pure or simple vowels. At that time he attempted such arrangement on theory; but we believe that of late years his practice in this respect (like our own) has been influenced by the typographical convenience of rectilinear exposition. Of the nature and systematic arrangement of mixed vowels we shall treat in due course.

As regards the typical simple vowels, however, it is not difficult to reconcile our adopted theory with Mr. Bell's or Mr. Sweet's facts as to what they call "rounding." No doubt, if *a* (as in *mart*) be pronounced, and then the lips be pouted out while an attempt is made to repeat the sound with the same tongue position, the effect produced will be an open *o* (as in *morass*); but this is due to the prolongation of the mouth-tube by pouting the lips, which has practically the same effect as further withdrawal of the tongue. The latter adjustment may be made to produce the same *o* sound, thus dispensing with "outer rounding." Then, as regards the cheek-compression which is said to cause "inner rounding," this is simply an incidental effect of muscular action sympathetic with that by which the tongue is withdrawn; for it will be found quite feasible to make *u* with puffed cheeks, while the lips take the form , as in a "broad grin."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CHEILIC" AND "VISIBLE SPEECH."

From JAMES LECKY, Esq., Wimbledon:—

"You invite opinions respecting the peculiar uses of the letters in Mr. R. P. Bull's '*Cheilic*' scheme. But it seems hardly worth while to discuss such spellings as *qik*.

crux, yiga (for 'king, thrash, thither'), which agree neither with precedent nor analogy, neither with modern English nor original Roman usage, neither with scientific phonetic alphabets nor Oriental transliterations. Mr. Bull's remarks on 'Visible Speech' are much more worthy of attention. He considers Melville Bell's vowel tables as 'less scientific than the synopsis of Dr. Wallis,' which appeared about two centuries ago. Now, Wallis's pronunciation must have differed widely from ours, and until we know exactly what the differences were, it is useless to apply his 'synopsis' to present English.

"When Mr. Bull says, 'I know not with what ingredients the vowel in *but* is mixed,' the answer must be—first, that Bell does NOT regard the vowel in *but* as belonging to the mixed, but to the back series, namely as the narrow corresponding to (a) in *calm*; and, secondly, that the sense in which Mr. Bull uses the terminology of 'Visible Speech' is apparently quite different from that which it was intended to bear. A mixed vowel in Bell's sense is not one compounded of the sounds of two other vowels, but one which is produced by a mixed position of the tongue, viz. intermediate to back (as a) and front (as æ). Bell's classification is not founded on the resemblances of sound between the various vowels and consonants, but on the mode of their organic production: it is not aural, but oral. His three degrees of height are of course arbitrary and conventional, like lines of latitude and longitude; but even if it should prove that no vowel in living speech coincides with the 'Visible Speech' positions, they are none the less useful as *points de repère*, just as the value of parallels and meridians remains the same, whether they do or do not coincide with inhabited spots on the globe.

"In order to explode 'Visible Speech,' it would be necessary to show that the real cause of different vowel qualities is not what Bell supposed, and is altogether irreconcilable with his mode of analysis. This has not been done yet. The chief English workers in phonetics have accepted and employed Bell's classification of oral positions, even when not using his symbols. Still, no one can suppose that 'Visible Speech' is perfect, any more than any other scientific invention. New symbols have been added to it by Professor Graham Bell and by Mr. Sweet, and more may yet be required.

"The remark which Mr. Bull quotes from Mr. Ellis, that Bell's phonetics are peculiarly Scotch, seems to refer solely to his notions of orthoepy and his appreciation of actual sounds. It can hardly refer either to his alphabet or to his mode of analysis; unless it means that the Scotch are given to inventing symmetrical, *a priori* systems, of universal application, while the English can only amass incoherent observations. Surely this would not be admitted.

"Mr. Bull goes on to say that he is unable to perceive that the vowel in *hot* is labialized. Certainly the rounding is only slight, not enough even to enable many people to distinguish between English *hot* and Scotch *hat*. Compare also Thackeray's 'Mossoo Nongtongpaw' (= *nəqtəpəw*) with French (*nantampa*). But there is an old-fashioned provincial pronunciation in which the vowel in *what* is really unrounded, as in the following genuine phrase:—(*wān tŭkn wān tāk -pe' deete'z pæ'tale' xwāt æls*).

"As I do not know in the least what Mr. Bull's pronunciation may be, I cannot discuss his system to any advantage. Indeed, all paper discussions of phonetics are liable to mislead. I tried once to convince a Welsh correspondent that the English vowels in *cart* and *cat* were totally dissimilar. I failed; and the reason was, as I afterwards found, that he replaced both these vowels by his native ones, which appeared to be really a pair. Till we agree on an objective basis, such as 'Visible Speech' aims at supplying, it is better to discuss phonetics exclusively by word of mouth.

"Moreover, I do not see why 'Visible Speech' need be brought into the *Experimenter* at all, for its bearing upon Spelling Reform is surely very remote. It does not require any profound science to fix the values of the letters. Long before Bell wrote, it was known that the English vowel in *cat* more resembled *ket* than *cart*. Even the *Journal Amusant de Paris* says—'pantomime, prononcez *penntomaīm*.' And long after Bell wrote, spelling reformers went on using *a* in *cat*, till Mr. Sweet restored *æ* to this, its proper value. At present we require not elaborate scientific theories, so much as courage and consistency in the application of admitted facts."

THE SPELLING EXPERIMENTER

AND PHONETIC INVESTIGATOR.

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

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PHONETIC OUTLINES.

VOWEL-SOUNDS—*continued from p. 56.*

Vowels of Simple Resonance.

WE have said that in primitive speech simple vowel-sounds were almost exclusively used, and that they are even now far more prevalent in language than mixed vowel-sounds. We can go further, however, and say that only the most typically distinctive of the simple sounds were generally in use in ancient tongues. Naturally, indeed, men at the first employed only such sounds to mark differences of meaning in words. It thus happens that the five Roman vowel-signs, with their normal and still most general values (as in the initial syllables of *piano*, *pentameter*, *armorial*, *oration*, *crusader*), represent what we may call the cardinal points in the scale of simple vowels. If these sounds are pronounced successively, in the order *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u*, it will be observed that the tongue continually recedes, leaving at each step a longer resonance cavity between the outer mouth-opening and the linguo-palatal aperture through which voice issues from the throat. By placing a finger between the front of the palate and the tongue when the latter is fixed for the *i* sound (in *piano*), it will be perceived that the resonance cavity consists of a mere chink; but it will be found that this is successively lengthened by considerable degrees as the remaining vowels, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u*, are pronounced. Thus we obtain five markedly distinctive qualities of sound, from sharp or fine to dull or obtuse, and also from high to low in pitch, on a similar principle to that applied to produce variations of musical sound with wind-instruments.

While the finger is held against the receding tongue as above suggested, there will on coming to *o*, and still more on reaching *u*, be a tendency of the lips to pout forward, and at the same time to close in concentrically; and if this tendency be not resisted, the lips will meet round the finger, and block the outer mouth-opening. But after a little practice it will be found quite feasible to leave a free aperture round the finger, which latter may be used to press the tongue gently back to the positions required for producing *o* and *u* with open lips. This experiment will shew the incidental and non-essential character of the usual lip position for these sounds, this being adopted merely as a convenient auxiliary mode of lengthening the resonance chamber, instead of lengthening it solely by withdrawing the tongue to the full distances otherwise required.

The five typical simple vowel-sounds under consideration sufficed for purposes of significant distinction in primitive speech, and still do so in various tongues (as Spanish or Modern Greek). Even the highly-developed Sanskrit language possessed only these five qualitative varieties of vowel-sound, with the addition of quantitative distinctions in the cases of *i*, *a*, and *u*. But the intervals of tongue position and of acoustic quality from one to another of these five vowels were so considerable, that, as language was developed in different forms, it was found practicable, even for significant distinction in the increasing stock of words, to introduce four intermediate sounds; though generally such sounds were perhaps brought into vogue by the special phonetic tendencies of particular peoples to modify some of the typical sounds. At all events, we find now in different languages, occasionally as significantly distinct from the typical vowels, and occasionally as substitutes for them, four additional sounds, used in the initial syllables of French *pêcheur*, English *palace*, *pauper*, and Italian *polpa*.

There is little doubt that the ancient Greeks had at one time the first and the fourth of these sounds, represented by their digraphs *ei* and *ou*, for which latter the one compound character *ς* was commonly used. The Anglo-Saxons had the second sound, and represented it by the combination *æ* (which is improperly employed for separate *ae* in Latin); while the Scandinavians have long expressed a shade variety of the third sound by *ä*. Following the spirit of such precedents, we would suggest as appropriate Romanic symbols for the sounds in question—"ë, æ, ø, ɶ." Since, however, printing types for three of the symbols are not at ordinary command, we use for them makeshift substitutes, as in the following representation of the nine significantly distinctive simple vowel-sounds:—

i	è	ë	æ	ä	ɶ	o	ɔ	u
piano	pénal(r.)	petty	patty	party	pauper	porous	polpa(i.)	crusade

We have here a graduated series of nine simple vowel-sounds, consisting of five typical and four intermediate varieties, each capable of being used to distinguish meaning in words otherwise composed of identical elements, as in French *pré, près* (*pré, pre*), Eng. *pen, pan* (*pen, pæn*), *card, cord* (*kard, kɔrd*), Italian *molta, multa* (*mɔlta, multa*); and probably a notation that provided separate symbols for these nine varieties would be adequate for the representation of significantly distinct simple vowel-sounds in all European languages, with the addition of an expedient for marking long quantity.

The tongue, however, in forming vowel apertures, is not bound to fixed positions at regulated distances, and therefore shade sounds may and do occur amidst the intervals of the above series. Such minor variations of vowel quality are not adequate for marking distinctions of meaning, but merely constitute idiomatic divergences in national, local, or even personal pronunciation. Thus, the difference

between the two vowel-sounds in French *folle* and the corresponding ones in English *folly* (pronouncing both words with the same syllabic stress or absence of such stress) would not be sufficient for significant distinction in a language; for the acoustic effect of the two pairs of sounds is so far similar that a Frenchman might be understood if he used his normal sounds in speaking English, or an Englishman if he employed his peculiar ones in talking French. But of comparatively minor importance as these shade sounds may seem, in their not being either effectual or indispensable for distinguishing meaning, they must be studied by persons who wish to acquire or represent the received idiomatic pronunciation of their own or any other language.

For all practical purposes even of didactic phonetics, it appears to be quite sufficient to have the means of marking one shade sound within each interval of the above series. Thus, we require to represent one sound between *i* and *é*, another between *é* and *e*, a third between *e* and *æ*, and so on. Our intention in writing *é* (for *è*) is to combine the forms of two Roman vowel-signs into one form indicating a sound equidistant between the two sounds expressed by the several letters; so that *é* may be regarded as $i\frac{1}{2}$ - $e\frac{1}{2}$. Instead, however, of attempting to combine *é* again with *i* and *e* respectively, so as to produce forms representing severally $i\frac{3}{4}$ - $e\frac{1}{4}$ and $e\frac{3}{4}$ - $i\frac{1}{4}$, we use a small "superior" letter to denote diacritically the direction of divergence from the typical sound. Thus we obtain *i^e* between *i* and *é*, *eⁱ* between *é* and *e*, and so on. The full series of the simple vowel-sounds will therefore be thus expressed:—

i	è	é	æ	a	o	o	u	
piano	coupé(r.)	petty	patty	party	palter	porosity	polpa(r.)	poodle
+ i ^e	e ⁱ	e ^a	a ^e	a ^o	o ^a	o ^a	u ^o	
copy	payer	pear	path	pâle(r.)	potter	p etic	pulley	

For the benefit of the mere English reader, English examples have here been given of all the sounds which, even in quite exceptional connections, are believed to occur in received pronunciation of our language; but it should be understood that the examples are intended to illustrate quality of sound only, independently of quantity (or length). Even as the illustrative words stand, the regular gradation of sounds indicated will probably be obvious to most persons; but comparison will be aided by equally shortening or lengthening all the sounds, without changing their quality. Each example may then be gradually reduced to *p* and the following vowel-sound; thus—

pi, pi^e, pè, pèⁱ, pe, pe^a, pæ, pæ^e, pa, pa^o, pò, pò^a, po, po^a, pø, pu^o, pu

Afterwards the sounds may be practised with other initial consonants, as *k, t, n*; then any final consonant may be uniformly added, the vowels being pronounced both as long and short before such consonant; and lastly the vowels may be carefully isolated, and be slowly pronounced in succession, both from front to back and from back to front.

Such exercise as that above indicated will be necessary to obtain practical familiarity with numerous varieties and nice distinctions of vowel sound; but a very fair theoretical



appreciation of the matter will result from examining only a sequence of well-known and easily-isolated sounds. It should be observed, indeed, that ready repetition of the above complete series of simple vowel-sounds would be even more difficult than singing a chromatic scale in music. To native speakers of a particular language, it will be more convenient and more readily suggestive to repeat what may be called a diatonic scale of such sounds as are commonly and independently used in that language; thus—

Italian—i, è, e, a, o, o, u *English*—i, eⁱ, a^e, o, o^u, u.

As for the nine other sounds for which we have found English examples, they are not used independently of special position or collocation.

Vowels of Mixed Resonance.

We have already explained that by mixed vowels we mean those which require for their production the simultaneous holding of two different tongue positions, either of which positions would by itself be, at least approximately, that of a simple vowel. The qualification in the preceding clause is not unnecessary, for neither of the tongue elevations for a mixed vowel is as high and well defined as are those for the two simple vowels whose qualities are amalgamated in the mixed one. It should also be observed, that some depression of the tongue, between the two elevations forming the linguo-palatal apertures, is necessary to give the effect of a mixed resonance. From these two conditions it follows, that two sounds very near to each other in the scale of simple vowels cannot be mixed, as the attempt to produce the double resonance would only result in a distorted single one for an intermediate vowel. If we try to mix *i* and *e*, or *o* and *u*, we only get respectively *é* and *o*, perhaps a little obscured by a flattening-down of what would be the crest of the tongue-arch, but not distinguishable for practical purposes from normal *é* and *o*.

We do not find, indeed, that two vowel-sounds can be effectively amalgamated into one significantly distinctive new sound, unless they stand on different sides of the central vowel *a*. As previously stated, the shape of the palate [] causes the linguo-palatal contacts to be usually closer towards either end of the simple-vowel scale than at the mid portion—the curve of the palate corresponding to the outer, and the curve described by the tongue positions to the inner line of a crescent []. We regard this variation as one of organic convenience, for it appears to us that vowel-sounds significantly identical with those in *cat*, *cart*, and *caught* (though without their usual characteristic openness) can be made with close contacts at suitable positions. At all events, close front and back contacts may be relaxed without effacing the characteristic quality of the sounds; and we have no doubt that they are usually relaxed in the making of mixed vowels. Such relaxation is accounted for not only by the organic difficulty of putting the tongue at once into a close

front and a close back position, but by the necessity of allowing the resonance of the back vowel to continue through the aperture of the front one.

Under the conditions, that the characteristic effect of mixed resonance can only be produced between a vowel position in advance of the centre and another position behind it, that mixing positions must be some degrees apart, and that the closest position at back or front is not taken in mixing, there would be only five positions on the one side of *a* to mix with five positions on the other side. Therefore, if mixture always occurred between two positions equidistant from that of *a*, and if both positions were always held in equal degree, there would be only five mixed vowels. But either through the combination of positions not equidistant from the centre, or through the assumption of equidistant positions to an unequal extent as regards closeness of aperture, the distinguishable varieties of mixed vowels are largely increased in number. So numerous, indeed, are the possible shades, and so difficult is it to determine the precise conditions under which some of them are produced, that we do not pretend to give a complete list of mixed vowels, or an exact analysis of all the varieties that we tabulate. For a full elucidation of this matter, an artificial vowel-producer is required, with mechanism adapted for exhaustive experiment.

But though vowels of mixed resonance are more numerous in their possible and even their actual aggregate than are those of simple resonance, yet the former are not thus proportionately numerous as they occur in individual languages. In many tongues no mixed vowels are found; and where they exist it is generally in small numerical proportion to the simple ones. But then, while the five typical simple vowels are employed in almost all forms of human speech, and some of the intermediates very generally, yet scarcely any two peoples agree in using a couple of mixed vowels in common. Even in languages of the same stock, different mixed vowels have been variously developed out of the simple ones of the primitive common speech; and often within a single language there is local as well as personal diversity in regard to the mixed vowels employed.

The three vowel-sounds in the initial syllables of English *career*, German *körper* and *kürze*, may be regarded as the prominent types of mixed vowel-sound, while they appear, like the typical simple vowels, to have been the earliest used in speech.

The first of these sounds (*career*) is closely related to the *a* type of vowel, being made by mingling the resonances of *æ* and *ə* (= *o*). This amalgam exemplifies the closest propinquity of vowel positions by which the effect of mixture can be effectively produced. It was developed from and used for normal short *a* in the Sanskrit tongue, if the ancient pronunciation is correctly preserved by the modern Hindoos. In Indian words written with Roman letters, it is only approximately expressed by *a* according to general, or by *u* according to English values, as in *pandit* = *pundit*.

The mixture in this case is no doubt generally produced by a mere flattening-down of the tongue between the adjacent positions for the *shall* (æ) and the *shawl* (ɔ) vowel. The compound character of the resonance is therefore not obvious enough to be readily detected; so that many persons have mistaken the sound coincident with either *a* in *parental* for an obscure simple vowel—a kind of vowel that does not exist, since every simple vowel, even when made with a relaxed aperture, has a clear sound. Where the sound of a vowel is obscure, mixture may always be detected on close analysis.

The former vowel in German *körper* may be taken as representing a pretty equal mixture of the *e* and the *o* resonance. It was in use in the old Teutonic and Scandinavian tongues, as a weakened form of radical *o*; and their representation of this type of vowel by the sign æ or ɔ (the former being as improperly used in medieval Latin for *oe* as was æ for *æ*) shows a decided appreciation of the nature of the sound.*

As *e* and *o* themselves, which form the constituent elements of this type of amalgam, are each found in three specific varieties—*e*¹, *e*, *e*², and *o*¹, *o*, *o*²—it will be evident that three distinct mixtures are possible by an equal combination of corresponding elements. But the linguo-palatal positions for even *e*² and *o*² are so far apart, that when these positions are taken simultaneously, there must be two well-defined convex elevations, with an intervening concave depression, on the upper surface of the tongue. By varying the relative proportions of the elevations, so as to make either that of *e*² or that of *o*² the more prominent and effective, at least two varieties of their amalgam may be distinguished, as in English *her* and Swedish *hör*. As the positions of normal *e* and *o* are still further apart, there is additional scope for varying the back or the front elevation; so that we obtain here the three distinguishable vowel-sounds in French *que*, English *cut* (the commonest pronunciation), and French *cœur*. Of course, the distance between the apertures for *e*¹ and *o*² being yet greater, the tongue conformation may be again more varied as regards proportional front and back elevation, giving us the four distinct mixtures in the initial syllables of German *bekannt*, *böse*, *böck*, and in French *deur*.

The typical form of the third general class of mixed vowel, as heard in the former syllable of German *kürze*, is produced by equally mixing the resonances of *i* and *u*, or rather perhaps those of the shade sounds *i*^e and *u*^o.* In classical Greek such a sound appears to have been developed out of an earlier simple *u* sound, and to have generally superseded the latter as the value attached to Greek *υ*, which the Romans represented in transliteration by *y*, in distinction from their own *u*. It also existed (like æ, the typical *e-o* mixture)

* The mixed nature of such sounds was generally recognised until Mr. Melville Bell imagined the existence of "front round" vowels. His theory is that *e* and *i* in English *beck* and *stick* become severally *ö* and *ü* in German *böck* and *stück* by the addition of "rounding." If this "rounding" is supposed to be added merely by the lip pouting and compression commonly used in producing *o* and *u*, we unhesitatingly assert that such lip modification, added while the tongue remains in the exact *e* (or *i*) position, does not give *ö* (or *ü*), but only *e* (or *i*) followed by a labial whizz. If, however, it is conceded that the back of the tongue aids in the "rounding" (as we say it does, by taking the position for *o* or *u* behind that for *e* or *i*), then the term "front round" vowel is shown to be a misnomer. As a fact, vowel-sounds of the æ or y type, like those of the *o* or *u* type, can be pronounced with wide-open lips, but not in any manner without a mixed resonance chamber being formed by the tongue.

in the ancient Teutonic and Scandinavian languages, as an etymological weakening of radical *u*, and has continued in some tongues of this stock to be represented by the appropriate Latin *y*.

We have already intimated that the two combined positions for a mixed vowel are commonly held more laxly than two corresponding separate positions for simple or elementary vowels, and have expressed our opinion that the extreme *i* and *u* positions are not taken in mixing. We do not, indeed, question the physical possibility of combining the normal *i* with the normal *u* resonance; but we believe that for organic convenience the *i*^o and the *u*^o positions are commonly taken in producing amalgamated sounds of the *y* type. The writing in German of *ue* or *ü* (romanically represented by *ü*) for this type of vowel tends to show that the old conception of the sound did not imply recognition of a pure *i* and *u* mixture; and we may also remark that Mr. Melville Bell classified the vowel in French *nu* as the "rounded" form of that in French *né*. There may be, indeed, both an *i-u* and an *i^o-u^o* series of mixed vowels; but for all practical purposes it appears to be sufficient to provide notation for a series of the latter type; for if critical accuracy requires the exceptional closeness of any one of these to be noted, this may be done by a mark which we shall adopt to denote closeness of vowel apertures.

The complete series of mixed vowels that we have been able to recognise as formed by the amalgamation of *i*^o and *u*^o in different proportions, is exemplified in English *bid*, Welsh *byd*, German *bühne*, *bündel*, French *but*, Swedish *bud*, and Scottish *abune*. All these sounds have long been recognised as belonging to the class of *y* amalgams, except only the vowel in English *bid*. This sound is really quite distinct from the final one of *baby* (*i*^o), though the two are very commonly confounded by writers on phonetics. The final vowel of *city* has been properly regarded by many persons as intermediate between the final sound of French *sorti* and that of *cité*; but all attempts to fit in the former vowel of our *city* between the corresponding ones of French *cité* and *c'était* have been unsatisfactory. Welshmen evince their appreciation of the direction in which our *sit* vowel really diverges from normal *i* by identifying the former with their *u* in *sut* (or *y* in *sydd*), which is recognised also as a near relative of German *ü* and French *u*. The real fact of the case is that *i* in English *giddy* has the smallest appreciable dash of *u* in its composition, just as the *u* in Scottish *guid* has a similar dash of *i*. The vowel in Welsh *gyd* has an additional degree of *u*, and that in Swedish *Gud* an additional one of *i*; while between the latter two come the three sounds in German *güte*, *günstig*, and French *aigu*.

Between the *y* amalgams and the close series of the *æ* mixtures lie a series of mixed vowels which have not yet received sufficient attention from phoneticians. At the two extremities of this series come the front and the back obscure vowel of our own tongue, having about the same relation to simple *i* and *u* that the mid obscure vowel (*parental*) has to *a*. These sounds are exemplified in the final syllables of *shaded* and *shadowed*. The latter seems to be identical with the Lancashire and Midland *but* and *put* vowel. Centrally between these sounds we should be inclined to place that in Gaelic *laogh*, to judge from descriptions we have read of the sound, for we have no personal acquaintance with it. To the front of the last sound we find a place for the second vowel in *Cheshire*, *Hampshire*, &c., which some sections of American speakers seem to have retained from old English speech in such words as *first*, *third*, *mirth*, &c. To the rear of the centre appears to be the position for the vowel used by Lancashire and Midland speakers in the final syllables of *gracious*, *measure*, *nation*, &c., for which Southerners substitute the *parental* sound. The whole series would therefore be exemplified by the sounds heard in the final syllables of *shaded*, *Cheshire*, Gaelic *laogh*, Lancashire *gracious*, and Southern *shadows* (or Lancashire *indulge*).

For symbolizing the mixed vowels, we adopt the general expedient of inverting the signs of the nearest corresponding simple vowels; but as *o* gives no variety of form when inverted, we avail ourselves of the ready-made *æ*; and as the turning of *u* practically gives *n*, we invert *w* instead. In the *y* series, we take the old symbol for the central sound; and since intermediates are required here, as in the two parts of the simple series, we introduce *ȳ* and *ȳ̇* as suggestive of the values to be marked. By treating the mixtures of the full front and back positions in a similar manner to the simple vowels, we obtain the advantage of inverting *y* in another series. Shade varieties of sound are expressed, as with the simple vowels, by the addition of diacritical "superior" letters, only the inversion of these renders them "inferiors."

It should be understood that the small diacritical letters, as with the simple vowels, are only required here to mark idiomatic shade sounds, and that for the purpose of distinguishing the meaning of words in European languages it would be sufficient to add to the nine forms required for the simple vowels nine other such forms as "ø, œ, æ, ɪ, ʌ, ʌ, ʏ, ʏ, ʏ" for the mixed vowels, making eighteen vowel letters in all.

As some languages dispense with all of these significantly distinctive mixed sounds, while others employ only from one to four of them, and as different tongues use from five to seven of the similarly distinctive simple sounds, it would follow that from five to eleven vowel-signs, out of the eighteen, would be sufficient for an individual language. But, in addition, means must be provided for marking significant differences of quantity or length.

Illustrative Table of Simple and Mixed Vowels.

i	è	e	æ	a	o	o	u
piano	coupé, F.	petty	patten	party	palsy	porous	polpa, I. cruel
ie	ei	e ^a	a ^e	a ^o	o ^a	o ^u	u ^o
copy	essay	peur	past	pâte, F.	p d	poetic	pull
			..... ɐ				
			parental				
		..... ɐ _v .....	..... ɐ _v				
		her	hör, sw.				
		..... ɐ .....	..... ɐ				
		que, F.	cat	cœur, F.			
		..... ɐ ₁ .....	..... ɐ ₀ .....	..... ɐ ₂ .....	..... ɐ ₃		
		eine, G.	höhle, G.	hölle, G.	deux, F.		
		..... i .....	..... i ₁ .....	..... i ₂ .....	..... i ₃ .....	..... i ₄	
		ended	Cheshire	laogh, GA.	awful, L.	full, L.	
... iy	ÿ	y ⁱ	y	y ^u	u	u ^y ...:	
giddy	gyd, w.	gätig, G.	gältig, G.	sign, F.	gud, sw.	guid, sc.	

F. French; G. German; GA. Gaelic; I. Italian; L. Lancashire; sc. Scottish
 sw. Swedish; w. Welsh.

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PHONETIC OUTLINES.

VOWEL-SOUNDS—*concluded from p. 68.*

Arrangements of the Vowel Scale.

ON examining the Illustrative Table of Simple and Mixed Vowels given in our last issue, it will be seen, that the significantly distinctive simple vowels are ranged in a line from front to back according to sequence in their organic positions; that the intermediate shade sounds are placed in a subjoined line, but beneath the intervals they would occupy if the whole series of seventeen simple vowels were given in consecutive order; while the mixed vowels are arranged according to the simple resonances believed to be combined in their production. So arranged, the mixed vowels represent a pyramidal or triangular figure; and the attentive observer will perceive, that if the signs for the simple vowels were brought down to the angles of the dotted lines which lead to the rows of related mixed vowels (with some adjustment where we have hinted that an additional row of six mixed vowels might be inserted), the whole of the simple and mixed vowels would be disposed in a triangular diagram conventionally indicating the relationship of the simple and mixed resonances by which the various sounds are produced. This arrangement constitutes the Triangular Scale, to which we were many years ago led by independent reflection, though we have since found that equally independent thought has suggested the same illustrative arrangement to various other minds.

Substantially the same arrangement is made by Mr. Pagliardini's Circular Scale, especially now that he has added an inner circle for the majority of the mixed vowels. The main practical difference between the Triangular and the Circular Scale is, that in the former various series of vowel-sounds are ranged in systematic order along straight lines, and in the latter a similar arrangement is made along curved lines. We have no particular preference for one of these arrangements over the other, except that the Triangular Scale is the more convenient to present in ordinary print.

But, effective as either the triangular or the circular arrangement may be for many of the purposes of an illustrative diagram, still in either of them the actual facts of nature are indicated merely in a conventional and as it were symbolic fashion. A more pictorial though less convenient illustration of the relationship of vowel-sounds may be

Mr. Sweet uses these signs for apparently the same intended purpose, but not with the same actual effect. As he considers his "wide" to differ from his "narrow" vowels merely through the former being made with looser organic adjustments than the latter, he would identify under his "i" (the wide of "i") the two sounds which we should symbolize as i_1 and i^* , while his "i₁" would be equivalent to our i^* .

The three shade variations from normal i which we write by i_1 , i^* , and i^o , are not very dissimilar in their acoustic effect, and could not be distinguished for practical purposes. We consider i_1 to be produced by lax linguo-palatal approximation at the full-front or normal i position; i^o , by making the linguo-palatal aperture a little in rear of that for normal i ; and i^* , by adding to either the i_1 or the i^o aperture a slight elevation at the α or u^o position. The three sounds may be exemplified in the consecutive syllables of the word *deistic* (di,i's'ti'k).

As a front vowel made with a relaxed aperture simulates the effect of a vowel made with a normal aperture one degree behind, so a back vowel made with a relaxed, or a mid one with a contracted aperture, simulates the effect of a vowel produced with a normal aperture one degree in front. Therefore u_1 might easily be confounded with α^o , or a^1 with a^o ; yet pu_1t and $pu^o't$, or pa^1st and $pa^o'st$, are analytically distinguishable, though identical for practical purposes.

Vowel Nomenclature.

Our own experience is, that it is very embarrassing to employ for each several vowel-sound a separate "systematic" name formed by conjoining a number of epithets, most of which re-appear in various other names of the series; so that if we want to speak of the final sound of English *meadow*, or of the Italian *o chiuso*, we might have to call them respectively "the mid-back-wide-round-raised vowel," and "the mid-back-narrow-round-raised vowel." For the identification of individual sounds we prefer to depend on their own special letter-symbols, and to speak, for instance, of "the vowel o^u ," or of "the vowel ρ ," instead of using the above complex definitions. It is convenient, however, to have definite designations for limited classes of vowel-sounds; and we would therefore propose to classify the simple vowels thus:—

Front.	Frontward.	Mid.	Backward.	Back.
i i ^o e j	e ⁱ e e ^a	æ a ^e a a ^o ɔ	o ^a o o ^u	ɔ u ^o u

Of the mixed vowels, ν would be "mid mixed;" sounds of the α type would be "frontward mixed," or "backward mixed," according to their predominant resonance (the evenly-amalgamated α being "backward-and-frontward mixed"); while sounds of the γ type would be "front mixed," "back mixed," or, in cases of equal resonance, "back-and-front mixed."

Any further definition by way of nomenclature would hardly be manageable, nor would it be required with a notation possessing a definite symbol for each individual sound and each organic variety of a significant sound.

Vowel Quantity or Length.

Every vowel-sound is susceptible of variable quantity, length, or term of duration. The duration of the sound may be momentary, in the most restricted sense of that term; or it may be prolonged to an extent only limited by a speaker's stock of breath and his ability to continue steadily the "voicing" action of the larynx and the fixed position of the mouth-tube. In dealing with vowels in their main capacity, as significant sounds of primary efficiency, there is no practical need to distinguish more than two quantities, known simply as "short" and "long." A third term of duration, which occurs with vowels used as sounds of secondary efficiency, and which may be described as transient or evanescent, will be treated of in another section.

Short and long vowels of exactly the same quality are now found in many languages, but chiefly as the sounds may happen to be unaccented or accented, and stopped or not stopped by a consonant following in the same syllable. An unaccented sound, or an accented one stopped by a following consonant, is generally short; while an accented one at the end of a syllable is long. Thus, the *a* in Italian *manére* or *mándo* is short; but that in *máno* is long. In such application the two quantities are used for convenience of speech, and not for distinctions in sense; and they therefore require only such marking as is afforded by indicating syllabic stress.

Whether this was the application made of the two quantities in primeval speech is doubtful, as philological research tends to show that in many tongues long vowels are chiefly found, even in accented syllables, where contraction can be shown to have taken place by the omission of following sounds. However this may be, short or long vowels may equally be used in the emphatic syllables of words; and the mere difference in the quantity, without variation of quality, may effectively distinguish the meaning of words. This was doubtless the case with Latin words like *málum* (an evil), *mālum* (an apple); and probably with such as *lěgo* (I read), *lēgo* (I bind). We have likewise in living tongues examples of sense-distinction by vowel length alone, as in German *bann* (curse) and *bahn* (path), if not in *stillen* (to still) and *stielen* (to helve), *spucken* (to spit) and *spuken* (to haunt)—quantities being distinguished by various orthographic expedients.

The English words *Poll* and *don*, with a short vowel, would be distinguishable from *Paul* and *dawn*, with a long one, if the short and the long sound were of precisely the same quality. But the quality of the *Poll* vowel (o*) does actually differ from that of the *Paul* vowel (b), though less obviously than in the case of any other reputed "pair" of English vowel-sounds, and so slightly that the diverse significant effect of words like *stock* and *stalk*, or *knot* and *naught*, depends more on quantity than on quality. But as variation of quality has been found to assist discrimination, qualitative divergences have very commonly been introduced between long and short sounds of the same type. Thus the short vowels in the initial syllables of German *offen* and *hölle* differ about as much from the corresponding ones in *ofen* and *höhle* as does our *stock* from our *stalk* vowel. So with our short sounds in *click* and *pull*, as compared with our long ones in *clique* and *pool*, even when the latter are pronounced as perfectly single vowels.

For marking long quantity the old macron [¯] is a fairly effective sign when only the six Roman vowels (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ) are required to be used: but for a notation employing many printing types not fur-

nished with this mark, some symbol on a separate type is necessary, such as Mr. Knudsen's adaptation of the macron (a', e', e^h, o', o^h, o^u), which we shall use here, as in *hæ^ev* (halve). But this mark may be omitted when the accent-mark immediately follows a vowel-sign, as in *vro^uma* (aroma).

Inquantitative, Non-syllabic, or Transient Vowels.

No sound can be produced without occupying absolute time in its production. It takes longer to say *raw* than to say *awe*, longer still to say *draw*, and longer again to say *drawn*; that is, supposing the vowel (o') be made of the same length in each of the words cited. But the time occupied in producing the consonant-sounds here added to the vowel is not obviously appreciable, like the time of the vowel itself. Relatively we may therefore call such sounds inquantitative.

Any vowel-sound may become similarly inquantitative when pronounced in combination with another and quantitative vowel-sound that receives the stress of the voice. As an illustration, we may compare the two English words *mossed* and *moist*. These words, as they are commonly pronounced, seem to occupy the same time; but in the latter word there is evidently an additional element inserted after the quantitative vowel. Similarly with the words *noose* and *news*, only in this case the additional inquantitative element in the latter word is inserted, not after, but before the quantitative vowel.

The mid vowels (including *v*), as well as the various mixed vowels of the *æ* and the *fi* type, seem incapable of inquantitative use before other vowels; but all classes of vowels are probably capable of such use after quantitative vowels. Prefixed inquantitatives, being generally varieties of *i*, *e*, *o*, *u*, or *y*, may be conveniently distinguished in precise notation by the breve, or short-mark, as in Italian *pīu*, *kūi* (*piu*, *qui*); and where this may not be available, by the acute accent ON the second vowel, as in Welsh *bŷú* (*byw*). For specially contrastive distinction, the short-mark may also be employed with postfixed inquantitatives, as far as types are available (the mark being necessarily inverted under an inverted letter), as in Italian *maĭ*, *kuĭ* (*mai*, *cui*), English *maĭ voĭs* (*my voice*). But in general practice the latter of two conjoined and unmarked vowels would be taken as inquantitative, all disyllabic collocations being divided by a dot, when they are not already separated by the mark of length or of accent. Thus the Italian words *qui*, *cui*, *ruina*, *ruinare*, *fluido* would be distinctively written as *kūi*, *kuĭ*, *ruĭ'na*, *rwina're*, *fluĭdo*.

Mr. Belville Bell classifies inquantitative vowels, under the name of "glides," as a third species of sounds distinct from vowels and consonants. Some less eminent phoneticians class these transient sounds with consonants of the liquid class (as *l* and *r*). We cannot accept either mode of classification. Making our primary division of sounds in

reference to intrinsic quality, and not to adventitious quantity, we obtain two broadly-distinguishable classes—vowels, which are made without organic percussion or friction; and consonants, which are made with such friction or percussion. If we divide vowels again, according as they happen to be quantitative or inquantitative, efficient elements of syllables or not, so as to class *i* in *coil*, for example, as a sound essentially distinct in character from *i* in *quill*; then we ought to discriminate consonants into two classes of sounds, according as they happen to be quantitative or inquantitative, efficient elements of syllables or not; and so *l* in *notables* would be classed apart from *l* in *notably*. But if we do not consider the essential nature of consonants to be changed by their becoming the quantitative and principal elements of syllables, neither should vowels be deemed to lose their essential character by becoming inquantitative and subsidiary elements.

Diphthongs and Triphthongs.

A diphthong consists of a quantitative vowel preceded or followed by an inquantitative one, as in the Italian words *più*, *mai* (pīu, māi). Here the quantitative or syllabic vowel is *u* in the former word, and *a* in the latter, while in either case the inquantitative vowel is *i*.

A triphthong consists of a quantitative vowel both preceded and followed by an inquantitative one, as in the Italian word *suoi* (sūoi), Here the syllabic vowel is *o*, and the non-syllabic ones are *ū* and *i*.

The vowels most commonly used in language as inquantitative elements of diphthongs and triphthongs are the full-front vowel *i*, and the full-back vowel *u*; and some writers on phonetics appear to be unacquainted with diphthongs or triphthongs having any other vowels as inquantitative elements. But diphthongs and triphthongs may be formed, and are actually used, which have various other sounds for their initial or final transients (as inquantitative vowels may be concisely termed). In fact, with the exception that mid vowels and mixed vowels of the *æ* and the *ɛ* type cannot be used as initial transients, almost any combination of two vowels may form a diphthong, provided one of the two becomes non-syllabic. But the diphthongal effect of vowel combinations is more obvious in proportion to the distance between the organic positions of the combined vowels; or, putting it conversely, the closer the elements of a diphthong approximate in their organic formation, the less evident is the composite character of the sound. Thus everybody recognises the existence of a diphthong in English *foil* (fo^aɪl or fo^aɪ̃l); but the compound nature of the sound in *file* (fɛɪl or fɛ̃ɪl) is imperceptible to some persons, and that of the sound in *fail* (feɪl or fẽɪl) to many.

The syllabic vowel of a diphthong may be short or long. When the transient is initial, the quantity of the syllabic vowel is just as obvious, and may be as significant, as vowel quantity in any other connection, as in the initial syllables of *squalid*, *squally* (skūo^al'ɪ̃d, skūo^al'ɪ̃e); but when the transient is final, difference of quantity in the syllabic vowel is less manifest, and seldom significant, though it

does occur, as in *coy*, *quoit* (k^oʷɪ or k^oɪʳ, k^oʷɪt). When the initial syllabic vowel of a diphthong is thus long (as all such vowels may be made in singing them to a long note), an intermediate organic position is often taken before that of the transient is reached, as in k^oʷɪ, d^oʷɪ (*coy*, *die*).

A pretty familiar and accessible instance of a different initial transient from *i* or *u* is afforded in such French words as *lui*, *suite* (l^yʷɪ, s^yʷɪt). Another mixed vowel of the same series is used in Welsh *bŷw* (b^yʷ), and a third in English *duel* (d^ʷuʷɪl). And no doubt any vowel of this series can be used as a prefixed transient. Vowels of the *e* and the *o* type are also similarly employed, as in Italian words like *aveamo*, *soave* (av^eéʷm^o, s^oʷéʷv^e), or in French words like *poêle*, *poil* (p^oéʷl, p^oéʷl).

As samples of variety in terminal transients, we may cite especially the Welsh diphthongs *ae*, *ai*, *au* (a^ə, aɪ, a^y), and *oe*, *oi*, *ou* (o^ə, oɪ, o^y), in which the difference of the finals often serves to distinguish the meaning of words. Vowels of the *e* and the *o* type are final transients in many languages, but it will be sufficient to cite as examples a few phonetically-written words from different languages; thus—Italian, *maestro*, *Paolo*; Portuguese, *pao*, *deos*, *vin*, *moeda*; Chinese, *Taeping*, *Shanghai*; Maori, *ae*, *Paora* (= yes, Paul). General-value *ae* and *ao* perhaps approach nearer than do *ai* and *au* to our English diphthongs in *file* and *foul*; but these latter, as idiomatically pronounced, afford examples of diphthongs that have mixed vowels both for their syllabic and their transient elements, whichever of two current forms is used (f^əɪl, f^əɪl, or f^əɪl, f^əɪl). Mid vowels, also, may be terminal transients, as in Italian *beano*, *oasi* (beʷʷn^o, oʷʷsɪ); Roumanian *measă*, *soare* (meʷʷʷsʷ, soʷʷʷre); Cockney *pare*, *pore* (peʷʷ, poʷʷ or p^oʷʷ); rustic English *great coat* (greʷʷt koʷʷt). And examples of variety in final inquantitives might be greatly multiplied, if our space permitted.

Whispered Vowels.

Vowel-sounds may be audibly pronounced with whisper, or semi-voiced breath. In whispered speech all vowels are thus made; but whispered vowels also occur occasionally in ordinary speech. Combinations of consonants which most Europeans easily utter (as *pl*, *kr*, *pt*, *sk*, *st*) are unpronounceable to some peoples, who therefore interpolate whispered vowels between such contiguous consonants; and doubtless the *e* of French *esprit* was at first prefixed as a whispered vowel to facilitate utterance. Conversely, where the French final "mute" *e* is pronounced at all, it is reduced to whisper after breath consonants, as with *acte*, *risque* (a^əktə, riskə). In English, vowels in obscure syllables, and occurring between two breath consonants, are usually whispered, as in the initial syllables of *capacity*, *petition*, *successful* (k^əpæʷsɪtɪʷ, pɪtɪʷʃhɛn, sʷksɛʷsɪʷfʷl), or in the final syllables of *compass*, *countess*, *trumpet* (kæmʷpəs, kɔʷntɪʷs, trɔʷmpɪʷt); and the inquantitative elements of diphthongs, when immediately preceded or followed by breath consonants, are similarly whispered, especially in unaccented syllables, as may be discerned on comparing *mutual*, *finite* (mɪʷuʷtɪʷʷɪl, fɪʷnɪʷt). This frequent whispering of our obscure vowels accounts for difficulty in determining their character, and for the paucity of vowel sound which foreigners remark in our speech.

Nasal Vowels.

If the uvula be lowered while a vowel-sound is uttered, so as to allow part of the voice to pass through the nose, a nasal tone will be imparted to the sound, as the effect of the additional resonance cavity thus provided in the nose passages. The lowering of the uvula may vary in degree, from a slight and unconscious relaxation caused by physical infirmity or indolent habit, to a wide and intentional opening. In the former case, all vowels and many consonants are slightly but undesignedly nasalized; in the latter, strong nasality is imparted, by intention and under organic control, to particular sounds, as a means of significantly distinguishing them from others. The final consonant-sounds of *bag*, *wad*, and *rub* are respectively changed into the distinctive ones of *bang*, *wan*, and *rum*, by opening the uvula for the latter three sounds in addition to taking the same mouth-positions as for the former three. In a similar way, the three vowel-sounds of the above words (*æ*, *ɔ*, *ʊ*) may be modified into significantly different ones by producing them with the uvula open as for *ng*. *n*, or *m* (but without the mouth-position for *g*, *d*, or *b*). Thus, by adding to the vowels of the English words *sat*, *loss* (*sæt*, *lɒs*) the full nasality which may be symbolized by “*n*” (italic *a*), we get very nearly the pronunciation of the French words *sainte*, *lance*—intelligible as *sæⁿt*, *lɒⁿs*, but more correct as *sæ^at*, *lɒ^as*.

Even intended and significant nasalization of vowels may vary in degree. In Polish the nasalization is considerably less than in French; and taking these two languages as exemplifying the minimum and the maximum of significant nasality, we may cite Hindustani and Portuguese as exhibiting intermediate degrees of such quality. In Polish the oral qualities of vowels are little modified by the addition of nasal tone; while in Hindustani and Portuguese these oral qualities are so far retained as to admit of nasal diphthongs with more or less divergent elements, as in H. *maĩn* (*maĩn*), P. *caẽs* (*kaẽns*). But in French the distinctive qualities of front and back sounds are effaced by the strong nasalization, and there remain but four varieties of nasal vowel, which may all be termed midward—namely, *eⁿ*, *aⁿ*, *on*, *œn* (nearly, *æn*, *ɔn*, *oⁿ*, *œn*).

On the principle that the distinctive quality of different vowel-sounds is produced by varying the extent of the resonance chamber in front of the aperture of emission, it is easy to account for the tendency of nasalization to modify front or back vowels. The opening of the uvula provides an additional aperture of emission, and the nasal passages become an additional resonance chamber. The quality of the full nasal resonance is similar to the oral one for the vowel in *can* (*æ*), so that a certain interjectional utterance used by naughty children in a sneering and taunting manner, and which is only “*nnn*!” (or a prolonged emission of voice through the nose without oral utterance), appears to sound like “*ænnænnæ!*” When this æ-like resonance is added in full degree to the oral resonances of front or back vowels, the result is ori-nasal mixed resonances of a discordant character, which speakers instinctively avoid by substituting oral resonances as far approximating towards “*æ*” as are available for necessary sense-distinctions. Thus the original French *ia* and *ua* have become *e^a* and *œ^a*.

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PHONETIC OUTLINES.

CONSONANT-SOUNDS.

How distinguishable from Vowel-sounds.

IF we have intelligibly expressed ourselves in speaking of vowel-sounds, we shall have been understood to propound, that the characteristic qualities of such sounds are produced by free resonance or reverberation of crude voice (or whisper) within resonance cavities situated between inner apertures of emission and outer apertures of exit. On the other hand, the characteristic qualities of consonant-sounds are mainly produced either by arrest and succeeding explosion, or by frictional obstruction, of updriven breath or voice (or whisper). Broadly speaking, therefore, vowels may be regarded as musical sounds, and consonants as unmusical noises. As an illustration, we may say that a vowel is analogous to a sound made by deftly blowing into a bottle, so as to convert it into a resonance chamber for breath (which will be the more illustrative if to some extent “voiced”); and that a consonant is analogous to a noise produced by blowing (unvoiced or voiced breath) with the lips tightly round the bottle-neck and then suddenly withdrawing the contact, or by blowing against the neck so as to cause audible friction, with or without exciting the bottle’s resonance.

In describing the characteristic qualities of consonants as MAINLY produced by explosive or frictional action, we qualify our expression—(1) because the quality of an explosive or fricative noise (which in speech we might respectively call a pop or puff, and a fizz or hiss) must be to some extent affected by the size and shape of any cavity within which such noise is produced; and (2) because some consonants have the quality of more or less perfect vocal resonance combined with their explosive or frictional effect. The bottle serves again for illustration here; for it will be found—(1) not only that a bottle partly filled with water, so as to diminish its resonance cavity, gives a different vowel-like sound from that which the same bottle yields when empty, but that it produces a somewhat different

consonant-like effect when the lips are suddenly withdrawn from air-confining contact with the bottle-neck, or when air is frictionally blown against or into it; and (2) that air may be so blown into the neck of a bottle as to cause frictional noise and resonant sound to be heard in combination. But still the broad distinction remains that a vowel is a musical sound made without explosion or friction, and that a consonant is an unmusical noise made with explosion or friction, with or without combined musical tone.

The Material of Consonant-sounds.

Consonants can be possibly made to an almost equal extent either of breath or of voice (including whisper). Behind almost any complete or partial consonantal closure of the organs, we may force up breath to produce one distinctive variety of a typical sound (as *p*), or voice to produce another (as *b*). Thus we obtain from every such closure a pair of sounds alike as to form, but different as to material and as to sense-conveying effect.

Using figurative but perfectly intelligible terms, we may say that breath is a thin and light material, voice a dense and heavy one. If the reader wishes to realize the actual difference between these two materials—breath issuing unmodified from the lungs as from a pair of bellows, and voice made from breath by vibration at the larynx—let him prolong the sound of *f* (not *ef*, but simply the consonantal sound), very gradually withdrawing the lower lip from the upper teeth, while continuing the steady emission of breath. Then let him prolong the sound of *v* (not *vi*, but here again merely the consonantal sound), very gradually dropping the lip as before, without any break in emission. In the former case, he will have some difficulty in feeling the audible effect of steadily-emitted breath unmodified by any frictional mouth-position—an effect hardly more palpable than that produced by a butterfly's wings in free flight. In the latter case, the audible effect of voice similarly unmodified will be in comparison as perceptible as “the drowsy murmur of the droning bees,” the sound resembling that of the former vowel in *career* (e), and that of the vowels in *curt* and *cut* (ə, æ), though not having the distinctive quality of any one of them. The reader may similarly experiment with the middle consonant-sound in *vicious* (viʃʹəs) and the corresponding voiced one in *vision* (viʒʹən); and if he is familiar with the central consonant-sound in German *lachen* (laʹxən) and its voiced correspondent in *lagen* (laʹgən), he may treat them in a like manner, and thus realize not only the difference between breath and voice as material of speech, but also the modifying effects of various organic adjustments in moulding the one identical material of breath or the other identical material of voice.

The Forms of Consonant-sounds.

We have already said that there are two principal forms of consonant-sounds—the shut or explodent, made by forcing up breath or voice against complete organic closures, and then suddenly relaxing these closures; and the open or continuant, produced by impelling breath or voice through organic adjustments sufficiently constricted to cause audible friction, though not total obstruction. But the audible effect of either explosion or friction at a given position may be varied by combining sound of another quality with the sound of the explosion or friction; while the audible effect of friction at any given position may be varied by altering the form without changing the locality of the fricative aperture. We have therefore varieties of shut and open consonants, produced not only by the position or locality at which they are made, but by quite other conditions.

As the organic adjustments for explodent consonants consist in complete closure, the characteristic effects of such consonants can only be varied either by continuing the emission of breath (or voice) as contact is released, or by adding nasal resonance. The former effect may be realized by saying *a pill*, *a bore*, with such additional emission of breath or voice as is used respectively in *uphill*, *abhor*. The effect of nasal resonance is added by opening the uvula before the explosion. For example, in *m* or *n* we have a nasal hum combined respectively with the oral thud of *b* or *d*. Thus we have the three forms of SIMPLE, ASPIRATED, and NASAL EXPLODENTS.

While flexible doors like the lips and the tongue are capable of shutting at many different local positions, they are naturally capable of partial opening at as many positions, and in various forms at each position. Consequently the forms of open consonants made at any given local position are more numerous than the forms of shut ones. Thus, while the only other varieties of voice explodent made at any *d* position are the corresponding *dh* and *n* (which latter, indeed, is a continuant sound as regards its nasal resonance), there can be made by diverse open adjustments at the same local position the different voice continuant sounds typified by *ð*, *z*, *r*, and *l*—to say nothing at present of the mere degree of openness, or of modification produced by making a simultaneous but less decided closure at another local position. And even in the four types of open consonants just exemplified we have no sound of the same type as the initial one of *yield*, made at another local position. Taking, then, these five types as our guides, we may recognise the five distinctive forms of SIMPLE, SIBILANT, VIBRANT, LIQUID, and VOCAL CONTINUANTS.

It is impracticable to make our nomenclature for consonants exhaustively and exclusively definitive at the same time that it is concise. All open consonants are "simple"

[Cont. at p. 82]

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF

(FORMS.)	(POSITIONS.)	LABIAL.		DENTAL.			CEREBRAL
		Lower Lip		Tongue-point			—reverted
		to Upper.	to Teeth.	to Teeth.	to Gum.	to Palate	to Palate.
EXPLODENT—							
1. Simple breath		p	p _i	t'	t	t _i	t ^s t' z
	voice	peep	perd, G.	fire, F.	tier	hurt, PR.	SK. cer. t
		b	b _i	d'	d	d _i	d ^s d' d
		babe	—	dire, F.	deer	herd, PR.	SK. cer. d
2. Aspirated b.		p ^h	p ^h	t ^h	t ^h	t ^h	t ^h t ^h z ^h
		SK. asp. p	—	SK. asp. t	—	—	cer. t asp.
	v.	b ^h	b ^h	d ^h	d ^h	d ^h	d ^h d ^h
		SK. asp. b	—	SK. asp. d	—	—	cer. d asp.
3. Nasal		'm	'm _i	'n	'n	'n _i	'n ^s 'n
		WELSH m ^h	triumph	—	WELSH n ^h	earst, PR.	—
	v.	m	m _i	n	n	n _i	n ^s n
		madam	kampf, G.	nid, F.	near	earn, PR.	SK. cer. n
CONTINUANT—							
4. Simple		φ f' ɸ ph	f	ɟ' - th'	t p θ v th	t' - th,	t ^s - th ^s th
		M.G. phi	feel	think	SP. s & soft c	imprf. r,	imperf. r ^s
	v.	β v' 6 bh	v	d' - dh'	ɟ ʒ ʒ dh	ɟ' - dh,	ɟ ^s - dh ^s dh
		M.G. beta	veal	thence	SP. soft d	imperf. r,	imperf. r ^s
5. Sibilant		—	—	s'	s	s _i	s ^s s' s
		—	—	zio, TUSC.	seal	curse, PR.	A. ʒad ^p ʒrill
	v.	—	—	z'	z f	z _i	z ^s z' f
		—	—	manzo, T.	seal	eurs, PR.	A. ʒa ^p —
6. Vibrant		'r	—	'r	'r	'r _i	'r ^s 'r
		—	—	notre, F.	w. rh	crust, PR.	—
	v.	r	—	r	r	r _i	r ^s r
		O.E. wung	—	ripa, IT.	reap	rust, PR.	HIND. cer. r
7. Liquid		—	—	l'	l	l _i	l ^s l
		—	—	peuple, F.	WELSH ll	clad, PR.	ZULU hl?
	v.	—	—	l	l	l _i	l ^s l
		With Tongue-back	—	lire, F.	lear	lad, PR.	ZULU dhl?
8. Vocal		'w	—	—	—	—	—
		whither	—	—	—	—	—
	v.	w	—	—	—	—	—
		wither	—	—	—	—	—

Contractions.—A., AR., Arabic; F., French; G., German; HIND., Hindustani; IR., Irish; IT., Italian; M.G., Modern Greek; O.E., Old English; O.C., Occasional Cockney; PR., Provincial; SK., Sanskrit; SP., Spanish; T., TUSC., Tuscan; W., Welsh.

Modifiers in Table.—['] prefixed makes breath symbols from voice ones; ['] suffixed means forward or outer, and [,] rearward or inner formation; [^s] indicates reverted tongue-point to palate; [ɔ] convex tongue-back to throat.

stably pronounced CONSONANT-SOUNDS.

PALATAL.			GUTTURAL.				PHARYN- GAL.
Tongue-front			Tongue-back				Throat
advanced.	normal.	retracted	advanced	normal.	retracted	reverted.	compress.
1) c'	c	c _i	k'	k	k _i	k _o k _q	} ʔ glottidal catch
RUSS <i>it</i> ?	<i>chatur</i> , SK.	M.G. <i>κ</i> ?	keep	cast	call	AR. <i>qaf</i>	
j	j	j _i	g'	g	g _i	g _o g ₉	}
RUSS <i>di</i> ?	<i>jana</i> , SK.	<i>ankyra</i> , [M.G.]	geese	gasp	gall	grand, F.	
2) c'h	c'h	c'h _i	k'h	k'h	k'h _i	k _o h k'h	h (h)* he, hoe o cr. voice
—	<i>chhura</i> , SK.	—	keep, IB.	SK. asp. <i>k</i>	call, IB.	—	
j'h	j'h	j'h _i	g'h	g'h	g'h _i	g _o h g'h	}
—	<i>jhagiti</i> , SK.	—	geese, IB.	SK. asp. <i>g</i>	gall, IB.	—	
3) 'ñ'	'ñ	'ñ _i	'ŋ'-'ng'	'ŋ' 'ŋ' 'ng'	'ŋ _i -'ng _i	—	'n nsl. breth n nsl. voice
—	—	—	sink	WELSH <i>ng</i> conch	—	—	
ñ'	ñ	ñ _i	ŋ'-'ng'	ŋ ŋ ng	ŋ _i -ng _i	—	}
<i>dignità</i> , IT.	<i>legna</i> , IT.	<i>sogno</i> , IT.	sing	sang	gong	—	
4) ç'ch'	ç ç ch	ç _i -ch _i	x'-kh'	x χ kh	x _i -kh _i	x _o -kh _o kh	H h AR. <i>hha</i> δ AR. <i>ain</i>
<i>richter</i> , G.	<i>recht</i> , G.	<i>köcher</i> , G.	<i>chred</i> w.	<i>lachen</i> , G.	<i>kochen</i> , G.	AR. <i>kha</i>	
g-jh	g 3 jh	g _i -jh _i	g'-gh'	g γ gh	g _i -gh _i	g _o -gh _o gh	}
<i>wenige</i> , G.	<i>regen</i> , G.	<i>folgen</i> , G.	—	<i>lagen</i> , G.	<i>bogen</i> , G.	AR. <i>ghain</i>	
5) f'-sh'	f š š sh	f _i -sh _i	—	—	—	—	}
<i>stehen</i> , G.	<i>shadow</i>	<i>schlaf</i> , G.	—	—	—	—	
z'-zh'	z ž ž zh	z _i -zh _i	—	—	—	—	}
<i>gigot</i> , F.	<i>seizure</i>	<i>jaune</i> , F.	—	—	—	—	
6) 'r'	'r	'r _i	'2'	'2	'2 _i	'2 _o	}
<i>crease</i> , O.C.	<i>crab</i> , O.C.	<i>crop</i> , O.C.	<i>cri</i> , F.	<i>crin</i> , F.	<i>cran</i> , F.	trilled <i>kha</i>	
r'	r	r _i	2'	2	2 _i	2 _o	}
<i>grease</i> , O.C.	<i>grab</i> , O.C.	<i>grot</i> , O.C.	<i>gris</i> , F.	<i>grain</i> , F.	<i>grand</i> , F.	Northn. <i>burr</i>	
7) 'l'	'l	'l _i	'L'	'L	'L _i	—	}
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
l'	l	l _i	L'	L	L _i	—	}
<i>figli</i> , IT.	<i>llagar</i> , SP.	<i>lloro</i> , SP.	—	Pol. gut. <i>l</i>	—	—	
8) 'j'	'j	'j _i	'T'	'T	'T _i	'w _o	}
<i>occhi</i> , IT.	<i>cottier</i>	<i>kwon</i>	fierce	cart	fork	frequent	
j'	j	j _i	T'	T	T _i	w _o	}
<i>filie</i> , F.	<i>soldier</i>	<i>yard</i>	fears	card	—	unguent	

Additional Modifiers.—['] denotes close, and [] open formation, as with vowels;
 [h] represents a breath, and [ʔ] a voice glide from a consonant-sound;
 [w j n] express severally simultaneous labio-guttural, palatal, or nasal sound;
 [r] signifies vibration added to non-vibrants, or increased with vibrants.

* The sign *h* is used where plain *h* might form a digraph with a preceding consonant-letter; but *h'* and *h'*, &c., are distinguished by the position of the modifier.

enough to persons brought up to the use of them; but we apply the term to consonants made by simple openings in the same positions as contacts for corresponding explodents. There is more or less "sibilant" and "vibrant" effect with all open consonants; but sibilant is especially obvious with one class, and vibration with another. Vibrants and Liquids are to a considerable extent "vocal," and Vocals are somewhat "vibrant" and "liquid;" yet each class of sounds seems to possess in an especial degree one particular quality out of those common to several classes.

Local Positions of Consonant-production.

Consonantal closures are effected by the contact or approximation of one mobile organ with or towards another, or of a mobile organ with or towards a fixed portion of the voice-channel, so as entirely or partially to intercept breath or voice. The mobile organs within the compass of the voice-channel are—the lips, the lower teeth, the tongue, the uvula, the walls of the pharynx, and the edges of the glottis. The entire or partial closures of the voice-channel that can possibly be effected by mutual action among these organs, or by the action of some of them upon fixed portions of the voice-channel, are the following:—

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1. Lower Lip to Upper Lip (mutual); | 9. Tongue-point (a.) to Palate-rim (p.); | a |
| 2. Lower Lip (active) to Upper Teeth (passive); | 10. Reverted Tongue-point (a.) to Palate-front (p.); | n |
| +3. Lower Teeth to Upper Lip (mutual); | 11. Tongue-front (a.) to Palate-front (p.); | st |
| +4. Tongue-point to Upper Lip (mutual); | 12. Tongue-back (a.) to Palate-back (p.); | E |
| +5. Tongue-front to Upper Lip (mutual); | 13. Tongue-back to Uvula (mutual); | |
| +6. Tongue-point to Lower and Tongue-front to Upper Lip (mutual); | 14. Tongue-back (a.) to Throat (p.); | |
| 7. Tongue-point (a.) to Upper Teeth (p.); | 15. Walls of Pharynx (mutual); | |
| 8. Tongue-point (a.) to Upper Gums (p.); | 16. Edges of Glottis (mutual). | |

[It should be stated that the term "front" is here conventionally and conveniently used, as it is by Messrs. Bell, Ellis, and Sweet, in contradistinction not only to "back" of tongue or palate, but to "point" of tongue or "rim" of palate. The position thus indicated is identical with that of the full-front vowel i.]

We have here sixteen possible modes of either entirely or partially closing the voice-channel by organic action. Four of these, marked with a small cross (+), seem to be too inconvenient or too inelegant for practical use, though they may be advantageously used by way of experimental illustration. We have therefore twelve modes of closure left, including two (the pharyngeal and the glottidal) which are scarcely used in European tongues, at least for sense-distinction. Of these, the "Tongue-back to Uvula" and the "Tongue-back to Throat" are varieties of one position, used with different FORMS of sound; while the few pharyngeal and glottidal consonants may conveniently be considered as belonging to a single position. Thus we have ten distinct positions. But it is quite feasible to bring either the tongue-front or the tongue-back against the palate at three positions sufficiently divergent to produce idiomatic shade varieties of sound; so that, after all, fourteen positions must be indicated, in order to put our consonant on a par with our vowel notation.

It may here be mentioned that the positions for consonant closures are but partially coincident with those for vowel apertures. Vowel sound, being sound of musical quality, requires a considerable fore-resonance as an essential condition of its production; but consonant sound, being noise of more or less unmusical character, does not require any fore-resonance for its production (as in the case of *φ* or *ph*, the purely labial breath-continuant), and is differentiated into various audibly distinct varieties (as *f*, *θ* = *th*, and *s*) without the aid of as large a resonance as that required for the most forward vowel—*i*. The first forward coincidence of consonantal with vowel resonance is found at the most advanced "tongue-front to palate" closure, this position being employed for the last consonant-sounds of German *dich*, *wenige*, and the initial one of English *ye*, as well as for the vowel *i*. On the other hand, vowel apertures extend considerably further back than the most rearward of the ordinary consonant closures, the closure for the final continuant in German *ach*, as well as the contact for the final explodent in English *ark*, being coincident in position with the vowel aperture for normal *a*, the initial sound of both words. After arriving independently at this conclusion, by passing whisper through apertures for vowels and through closures for continuant consonants, we were glad to observe, on reference, that Mr. Melville Bell and other eminent phoneticians had already reached similar results.

The question now arises, On what principle, and to what extent shall we attempt to indicate by nomenclature the local positions of consonantal closures? Where an active and a passive part meet for a closure, we may take the active or the passive as the foundation of our terminology, and so of two coactive parts we may take the more or the less active; or we may in either case attempt to indicate the more and the less active of meeting parts. By the first mode we should make *f* a labial sound, by the second a dental, and by the third a labio-dental. The last would be the most precise plan; but, consistently carried out, it would involve the use of designations like "cusplingual-frontipalatal."

The early grammarians and orthoepists recognised only three local positions for the formation of consonants, and the Eton Greek Grammar to this day preserves the antique classification "Labiales, Gutturales, Linguales," for sounds made in the local positions indicated by *p*, *k*, *t*. This lax and incongruous nomenclature was somewhat improved by Sheridan into "Labial, Dental, and Palatine," and by Walker into "Labial, Dental, and Guttural," for the above-indicated classes of sounds in the order *p*, *t*, *k*. But in all of these classifications various and unrelated sounds were disposed of under the head of "Liquids."

Later phoneticians perceived the inadequacy of such tri-local arrangements even for English sounds, and Mr. Isaac Pitman in particular brought into vogue a quadri-local division as the basis of his symmetrical Phonographic alphabet, using the suggestive and very approximative terms "Labial, Dental, Palatal, and Guttural." Even in this nomenclature, however, no designation was provided that would properly apply to the Hindu "Cerebral" *ṭ ḍ ṇ ṛ* (made with the tongue-point turned up and back towards the centre of the palatal arch), or to the Semitic "Gutturals" (really produced in the throat, and not at the palate-back).

Mr. Melville Bell, followed by Messrs. Ellis and Sweet, adopted the method of classifying consonantal positions according to the active organs employed in producing the sounds, applying the terms Point, Front, and Back for different portions of the tongue. The terminology thus produced is perhaps intrinsically more precise than the older one.

but it is also less familiar, and less convenient in providing available derivative adjectives and verbs; so that phoneticians who use the new nomenclature still speak of a palatal *k*, a gutturalized *f*, a palatalized *r*, &c.

On the whole, we think it expedient, for the primary division of consonantal positions, to use the conventional terms Labial, Dental, Cerebral, Palatal, and Guttural. Somewhat arbitrary as these designations are, they are practically convenient and effective; while the addition of the epithet Pharyngeal, for the few and comparatively rare sounds actually made in the throat, will render the series complete. At the same time, we are enabled, by subsidiary use of the new terminology, to indicate more exactly the organic closures for both generic and specific varieties of sound.

“EXPERIMENTER” FUND.

The Receipts and the Expenditure of our little Sustentation Fund are summarized in the subjoined abstract, comparison of which with our cash-book and vouchers has, for regularity's sake, been obligingly made by the Secretary of the E. S. R. A. In rendering this account of our stewardship, we beg to thank our Subscribers heartily for the confidence reposed in us by their contribution of this fund. We have only drawn upon it for out-of-pocket expenses, without making any charge for our own literary or typographical labour, or for extra rent, lighting, &c.; though we have not stinted ourselves in occasional petty disbursements for special types or additional material required for effective or convenient production of our small journal. Expenses having been rather heavier than we anticipated, the fund which we intended to last us for sixteen issues has been exhausted on thirteen, including two of twelve pages each.

We have received such generous support from a few of our friends as to render us disinclined to trespass further on their liberality; while, on the other hand, we have received no recognition from seven-eighths of the recipients of the *Experimenter*—a publication which has practically no sale, though it is pretty largely distributed by post, not only to its subscribers and to all the members of the E. S. R. A., but to many other persons at home or abroad known to be interested in Spelling Reform. It might, then, not be unreasonable to expect such appreciation as would produce more subscriptions of moderate amount, rather than more donations from our few liberal supporters. Should no such appreciation be evinced, it may be necessary to cease publication with the close of “Phonetic Outlines” in our next number; though we had contemplated to follow on with a series of articles applying our principles to practical orthography, while leaving room for specimens of spelling and other matter coming to hand.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT.

To Subscriptions acknowledged				By Out-of-pocket Expenditure			
in Nos. 14 and 15	...	12	6	8	since August 31st, 1881,		
ditto ditto in No. 16	...	2	15	0	on Nos. 13 to 25 (incl.)		
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AND PHONETIC INVESTIGATOR.

CONDUCTED BY W. R. EVANS.

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DECEMBER, 1882.

[Price One Penny]

PHONETIC OUTLINES.

CONSONANT-SOUNDS.

[Continued from p. 84.]

Remarks on the Table of Consonant-sounds.

WE have endeavoured to make our Table pretty complete, both as to the more prevalent of sense-distinguishing sounds, and as to non-significative varieties of these sounds, because we consider that the parts of a scheme cannot be adequately appreciated unless their correlation in the entire plan is made intelligible. Phoneticians who are able to follow our more minute distinctions of sound will experience no difficulty from our including shade variations which do not distinguish meaning, but are either idiomatic in national or provincial pronunciations, or due to the modifying effect of one conjoined sound upon another. At the same time, the merest tyro in phonetics should be assisted rather than embarrassed by the exemplification of unknown or unnoticed distinctions of sound in systematic connection with familiar and appreciable ones. When it is understood that the marks ['] and [,], like the small diacritical letters added to vowel-signs, are intended merely for critical indication, and not to be used for writing in detail, it will be found that there are only seven columns of typical sense-distinguishing sounds, while most of these columns are but partially filled up. Thus we have only some ninety principal sounds to consider, about a third of which are employed in received English, and perhaps another third in provincial speech.

As for our notation, we have intended to apply every letter of the Roman alphabet in its original typical sense, or in one indicated by historical development of not merely national extent. The deficiencies of this alphabet we have supplied—(1) by adopting diacriticized letters from enlarged Romanic alphabets; (2) by using Greek letters with their special national values; (3) by employing Mr. I. Pitman's effective and widely-accepted new consonant letters; (4) by utilizing inverted types, whether of letters or of figures; (5) by the admission of digraphs as alternative signs for any unusual types; and (6) by using generally accessible printing-types as separate diacritical signs. We have thus been enabled not only to provide distinctive symbols for nearly two hundred primary varieties of sound, and to give often the choice of two or more equivalents, but also to furnish means for indicating hundreds of secondary modifications (as x^w , δ , x^r , for the final sounds of German *bach* = $bu\chi^w$, Danish *Gud* = $Gu\delta$, and Swiss German *bach* = $ba\chi^r$). Merely tentative and suggestive as the notation may be, it will serve our present purpose of representing sounds in a discussion of their nature and relations.

*Survey of the Tabulated Consonant-sounds.**1.—Simple Explodents.*

p, t, tʰ (t, z), c, k, k̟ (k, q), ɟ, with forward (') or rearward (,) varieties.—To some readers the array of symbols presented here, and the more extensive one running across the Table, may appear excessive; but we hope soon to show that we have not been extravagant in our provision of distinctive symbols, and that even a larger number might have been admissible. The variety of possible "stops," as explodent contacts are often concisely termed, is actually almost indefinite. These stops require consideration at some length, since they are the most characteristic as well as the most prevalent of consonant-sounds, and will therefore be useful as points of reference in describing the other forms of consonants.

It ought to be thoroughly understood at the outset that it is not by any occult and mysterious influence of lip upon lip or teeth, or of tongue upon teeth or palate, that the appreciable distinction is caused between two sounds of the same form produced at different local positions (as *p* and *t*, or *f* and *c*). We doubt, indeed, whether the material qualities of the organs of speech, as softness or hardness, roundness or flatness, dryness or moistness, have much to do with producing the distinction between *p* and *t*, or that between *t* and *k*; for continued investigation leads us now to conclude, more decidedly than we stated at page 77 in our last number, that the difference of sound in such cases is caused chiefly by the existence and extent of fore-resonance.

If an investigator will lay along the top of his lower lip a bone paper-knife, or any similar object of innocuous material, or press his lip down with his fore finger laid along it, he will find that the contact of the intruded object with the upper lip will enable him to produce quite distinctly a *p*-sound, as in *pa*. He may then lay the front of his right fore finger along the lower lip, and the back of his left fore finger along the upper, and, letting the right finger move with the lower lip, make a contact and explosion between the fingers, pronouncing *pa* again in this way.

Next he may protrude the tongue a little beyond the upper lip, and, with the tongue-point turned slightly downwards, make a firm contact with the lip above. By sudden release of this contact, so as to explode compressed breath, he will be able to pronounce *pa* without any aid from the lower lip; while the upper lip may also be dispensed with by substituting a finger for the tongue to act against. It is also practicable to make an unmistakable *p*-sound between the tongue and the upper teeth, if the lips are held right away, so that neither they nor the fingers holding them shall form a resonance cavity.

These experiments go to show that an explosion direct upon the outer air from any contact forming an absolutely exterior mouth-closure will produce the typical sound of *p*, which is significantly employed in the imitative words "pop" and "puff" to indicate specific varieties of such explosion. We have seen that even the linguo-dental contact normally used for an advanced *t*-sound can be made to give the *p* effect. Therefore it would appear that the substantial difference between *p* and *t* is due to the latter having, and the former not having, a resonance cavity in front of its explosion.

To test the inference just stated, let the curious investigator take a pill-box, an inch deep and an inch or more in diameter, and cut in the bottom an ovoid aperture [>] to represent a slight opening of the lips. Now, while the left hand holds the entirely open end of the box firmly against the lips, let the palm of the right hand tightly shut up the aperture in the outer end. On pronouncing *ti* into the box, while simultaneously and

smartly withdrawing the right hand from the exterior aperture, *pi* will be heard. Next let the operator hold the box hard against the lips with both hands, and utter *pi* into it, taking care to allow no breath to escape at the corners of the mouth, when *ti* will be the sound actually heard.

Even with the improvised appliance of a piece of cardboard or stiff paper rolled into a tube, *ti*, *ci* (nearly "chee"), *ki*, or even *θi*, *çi*, *çi*, *si*, *shi*, *hi*, &c., are all turned into *pi*, when spoken into the tube as the hand is suddenly withdrawn from closing its outer end. To perform the converse permutation of *pi* into *ci* and *ki*, we require a tube of two inches in length for the former, and another of three inches for the latter, each having a front aperture like that of the inch-deep pill-box that turns *pi* into *ti*.

Realizing now the effect of fore-resonance in varying the types of explodent consonants, the experimenter may revert to simple organic contacts. After having produced a satisfactory *p* with the tongue and the upper lip, he may proceed to try the effects of successive contacts with the tongue very slightly drawn inwards at each effort. He will find his *p*-sound becoming less distinctive at each step, until, when the tongue-point is just within the outer edge of the lip, he will produce a curious amalgam between *p* and *t* (used by children, and accounting for divergent word-forms like Lat. *papa*, Rum. *tata*). Then, as he still withdraws the tongue until the point is level with the outer surface of the upper teeth, he will hear a very delicate *t*-sound, which is sometimes used on the Continent, and may be marked by *t'*. Not, however, till the tongue just passes the edges of the teeth, and makes a contact with them on the inside, will the experimenter reach the *t'* of our Table. He will then find it feasible to make at least one intervening contact before he comes to our plain *t*, fairly up on the gum; and it will require another shift or two to bring him to the *t*, of South-West England, which by some phoneticians is considered to be used in received speech before *r*, as in *track* (*t,ræk*).

Continuing to turn back the already slightly reverted tongue-point, the investigator will arrive at the place of Sanskrit *ṭ*, at nearly the same position to which another part of the tongue is raised for the initial sound of English *yet* (*j*). This is about as far as the tongue-point will conveniently serve us in making distinctive stops.

The experimenter may now commence operations with what is technically termed the front of the tongue. Turning the tongue-point downwards, until it presses firmly against the base of the lower gum on the inside of the mouth, he may apply the tongue-front to make contacts with the upper teeth and gum, and with the rim of the palatal arch. Proceeding by gradations from the rim to what is technically termed the front of the palate, he will find the characteristic effect of the *t* type of sound giving place to that of the type which we express by *c* in the Table, and which is substantially represented by the initial sound of English *chin* (*ci'n*, or often *ci'v'n*).

But here we may remark that in some persons' palates (as in our own) there is a deep hollow, or small anterior dome, just under the bony foundation of the nose, which is the position for the normal *c* or "tongue-front to palate" stop. This cavity in our own case is large enough to receive the greater portion of the ball of the thumb inserted backwards into the mouth; but in most palates the hollow is smaller, and in many can hardly be said to exist. Where the cavity is of any extent, the tongue cannot be made to fill it, and thus to effect a solid contact, without considerable muscular effort: so that in such cases the tongue is brought into actual contact only with the edges of the hollow, making the double stop of *c*, with *c'* (or of *c*, with tongue-front *t*), which we may indicate by *c²*. This double contact, like any other, prevents a clear and sharp explosion, as it produces what we may figuratively term an effervescence between two incompatible air-waves; while, as the tongue is immediately upon release in the position which it will presently be seen is that of *s* (*sh*), the released air from behind the *c²* contact, passing through this aperture, generates the sibilant sound without the speaker's intention.

Gradually drawing the front of the tongue inwards, the experimenter will probably find a more solid superstructure against which to make the rearward *c*, which we suppose to be the Modern Greek soft *c* (not simply "M.G. *c*," as in the Table). Then, by an effort, he may further withdraw the front of the tongue, until he can produce *k'*, as in *kin* (k'i'n); and this is about as far rearward as he can apply the tongue-front.

Letting the tongue now lie easy in the mouth, the operator may make virtually the same *k'*-sound in *kin* with the mid part of the organ; and then make successively the series of contacts for *kin*, *ken*, *can*, *can't*, *con*. Either by feeling with such a probe as a penholder, or by looking into a mirror with a lamp placed beside it, so as to illuminate the interior of the mouth, but not the mirror directly, the investigator may convince himself of the divergent *k* positions before different vowels. He may also obtain auricular illustration of the divergence by making the contact for *kin* (k'i'n), but actually saying *can* (kæn); for the result will be an utterance (k'æn) which is heard from many people. But the attempt to pronounce *con* with the same forward *k'* will bring out the discrepancy more forcibly, as no one uses the resulting form (k'ʊn). Whilst the forward *k'* put before mid or backward vowels produces a softening effect much like that of a weak *j* interpolated between the consonant- and the vowel-sound, conversely the backward *k*, put before the front vowels causes a hardening effect resembling a very slight and untrilled French "uvular *r*" (2) interposed. Thus *k'i'n* is rather suggestive of *k, 2i'n*, which, without trilling 2, would be much the same as *k, vi'n*.

Below the most rearward contact that can be examined by a probe or observed in a mirror, there is at least one other, which seems to be made by reversion of the tongue-back against the uvula. This contact produces the stop *k₂* (or *q*), significantly distinct from *k'* or *k* in the Semitic languages, and often evolved in our own tongue in a word like *equality* (i'k₂w₃o'l'i'ti'), though not in one like *equal* (i'k'w₃vl). By getting the tongue into position for saying *quart*, and then saying *kin*, or even *can*, without letting the back of the tongue slide forward (as it will be strongly disposed to do), some notion may be formed of the difference between Arabic *k₂af* and *kaf*. It will also be noticed that there will here be a tendency for an imperfect *w₃* sound to be formed between the consonant *k₂* and a front vowel, so that *k₂en* suggests *k₂'en*.

When it is thoroughly realized how numerous are the contacts that may be made for explodent consonants, from the extreme front position of the upper lip to the extreme back one of the uvula or the upper pharynx, and how possible it is in some cases to produce very similar acoustic effects by substituting one active or coactive member for another, it will perhaps be recognised that we have not gone to excess in our subdivision of positions (for critical purposes), or in adopting for our Table two series of headings, which approximately define both meeting parts in the contacts.

But numerous as possible contacts are, and instructive as it may be to substitute unusual or difficult ones for the purpose of illustration, the typical sense-distinguishing contacts may be reduced to the seven for *p*, *t*, *tʰ* (t, z), *c*, *k*, *k₂* (k, q), *ɹ*.

Of labio-dental *p*, the only recognised occurrence we know is that in the German combination *pf*, as in *pfail*, *kopf*.

Here practical convenience formerly led to the assimilation of the position for the *continuant* to that used for the explodent consonant (as, *pfail* = pf'ail), and in present prevalent use causes the converse assimilation (as, *p, fail*). There is a tendency to such *assimilation in quick utterance of English words like hopeful (ho'p.fu'el?)*.

The dental varieties t' , t , and t_i are found principally as idiomatic in different languages, or in different dialects of the same language—Irishmen, for instance, using t' (often t^h or $t'h$), and South-West Englishmen t_i , for the common English t .

The position taken for a t contact is hardly liable to be influenced by the quality of the immediately preceding or following vowel, because, as no vowel apertures are made in any of the t positions, assimilation of consonant to vowel position cannot be effected; but many Englishmen seem to find it convenient to take the t_i position before r in the same syllable, as in *tread* (t_i red), while many use t for k in words like *clad* (t lad).

The stop t^s (t , z) is sense-distinguishing in many Eastern tongues, but generally in contrast with the forward t' , as in Sanskrit. This is apparently the proper distinction between the two Semitic explodents represented by Hebrew *tau* (t' and $t'h$) and *teth* (t^s).

The English t is stated to be generally identified by Hindus with their t^s , and by Englishmen with Hindu t' , showing the intermediate quality of the English consonant, which is intelligible for either of the Hindu sounds in most connections. We suggest z as an appropriate sign for "cerebral t ," because this is the form of the Sanskrit letter (modified for t^sh , d^s , d^sh); and we have likewise used it as a separate diacritic for the whole series of point-reverted consonants, because it pictorially represents the organic adjustment common to the class. We may add that the Indian Mohammedans write these cerebral sounds by diacriticizing Arabic letters for the corresponding dental ones—no doubt because the real Arabic equivalents lose their special values in the pronunciation of all non-Arab users of the Arabic alphabet.

The simple front stop c is rather rare in language. It was probably not used for sense-distinction in primeval speech, and appears to have been developed through a k contact being drawn forward by a following front or frontward vowel, or through a t (or even a p) contact being drawn back by a following non-syllabic front vowel.

We have already alluded to the physical conditions which often generate the complex c^2 , and even c^2sh , in the attempt to pronounce simple c ; and we may now add that the omission of terminal vowels in modern English has induced the general use of c^2sh at the end of words, for better distinction from t and forward k' , the simple c stop being liable to confusion with either t or k' when not exploded on a following vowel, as may be realized by comparing *pit* and *pick* ($pi't$, $pi'k$) with *pitch*, without allowing sh to be heard in the last example. This comparison may easily be made by holding the contact at the end of each word, and avoiding any audible recoil.

As the c contact was originated by organic accommodation in pronouncing conjoined consonant- and vowel-sounds produced at adjacent positions, it is only natural that there should be a tendency to make the sub-positions of the contact accord with the positions for preceding or following vowels within the same organic range; but this range being limited to that of front or close frontward vowels, the varieties c' c c_i are of very small importance, except as it may be required to indicate the prevalence of any one of them in a given language. Before mid, backward, and back vowels, a faint j -sound is apt to be developed after the front stop (or its variations), as in Italian *cid* ($c'io$).

The common back stop, k , represents the third of the three prominent and broadly-distinguished types of explodents (p , t , k) which are most largely employed in all human speech. The closure for

this type of explodent can be made at various positions, from nearly that of the vowel *i* backwards as far as the tongue-back can be brought into contact with the palate or throat. The range of the contact is therefore nearly equal to that of the whole vowel-scale, so that the sub-position for this stop is specially liable to be assimilated to that of a preceding or following vowel in the same syllable.

It should be observed, however, that for a *k* made in the *i*, *e*, or *ε* position a more rearward part of the tongue is used than that employed for a *c* produced at an identical part of the palate; so that the fore-resonance is larger in the former case, through the point of the tongue resting at the bottom of the mouth, instead of being raised midway as when the front touches the *i* position. Where a very forward *k'* is employed before front vowels, there is a tendency, as the tongue slightly rises and slides back into position for the following vowel, for a faint *j*-sound to be generated, as in French *qui* (*k'ji*). This *k'* is acoustically so similar to *c*, as to account for such divergence as "Kien" and "Chen" in spelling Chinese names.

It should also be understood that the contact for *k* is in many languages never made below the *a*, or at most the *ɔ* position; and that in the more ordinary varieties of language any lower contact is only fortuitously and unintentionally developed when the *k*-sound precedes a full-back consonant in the same syllable, as in English *quell* (*k,w,ɛl*), and perhaps in French *cran* (*k,2,a'n*). In Italian *quello* (*kʷɛl'lo*), or in English *quell* pronounced, as it may be, with an inquantitative vowel (*kʷɛl*), the extreme back contact is not required.

The *k*, (*k*, *q*) contact, made with the tongue-back reverted to the throat, gives in the Semitic languages a different significant sound from that of the back stop made in the normal or advanced position (*k* or *k'*), distinction being assisted, as in the case of point-reversion, by the hollow sound which *k*, imparts to following vowels, causing *qi*, *qa* to resemble *qy*, *qɔ*.

The distinction of *k*, from *k* is represented in Hebrew writing by the two diverse letters called *kap'h* and *qop'h*, from the Phœnician originals of which our *k* and *q* are derived. Therefore the best and perhaps the only admissible use we could make of the symbol *q* might be to apply it for its original value, as is now frequently done in Oriental transliteration. This would not conflict with current English use, in which *q*, indeed, represents what most people pronounce as the *k*, stop at the beginning of a syllable (as in *request* = *ri'k,w,ɛst'*), but not at the end of one (as in *requisition* = *rek'w,i'zi'sh'ən*)—an idiomatic and non-significant variation of no practical account.

The stop *ʔ*, which is the only one that can be produced below *k*, is made by bringing the edges of the glottis into close contact, so as suddenly to check emission of breath. As this closure shuts up the voicing apparatus itself, there can be no variation of the stop according to action on voiced or unvoiced breath, as with *k*, *g*, or *p*, *b*.

A light closure of the glottis is no doubt usually made in sympathy with any of the upper organic contacts, the back pressure of the air above inducing a closure below, by which the force for an explosion is at once maintained and regulated. But this glottidal catch or check, thus forming a subsidiary part of the action for all explodents, may be used independently, as when we try to pronounce the former two sounds of *pet* without the *t*, while retaining the short quality and abrupt ending of the vowel; thus—*pet*. A

similar effect is produced initially, when *ʒa* is suddenly and interjectionally uttered after a constraint of thought that induces organic compression. Commonly used by all men in inarticulate though often significant ejaculations, this stop is an element of speech in the languages of some peoples.

b, d, dʰ (d, ɗ), j, g, ɡ (g, ɣ), with forward (') or rearward (,) varieties.—These are the exact replicates of the preceding series of breath explodents, but made with voice instead of breath. If the reader wishes actually to FEEL the difference between the two sets of sounds, let him lay the tips of the fore and middle finger of the right hand lightly above the Adam's apple in his throat, and then make merely the organic contact and initial effort for saying both *pa* and *ba*, taking the examples several times in alternation. In the case of *p(a)* he will feel nothing but perhaps the light closure of the glottis in sympathy with the lip-closure; but with *b(a)* he will feel the vibration from the "voicing" process at the edges of the glottis, as well as hear the dull murmur of voice in his throat. A similar experiment may be tried with *t(a)* and *d(a)*, *k(a)* and *g(a)*, or any other pair of corresponding breath and voice explodents.

Nearly all our remarks on the breath stops apply to the corresponding voice ones, with the single qualification that voice should be substituted for breath symbols in reading. Of labio-dental *b*, we know no recognised example; but the sound is easily made, and seems so convenient in quick pronunciation of words like *subvert*, that perhaps it is often used unconsciously. The dental varieties *d'* and *ɗ*, always occur in correspondence with *t'* and *ɗ*. The cerebral *dʰ (d, ɗ)* is represented both in Indian and Semitic languages. What is said concerning the effects produced upon the *c* stop by the conformation of many palates and by the exigence of sense-distinction in English, will equally apply to *j*, the voice correspondent; so that we have *j, ɟ' = ʒ²*, and the last developing into *ʒ²ʰ* in English speech, especially when it is final. In Italian the development of *j* before the mid and back vowels is parallel to that of *c*, as in *ciò, già (ʧo, ʒ'a)*. The *g* follow all the variations of the *k* contacts; and though the Semitic languages furnish no such voice correspondent as *ɡ (g, ɣ)* to *k (k, q)*, we appear to have fortuitous and non-significant examples in Fr. *grand* (ɡʁɑ̃) and Eng. *sanguineous* (sæŋ'gwɪn'jəs), though not in *sanguine* (sæŋ'gwɪn), while *ɡwɔ* may be avoided by using inquantitative *ü* in *sanguineous* (sæŋ'gwi'n'jəs).

Semi-voiced b, d, g [or ʒ and ɣ].—Stops of this character, sometimes called "implodents," on the supposition that the percussion is inward, are used in Germany in two ways:—(1) More generally for radical voice sounds at the end of words; and (2) in the Saxon districts indiscriminately for breath and voice sounds in any positions. These really whispered consonants may be critically indicated by *'b, 'd, 'g* [*'ʒ, 'ɣ*], as in *weib, feld, sieg, tag = v'ai'b, fel'd, zi'g [or zi'ʒ], ta'g [or ta'ɣ]*.

In practical orthography, these sounds, as used in received German speech, are indicated by their position at the end of words, and require no special symbols, since their significant values are precisely the same as those of the fully-voiced sounds preserved in inflectional forms, as in *weiber, felder, siege, tage = v'aiber, felder, zige [or zige], taige [or taige]*, plurals of the above words, and meaning *wives, fields, victories, days*.

2.—*Aspirated Explodents.*

ph, t^h, t^hh (t^h, t^hh), c^h, k^h, k^hh (k^h, q^h), with forward (') and rearward (,) varieties.—These symbols only represent modifications of the simple breath explodents, produced by releasing the various contacts rather gradually, while continuing to emit breath through the increasing aperture. In *p^hha*, the slight *p* explosion is followed by an indistinct and evanescent effect of *φ* (much less decided than in German *p^hail* or *p^hail*), which effect is immediately lost in that of *h*, as the lips continue to open. So *t^hh* involves a weak and transient effect of *θ'* (p', th'), passing quickly into that of *h* (h); while *ch* and *k^h* include respectively a faint *ç* (ç, ch) and *χ* (x, kh).

It should be particularly observed, in considering the above remarks, that these are meant to apply to simple explodents, aspirated explodents, and simple continuants corresponding exactly as to local position of formation. English *t* aspirated gives not the passing effect of our English *θ'* (th'), but of Spanish *θ* (written by *c* or *z*), which is the simple continuant corresponding to English *t*, and the substitute for *s* used by lispers; whereas the often aspirated Irish *t'*, made in the same position as our *θ'* (th'), is in some connections heard and written by Englishmen as the latter. But Irish *thrus* (t'hr'u) is not the same as English *throw* (th'ru).

b^h, d^h, d^hh (d^h, d^hh), j^h, g^h, g^hh (g^h, g^hh), with varieties as above.—For these sounds voice is employed in the same manner as breath is used for the preceding series, and in the gradual relaxation of the several contacts transient effects of *β*, *δ*, *δ^h*, *γ*, *g*, and *g₂* are heard, followed by equally transient crude voice before the vowel-sound.

It is impracticable by any ordinary effort of utterance to change from voiced breath to unvoiced in passing from *b*, *d*, &c. to a vowel in the same syllable, and what is really represented by a Sanskrit combination like *d^hhi*, or heard from an Irishman speaking energetically of the river Dee, is only an effect a little stronger, while more graduated, than an Englishman would produce in saying *adhesive* (əd'hi'si'v), if the consonant in his connected *d^hhi* or *d₂hi* were forward *d'*. Therefore we ought, in strictness, to write *b₂*, *d₂*, &c. for *b^h*, *d^h*, &c.; but we have followed the prevalent practice, both scientific and demotic, of writing these "aspirated" voice explodents with *h* in Romanic notation, which practice is in accord with that of the Indian Mohammedans with Arabic letters.

In the last column of our Table, we have placed *h* (h) and *o* opposite the aspirated explodents, more for the convenience than for any special propriety of the arrangement. Representing as these symbols do the two kinds of raw material out of which ALL consonantal sounds are shaped by the actions of the upper organs, they might without any impropriety be tabulated opposite the simple explodents, the simple continuants, or any other FORM of consonant-sounds. But as the place opposite the simple explodents is wanted for the glottidal stop, which is the most rudimentary of the explodents, it seems not unfitting to tabulate *h* and *o* opposite sounds to which they form the characteristic finish—the actual difference between simple and aspirated explodents apparently being, that simultaneous application of the glottidal check gives compactness to the "pop" of *p* (for example), while its non-application permits of comparative laxity in the "puff" of *p^h*, which, beginning with *p*, passes instantly through *φ* to *h*, and might be written as *p^hh* to express the full analysis of the sound.

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PHONETIC OUTLINES.

CONSONANT-SOUNDS—continued.

3.—Nasal Explodents.

'm, 'n, 'n̄ ('ŋ), 'ñ, 'ŋ ('ŋ, 'ng), with forward (') and rearward (,) varieties.—We shall here, as with the following FORMS of consonants, experience the advantage of having surveyed in detail the organic local positions for the simple explodents, since the oral adjustment for every one of the above nasals corresponds exactly with that of the simple explodent beneath which the nasal is tabulated. The difference between the two classes of sounds is briefly this:—that for a simple explodent, say as at the beginning of *pa*, updriven breath is closely confined by the shutting of both the mouth- and the nose-passages, until it is exploded by the sudden opening of the oral contact only; whereas for a nasal explodent, say as at the beginning of *ma*, part of the upforced breath is allowed to escape through the open uvula and the nose-passages, both immediately before and during the oral explosion, which latter is therefore much weaker in effect than for a simple explodent, and merely strong enough, as it were, to connect the nasal with contiguous oral sounds.

Making the contact for the corresponding simple explodent, as for *p*, let the tyro force breath from the larynx as for producing that explodent, but allow a considerable portion of it to escape by the nose, both before and during explosion, in order to get the breath nasal effect, as for *m*. To make sure that he is using only breath in producing the nasal, he may lay the finger-tips of his left hand lightly upon the Adam's apple, by which he can feel whether any "voicing" is effected at the larynx; and to satisfy himself that breath issues at the nose, and continues to issue as the oral contact is released, he may hold the edge of his extended right hand against the upper lip (as it would be held against the forehead in shading the eyes), and thus feel the breath issuing simultaneously from mouth and nose.

The breath nasals were probably never used in language as original radical sounds, and they are rare even as phonetically independent derived sounds. In Welsh, 'm, 'n, and 'p̄ (written *m̄h*, *n̄h*, *nḡh*) are used both initially and medially, but always as idiomatically euphonic mutations from radical *p*, *t*, *k*, as *y pen*, *fy mhen* = *o pen*, *vo 'men* (*the head*, *my head*); and there is a tendency with some Welsh speakers to add to the

effect of these breath nasals by finishing them orally like the aspirated explodents *pʰ*, *tʰ*, *kʰ*, while closing the uvula, as in *fy nʰad* = *ve 'n'had* (my father). Perhaps the best example of an independent breath nasal is the *'n* which has been developed in Icelandic, as it is supposed it was also in Mid English, from original *kn* through *kn̥*. Thus *kniçt* (knicht), after becoming *kniçt̥*, would have taken the form *'neiçt̥*, before settling down as *n̥içt* (knight).

Though hardly found at all as original, and rarely as derived independent sounds, yet breath nasals are very common in some languages—as in our own—in close connection with other breath consonants. Even in accented syllables, our nasals are only partially voiced before conjoined breath consonants, as will be perceived on comparing “a limper verse” with “a limb perverse,” or “amongst ill people” with “among still people;” and when similarly connected with breath consonants in unaccented and obscure syllables, they are usually altogether unvoiced, as in *impatient* (i'mpeɪ'shə'nt).

The nasals follow the sub-positions of the corresponding simple explodents, whether these positions be idiomatic in a language, or due to the influence of connected vowels. Labio-dental *m*, must be developed in words like *nymph*, *triumph* (ni'mf, trɪ'ɪ'mf), unless the *f*-sound is made purely labial to assimilate with *m* (ni'mp, trɪ'ɪ'mp). The distinction is only of importance in fixing the character of *f*, *v*, as we shall see presently. To several breath nasals we append no examples, not knowing for certain whether the English habit of unvoicing *n* obtains in Irish pronunciation, as in *meant* (me'n't'?), or whether breath nasals are used in Sanskrit words like *sugansu* or *sugant̥su* (sugə'n'su?) and *pañchan* (pə'ñcən?). Moreover, the nasal place in the “Tongue-back reverted” column is left vacant, because, as the explodent contact is made against or below the uvula, it seems to be theoretically, as we find it experimentally, impracticable to use a nasal resonance while holding this contact.

m, *n*, *n̥* (ñ), *ɱ*, *ŋ* (ŋ, ng), with varieties as above.—These nasals are related in just the same way to the simple voice explodents as the foregoing are to the simple breath ones; so that the above description of the diverse formation of the two forms of sounds will apply here, with the substitution of voice for breath as the material to be operated upon.

While breath nasals are very rare as independent sounds, voice nasals are among the most prevalent elements of speech, being commonly used both as independent sounds (as in *ban*), and as auxiliaries to other sounds of the same local position (as in *band*). It is worthy of remark, however, that only the labial and the dental voice nasals have obtained universal currency in language. Cerebral *n̥* (ñ), palatal *ɱ*, and guttural *ɳ* (ng) are only in partial vogue, especially as independent sounds; and many languages which admit these latter nasals as developed medials or finals, do not permit their occurrence as initials. Thus, although *ɱ* is an independent element of speech in both Italian and French, it is not a recognised vernacular initial in either of those languages; and a like remark may be made of *ɳ* (ng) in German and English. Yet all the nasals are really as pronounceable in any position as are the corresponding simple explodents, and a Hindu, a Spaniard, or a Welshman finds no difficulty in using respectively initial *n̥*, *ɱ*, or *ɳ*.

As regards sub-positions, the nasals, being commonly used in anterior conjunction with the explodents, naturally follow the positions of the latter. German *m* (regularly a voiced sound in all positions) is normally made, like English and general *m*, with the purely labial contact used for *b*; but before a labio-dental sound *m̥*, is developed in such a German word as *kampf* by the same influence that develops the corresponding *p̥*; and doubtless a similar evolution often occurs in English words like *triumvir* or *circumvent*.

A Frenchman's or an Irishman's *n*' is made at the same sub-position as his forward *d*'; a South-West Englishman's *n*, corresponds to his rearward *d*,; while a Hindu finds his *n*¹ and *n*² as available for sense-distinction as his related *d*' and *d*². The palatal *ñ*, like the corresponding simple explodent, accommodates itself to conjoined vowels as far as the range of its sub-positions permits, but is considered by some authorities to have a transient, subjoined in Italian before mid and back vowels, as in *gagno* (ga'ñ/q), just as *c* and *j* cause a similar interpolation. In Spanish the tongue-front nasal is a more fully developed phonetic element, and no doubt varies its sub-position appreciably at the commencement of words like *ñino* and *ñaque* (ñ'i'no, ñ,a'ke).

But it is with the guttural nasal, as with the guttural explodent, that the variation of position to accord with that of a subjoined vowel, is most marked, as in English *sing*, *sang*, *song* (si'ng', sæng, so'ng,). The assimilation cannot, however, be extended to the back vowels or back-reverted consonants, as *ng* is not producible when a contact at or below the uvula shuts off nasal resonance. Thus it occurs, that while we experience facility in combining *ɲ* (ng) with a normal *g* in a word like *linguist* (li'ŋg'wɪ'st), where *g* can be dissociated from *w*, and taken with the former syllable, yet we should find little or no advantage in using *ɲ* in *linguistic* (li'ŋ-g'wɪ's'ti'k), because it is not practicable to complete assimilation to the *g*, which is developed before *w*, in the same syllable.



We have put 'a and a in the last column of the Table opposite the nasals, on much the same principle that influenced us in tabulating *h* and *ɔ*. What 'a indicates is simple breath (*h*) emitted through the nose, as *a* represents simple voice (*ɔ*) similarly emitted. These signs, therefore, represent the characteristically modified material common to all nasal consonants, as *h* and *ɔ* do the material common to all other consonants. If taken alone, *a* belongs, like *ɔ*, theoretically as much to the vowel as to the consonantal division of sounds; but practically it is convenient to tabulate 'a, a together, as well as *h*, *ɔ*.

4.—Simple Continuants.

φ (f', ph), f, ɸ (p, θ, th), ç (ch), x (χ, kh), x₃ (χ₃, kh₃, ʁh), ɦ (h), with forward (') and rearward (,) varieties.—By simple continuants we mean frictional sounds severally made by one single and simple organic adjustment, corresponding uniformly in each case to the contact for an explodent consonant. The characteristic difference between a simple explodent and a simple continuant is, that the former consists in an explosion of breath (or voice) from behind a complete contact, and the latter in a frictional squeezing of breath (or voice) through a small orifice left in the centre of an otherwise complete contact.* We exclude here all other forms of continuants, as these will be dealt with further on, in their proper classes.

Although a simple continuant may be produced corresponding to every explodent, as φ corresponds to *p*, and although most varieties of simple continuant appear to be in use somewhere in the world, yet the actual distribution of such continuants in language is more irregular and capricious than even that of the nasals. To begin with, the purely labial continuant answering to *p* is either so rare, or has been so little recognised as dis-


* There is a symmetrical centring apparent in the general construction of the human frame, which is especially observable in the vocal organs. Where nature does not shape up to a rounded central ridge, she works down to a central hollow or furrow; and in the vocal organs the latter construction obtains, being conspicuous in the dividing mid-line of the lips and tongue. While it is easy to close the lips hermetically by very moderate pressure, these organs are also well adapted by their central furrows for less complete

tinct from *f*, that the Modern Greek pronunciation of *φ* offers the only familiar instance of the sound, as many authorities consider the ancient pronunciation to have been that of the aspirated explodent *ph*. While a purely labial *p* is regularly used in almost all languages, it is curious that the labio-dental *f* is almost as regularly employed as the phonetically and etymologically corresponding continuant, as exemplified by Latin *pes*, *ped-* or Greek *pous*, *pod-*, in comparison with English *foot* or German *fuss*. Probably the greater contrast in sound between *p* and *f* than between *p* and *φ* led to the general supersession of the latter by the former continuant. The rather exceptional character of the orifice for *f* has led many persons to class the sound apart from the really simple continuants, and some to regard it as a sibilant. The sound *f*, however, has its corresponding simple explodent and nasal, while it is organically derived from *p*, as *φ* is from *p*, by allowing the centre of a contact to relax into an orifice. The orifice necessarily takes the form  instead of the labial ; but still it is simple, and unaccompanied by any auxiliary organic position.*

The dental *θ* is of somewhat less rare occurrence than the interlabial continuant, and we find varieties of it, corresponding to *t'* and *t*, in English, Welsh, Icelandic, Spanish, Modern Greek, and Arabic, among the better-known languages. The sub-position for the continuant, however, is often different from that of the related explodent in a given language, as, for example, we use *t*, *θ* in English, while *t'*, *θ* are employed in Spanish.

closure, in which a small orifice is left midway, as in whistling, or in blowing to cool anything. From such an orifice is blown the continuant *φ*, which any one can readily substitute for *f* in words like *fed*, *felt*, so as to make them *φed*, *φelt*. This is the simplest variety of continuant consonant, unmodified, like the corresponding explodent *p*, by any fore-resonance. The labial orifice adapted for the production of this sound *φ* is somewhat less than a quarter of an inch in diameter. With a smaller aperture a whistling sound is produced, and with a larger one the frictional effect becomes so weakened that the characteristic sound of *φ* begins to be lost in the formless one of *h*.

As *φ* is produced by expulsion of breath through an interlabial orifice, so are *θ*, *θ'*, *ç*, *χ*, and *χ'*, made by such expulsion through similar orifices formed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth at the respective local positions for the explodents *t*, *t'*, *c*, *c'*, and *k*. The tongue being so mobile and elastic as to permit the elevation of any part of it into a sharply-rounded latitudinal ridge, and the longitudinal furrow of the tongue being met by the hollowed centre of the palatal arch, the condition of such a small and short orifice as that which causes the frictional sound of *φ* may be substantially reproduced at any position where a linguo-palatal contact can be made. The various local adjustments for simple continuants thus being similar in character, it will be found that what chiefly differentiates the sounds of *φ*, *θ*, *ç*, and *χ*—so differentiates them, we mean, as to make them capable of significant interdistinction—is not diversity in the forms of the respective orifices, or friction of the liberated breath against anterior parts of the mouth, or even the particular shape of the fore-resonance cavity, but the relative length of that cavity as measured inwards from the outer lip-edges.

The simplicity of this principle of differentiation will not surprise any one who has carried out the little experiments we suggested, at pp. 86, 87, with regard to the effects of resonance upon simple explodents. The inch-deep and inch-wide pill-box, with an ovoid aperture  cut in the bottom of it, will modify *φi*, when pronounced through it, into *θi*; while fore-resonances two inches and three inches long will modify *φi* into *çi* and *χi*. Three little tubes, of one inch, two inches, and three inches severally in length, and each a full inch in diameter, will enable an experimenter to make some instructive, interesting, and even amusing experiments with respect to the resonances of simple continuants and other consonants. The tubes will be all the more effective for having such a restricted outer opening as that described above.

* Mr. Melville Bell's appreciation and classification of *f* as a "divided" consonant (that is, as belonging to the same formation as */*) seems to us as fallacious as it does to Mr. Sweet. It needs little investigation to determine whether a normal *f* is produced from a central aperture, or from two side apertures with a contact held between them.

It need scarcely be added that conjoined vowels no more affect the positions for θ than they do those for t . But, in any variety, the dental simple continuant is a sound but little in vogue, its ordinary phonetic and etymological substitute appearing to be the related and more distinctive s , which, though a complex sound (as we shall show further on), is perhaps even more easy to produce. As ancient Greek θ ($\theta h'$ or $t'h'?$) was dialectically replaced by s , so is Castilian θ in provincial Spanish and Portuguese, and Arabic θ in Persian, Turkish, and Indian pronunciation of Arabic words. The same phonetic tendency is often illustrated by Continental speakers of English. As for rearward θ , we are acquainted with no example of its practical use, and we fancy it would simulate 'r, too much to be effective as a sound distinctive from the latter. Still θ , and 'r, are organically different FORMS of sound, as are medial θ and 'r, or forward θ' and 'r'. *

What is true of rearward θ , applies even more forcibly to cerebral θ^c , which might well be taken for an attempted, though an imperfect 'r^c. Hindu $\theta^c h$, indeed, includes a transient θ^c without necessarily suggesting $\theta^c r^c$ ($\theta^c r$); but, on the other hand, there is occasional confusion in Hindustani between θ^c (θ) and r^c (r), probably through θ^c .

Tongue-front ζ occurs generally as a softening of tongue-back χ before or after front vowels, just as the tongue-front explodent, c , is developed from tongue-back k in similar connections. This c , as represented by German ch in *nich* or *mädchen*, is not identical, as Messrs. Bell and Sweet seem to think, with the breath counterpart of English y (j) heard at the beginning of *hue* or *hew* ($'ju, u$); otherwise, the sound which follows t in German *kästchen* ($ke'stçen$) and in English *question* ($k, w, est'jøn$) would be the same. But, in our judgment, the German and the English sound belong to different FORMS of consonant made in the same local position, much as do ϕ and labial 'w, or χ and 'r (in German *macht* = *maxt*, and English *mart* = *ma'rt*). With regard to the sub-positions for ζ , they usually vary with those of conjoined vowels within the range of the closure, as do those for related c , j , and \tilde{n} ; and when this continuant is used before a mid or a back vowel, there is a tendency to interpolate a very faint 'j, as in German *erweichung* (*erw'aic'ung*), though not the full effect of this vocal continuant as in English *fortune* (*f'd't'jun*). It may be added, that as θ has a rival and frequent supplanter in s , so has ζ in f (*sh*); as, for instance, German *nicht* (*niçt*) is "ni'sh't" in some districts.

Tongue-back χ (x , kh), the normal form of which is a steady sound without trill or tremor, has a wider currency than any of the other simple continuants except f , being used in some languages of almost every type, such as Welsh, German, Russian, Spanish, Modern Greek, and Arabic, not to mention many other European, Asiatic, American, or Polynesian tongues. The sub-positions for this continuant vary to accord with those for conjoined vowel-sounds, as do those for k . In languages which have not developed the true front continuant (ζ), or where a preceding mid or back vowel would prevent the use of this, χ' is often heard before front vowels, as in Welsh *iachi* (*ia'x'i*), which may be compared with French *naquis* (*na'k'i*). The position for medial χ coincides with that for a , and below the position for normal o (in *oracular*) χ_o is developed. This deep and hollow-sounding continuant, which is illustrated by an Arabic example in the Table, seems to us virtually the same as Mr. Bell's "labialized" χ , which, like his labialized or rounded vowels, can be distinctively made without aid from the lips. This χ^w or χ_o is developed after back vowels in German words like *loch*, *tuch* (*loix^w*, *tux^w*), and in

* Had Mr. Bell possessed the phonetic advantage of being able to remove his upper teeth at will, so as to observe the small central orifice from which θ issues steadily, but 'r with tremulous motion, each at all the sub-positions, he would scarcely have fallen into the double error of classifying θ as a "divided" continuant (like 't), and 'r as the simple continuant of t . Mr. Sweet has only partially rectified this error by making θ the simple continuant of t' , and 'r that of t . This arrangement leaves no place for the forward 'r (Irish and Italian), or for the medial θ (Spanish).

similar Scottish words, as well as before *w*, in such as *guhāt* = what ($x_3w_3a^t$), which dialectically becomes *fat* (fa^t , or $fa^t?$),—an interchange of consonants formed at the two extremities of the vowel *a* resonance which is very common in language, as seen in Sanskrit *ap*, Latin *aqua*, Rumanian *apă*. (*Ruma*)

The Arabic sound *h* (*h*), tabulated opposite to the simple continuants, is actually a less frictional sound than those with which it is yoked. It is *h* (or simple breath) modified, not by a close compression of the upper organs, but by a moderate contraction of the pharynx, as in the act of swallowing. It may conveniently be regarded as a rudimentary simple continuant, though it might perhaps just as fitly be classed with the vocal continuants. The sound appears to be confined to Semitic languages.

β (v' , *bh*), *v*, δ (δ , δ , *dh*), δ^c (δ^c , *dh^c*, *qh*), γ (3 , *jh*), g (γ , *gh*), g_3 (*gh*, *gh*), δ , with varieties as above.—These sounds correspond severally to those of the preceding series, and differ from them only in being formed of breath, as their material, instead of voice.

The currency in speech of these voice sounds is to a great extent, though not wholly, coincident with that of their breath correspondents. For instance, we find β (v') not only beside ϕ (f') in Modern Greek, but beside *f* in German, Spanish, and various other languages; but, on the whole, labio-dental *v* seems to be a much more prevalent sound. English, Welsh, Icelandic, Spanish, Modern Greek, and Arabic employ δ as well as θ , in its front or medial variety. Of the rearward "dental" δ , and the cerebral δ^c we do not know any practical example (unless one of them be a dialectic substitute for Arabic δ^c), and perhaps the sounds are too suggestive of *r*, and *r^c* to be practically useful.*

Tongue-front γ (3 , *jh*) occurs, like its breath correspondent γ , as a developed substitute for tongue-back γ (*g*, *gh*) after front vowels, as in German *fliegen* (*flī:γen*). This was probably the sound of Anglo-Saxon initial *ge* in words like *geōc*, which sound has been further softened to *y* = *j* in English *yoke*. The same extreme softening is given to Modern Greek γ before front vowels. By the majority of educated German speakers γ is used in certain medial positions as the true voice correspondent of ζ , as in *könig*, *könige* ($kø^n'niç$, $kø^n'niçø$),—the sound being quite distinct from German *j* = Eng. *y* (*j*), which Mr. Bell and Mr. Sweet erroneously consider to be the voice correspondent of ζ . Mr. Ellis does not thus fallaciously identify the two front simple continuants (ζ , 3) with the two vocal continuants (*j*, *j*) made in the same local position, but with larger and less frictional orifices.

Tongue-back γ (*g*, *gh*), in its normal form, is a steady sound, like β , *v*, δ , or 3 , and has no trill or quiver. It is less current than the corresponding breath sound (χ). In modern Welsh and Erse it has become disused; but it is found in the Teutonic and the Scandinavian languages, in Modern Greek, and various other tongues. Some authorities consider this, rather than the breath sound (χ), to be the proper Castilian pronunciation of Spanish *j* and soft *g*, as in *virjo*, *gente* ($v'ie'go$, $gen'te$ —not $v'ie'xo$, $xen'te$). It is hardly necessary to say that this sound, like others of the same local formation, accommodates itself in sub-position to conjoined vowels.

* But even the fact that rearward δ , is sometimes used for *r* in defective English utterance, or the probability that the occasional confusion of δ^c and *r^c* in Hindustani is made through δ^c , does not remove our surprise that phoneticians like Messrs. Bell and Sweet should have classed English *r*, instead of Spanish δ , as the simple continuant of English *d*. If English medial *r* is the simple continuant of English *d*, then Italian *r'* must be that of Italian *d'*, and our δ' must be again ousted from the position to which Mr. Sweet has restored it, to be perhaps re-consigned to Mr. Bell's incongruous class of "divided" consonants. Organically and acoustically the δ has less affinity to the *l* than to the *r* type of sound, and less to either than to the *z* type, which is the common phonetic substitute of the δ type, as the *s* is of the θ type.

Of the normal—that is, steady and untrilled—back-reverted γ , (g , gh) almost the only recognised example is Arabic *ghain*, though it would be difficult to distinguish this sound from what is called the “labialized” γ in German *auge* ($au'g^w\theta = au'g,\theta$), which, like the back vowels to which it forms an assimilation, can be made without any help from the lips. It is not unusual for the Arabic consonant to be identified by European writers with the French uvular r or the Newcastle “burr,” probably because a trill is added to both χ , and γ , in corrupt local pronunciations of Arabic, as also to χ and γ in some local pronunciations of German. Of these trills we shall speak in their places.

The sound δ , exemplified by Arabic and general Semitic *ain*, appears to be the voice correspondent of h (h). As h is to h , so is δ to the emphatic initial voice (ϕ —Arabic *alif*, Greek *spiritus lenis*) by which we distinguish “*slight ears*” from “*slly tears*.” If we say “a great hill” and “a great ill,” making a compression of the throat as when swallowing at the commencement of “hill” and “ill,” we may develop h in the former case, and δ in the latter. These two sounds hold much the same rudimentary relation to χ , γ , to ‘2 2, and to ‘ w , w .

5.—Sibilant Continuants.

s , s^{ϵ} (\S), f (sh), f^{ϵ} (sh^{ϵ}), with forward (') and rearward (,) varieties. —These sounds are all really complex or mixed, being produced by combining front and point (or palatal and dental) adjustments in different modes and proportions.* For the s class of sounds a relaxed ζ aperture is made behind a normal θ orifice, giving the compound effect $\zeta_1 + \theta$. For the f class a normal ζ orifice is employed behind a relaxed θ aperture, giving the compound effect $\zeta_1 \theta_1$ (ζ_1 meaning loose adjustment). The longitudinal curves described by the tongue, and the relative sizes of the combined apertures, may be roughly indicated thus:—For s , $\sim \circ \circ$; for f , $\sim \circ \circ$. In either case the smaller of the apertures is the more effective one; so that s must be regarded as mainly a dental continuant with palatal modification, and f as mainly a palatal continuant with dental modification.

The sibilant s is so prevalent a sound, that we find it missing in only a few even of the invertebrate Polynesian languages, like Maori (which, indeed, uses only the consonants p , t , k , m , n , g , w , r , $h = h$ or χ ?). The usual sub-position for the sound is the medial one of our own s , while the forward s' and the rearward s , occur chiefly through assimilation to conjoined consonants, as instanced in both Italian and German $z = t's'$, or heard in South-Western English *gets* (get,s). But the forward s' becomes an independent sound by the omission of the t' contact in Tuscan Italian *zio* ($s'i'q$, for $t's'i'q$), or in familiar German *zuzuziehen* ($s'us's'us'i'ön$). This variety of s is also used in the

* We had often speculated in a desultory way as to the special cause or causes that produced the sharp hiss of s and f (sh), as contrasted with the comparatively mild whiff of the obviously related θ and ζ ; but we remained unenlightened in this matter until we set ourselves to investigate what mechanical conditions, apart from the human organs of speech, would produce sibilation, as distinct from mere efflation. By experiment we found that air driven through a confined space with a larger aperture of entrance than of escape [thus—*entrance* \supset *escape*] would produce a hissing noise similar to that of s ; whereas, if the different-sized apertures were inverted [thus—*entrance* \subset *escape*], the result would be a gushing noise resembling that of f . Evidently, then, the special condition for the production of hissing sound was the simultaneous subjection of an air-current to two different degrees of vibration, so that a multiplication of force should be effected by what we may call an effervescence of incompatible air-waves.

Applying such extraneous mechanical illustrations in our examination of the natural

Semitic languages (Heb. *sin*), as distinctive from *s*^h (§—Heb. *samech*), just as *s'* and *t*^h are employed. These two sounds, as well as Arabic *θ*, are confounded as common *s* by Persians and others in adopting Arabic words.

The typical sound *f* is not nearly so current as *s*. In familiar European languages it is always a developed sound, having arisen—(1) from assimilation of *s* to a palatal sound, as in English *mansion* (mæn'sən, from man's'jun), *ship* (ʃɪp, from sɔɪp, sci'p), German *schiff* (ʃɪf, from sɔɪf, sk'if), Italian *creosce* (krɛ'sɛ, from krɛs'cé—cf. Rumanian *creosca* = kre'f'te); (2) from omitting the contact of *cf*, as in Tuscan Italian *face* (fa'sɛ, for fa'c'ɛ), French *chérir* (ʃe'ʁiə or fer'ir, from cfer'ir—cf. Eng. *cherish*); and (3) by softening *ç* or *χ*, as often in German *nicht* (ni'ʃt, for ni'çt), Portuguese *Xeres* (ʃe'ʁes, pronounced in Spanish *xe'reθ*). But in some languages *f* is an original radical sound, especially in those of the Slavonic stock, which are very rich in sibilants. The Semitic tongues have forward *f'*, while Sanskrit has this *f'* and also tongue-reverted *f*^h, the two being used as significantly distinct sounds.

apparatus of speech, we found that the tongue, in adjustment with the anterior portion of the palatal arch, in which there is generally some extent of cavity beneath the bony foundation of the nose (see p. 87), was capable of forming a confined space such as we have indicated above. We now ascertained, by observation in a mirror, by examination with a probe, and by organic sensation, that *ç* was emitted from a single linguo-palatal orifice on the inner side of the palatal hollow, and *θ* from a single orifice on the outer side. Then we found, by similar scrutiny, that while the breath for *f* was emitted primarily from the same orifice as for *ç*, an outer and larger orifice was formed by a more forward part of the tongue rising partly to the *θ* position. For *s* we were able to perceive unmistakably (thanks to the removability of our central upper teeth) that the same orifice was used as for *θ* in corresponding sub-positions; and investigation showed that in this case an inner and larger orifice was formed by the tongue rising partly to the *ç* position. Thus the conditions indicated by our external experiments were fulfilled.

Mr. Melville Bell arrived, probably by a different course of investigation, at similar general views as to the mixed nature of *s* and *f*; but we cannot accept his diagrams or his notation as representing the facts of nature. We are, indeed, quite satisfied with his diagram of the linguo-palatal orifices for *s* (*Visible Speech*, p. 57); but we should simply transpose the larger and the smaller orifice to illustrate the adjustment for *f*, which he seems to us to misrepresent materially. His side sketches of the tongue adjustments for these two sounds give no indication of the intervening cavity between two orifices, which investigation has taught us to regard as the most essential condition for producing a true hiss. As for his notation, we decidedly think that his two characters for *s* and *f* should have been interchanged. Mr. Sweet repudiates Mr. Bell's analysis, classification, and notation of the two typical sibilants, calls these "blade" sounds, and imports *S* into "*Visible Speech*" to represent *s*, with a reflected inversion (*ʒ*) for *f*, which signs seem to us more appropriate to the sounds than accordant with the idea suggested by "blade." Mr. Ellis treats *s* and *f* as simple continuants, corresponding to some varieties of *t*, as *θ* does to another variety, ignoring the fact that a variety of *θ*, *s*, and *f* may be produced with the tongue-point in the local position for any *t*.

Although the general character of the adjustment for *s*, and of its inversion for *f*, is always maintained, yet there may be considerable variations in detail. We have stated already, that while the point of the tongue is pressed against the lower teeth, an unmistakable *t* contact may be made with the advanced tongue-front. As *t*^h may be made in this way, so may *θ*^h and *s*^h; while *f*^h, which requires but a very moderate closure for its outer orifice, is better made with the tongue so disposed. Normally the tongue-point is lifted to make the small outer orifice for *s* at all sub-positions, but the point is not conveniently used for forward *f*, or necessarily for medial *f*; and, while useful for *f*, it is perhaps indispensable only for *f*^h. Of course, the particular part of the tongue used for the inner orifice of either sibilant depends on that used for the outer; and so the palatal sub-position for the inner orifice must correspond to that for the outer, giving the combinations *θ*^h+*ç*^h, *θ*₄+*ç*, *θ*₁+*ç*, with perhaps *θ*₆+*χ* for the cerebral sibilants.

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PHONETIC OUTLINES.

CONSONANT-SOUNDS—continued.

[*Sibilant Continuants*—continued.]

z, z^h (z, ʒ), ʒ (z, zh), ʒ^h, with varieties as above.—These sounds are severally made by the same organic adjustments as their breath correspondents in the preceding series, voice being used instead of breath, and subjected to similar compound vibration by means of mixed resonances.


The typical *z* sound is not so current as its breath correspondent, being altogether absent in many languages that use *s*, as Sanskrit, Spanish, and Welsh. The variety in most common use is our own medial *z*; but forward *z'* and rearward *z*, occur here and there, though chiefly through assimilation to conjoined sounds, like the breath sibilants. The *z* sound appears to be a development from original *s* in most European languages, the sign for the breath sound generally remaining in the orthographies, as in Ital. *rosa*, French and Eng. *rose*; though in Spanish the breath sound is everywhere retained. In the Slavonic tongues *z* seems to be an original sound; and as such it is also found in the Semitic languages, Arabic having the sense-distinguishing varieties *z'* and *z^h*. In Persian and Indian pronunciation of Arabic words ʒ, ʒ^h, *z'*, and *z^h* are all reduced to *z*.

The sound ʒ (z, zh) is one of the rarest in general speech, as it is likewise the least used in our own tongue. With us, it is always a development from *z*, caused by a contiguous palatal sound, as in *vision*, *seizure* (vi'ʒ'ʃn, si'ʒɔɪ, from vi'z'jun, si'zjur). In French it arose by developing the front stop (j) to jʒ, and then omitting the contact, as *joug* (ʒwɔg, from jɔwɔg, Latin ju'gum, iu'gum). The sound ʒ is common in Slavonic, but is not found in Semitic tongues. It is used, however, in Persian, and has latterly been developed in Portuguese, in the same way as it was long previously in French. Of point-reverted ʒ^h we have possibly an example in Polish *rz*.

6.—Vibrant Continuants.

The sounds of this class we consider to be of a peculiar mixed nature. The common base of every variety of vibrant appears to be the vocal continuant *r*, corresponding to the vowel *a*, as *r* (yet) and *w* (wet) correspond to *i* and *u* respectively. We believe that a sound of the typical *r* form, cannot be made without raising the back of the tongue into a position between that for the second and that for the third sound in German *tage* = ta'gə (as uttered by most Germans). With this position assumed behind the normal position for *φ* and *β*, we find these latter sounds modified into 'r and r; and

with the addition of a similar back adjustment θ and δ are converted into 'r and r, or c and j into 's and s. Taking the common varieties of tongue-point r, we regard them as derivable from corresponding varieties of δ by the simultaneous holding of a relaxed γ (g) behind a normal δ (d) orifice, just as the varieties of z are obtainable by the holding of a relaxed ζ (z) behind a normal δ orifice. The effervescent effect of such admixture of resonances is less decided with the common varieties of r than with those of z, because of the greater distance between the two orifices in the former case; just as there is in music less discord between contiguous tones than between contiguous semitones.

But though a tongue-point r, everywhere intelligible as such, may be produced by simply combining a relaxed back (γ) with a normal point (δ) orifice, yet the long and compound curve [] which the tongue describes in making such combination has a tendency to modify the δ position in several ways. In the first place, the curving of the tongue shortens it, so that r' r r, are respectively made at local sub-positions somewhat behind those used for δ' δ δ ; secondly, the tongue-curve naturally, though not necessarily, ends in a sharper upturning of the point for an r than that used for a δ ; and, thirdly, the forcing of breath or of voice against the upturned point of the flexible tongue, when the organ is disposed in such an extended curve, has a strong tendency to make the point vibrate, so as to give a whirring effect to the sound produced. Such a vibration, or trill, is the most characteristic quality in the tongue-point r of many languages, as in Italian *ripa*, though it may be almost entirely omitted without destroying the distinctively significant effect of an r sound, as it generally is in English *rip*. Conversely, as the point position combined with the back modification will give an r effect without obvious trill or vibration, so will an interior trill or vibration when added to the relaxed back orifice. Thus the tongue-front may be used, instead of the point, as the effective terminal position of a vibrant continuant; or by making the relaxed back (or τ) orifice just behind the uvula this pendulous and tremulous organ may be used for adding vibrant effect, without bringing the fore part of the tongue into use at all.

'x, 'r, 'r^ε ('r), 'i, '2, '2₃, with forward (') and rearward (,) varieties. —These breath vibrants are all possible sounds; but as few of them are in practical use, and these only to a limited extent, they demand but slight attention. They are, of course, produced by passing simple breath through the organic adjustments for the voice sounds.

Tongue-point 'r is the sole instance we know of an independent breath vibrant. This sound appears to have existed at one period in Old English under the representation *hr*, and it is still preserved under the same symbol in Icelandic. In these cases, the sound was probably first developed by assimilation to a preceding breath guttural (*k* or *x*), as it is in present English *crept* (k'rept), the effect of such preceding sound remaining after omission of the sound itself, as in the analogous cases of *hl*, *hn*, *hw* (compare Lat. *quod*, Sc. *quhat* = x'wa't, Eng. *what* = 'wa't). In Welsh, however, 'r appears to be quite an independent sound, being used regularly as a radical initial from which voice r is always a deflection (as *l* is from 'l), as in *rhan*, *o ran* ('ran, o ran = part, in part). In French 'r is used as a semi-independent final after another breath consonant, as in *entre*, *offre*, *sure* (a'nt'r, of'r, sy'k'r). In English this breath vibrant occurs only as a dependent sound after a preceding breath consonant in the same syllable, as in *tree*, *three*, *free*;

and by getting breath ready to utter either of these words, but only pronouncing *-ree* ('ri,ĩ) we may arrive at a close approximation to Welsh *rhi* ('ri).

Tongue-front 'ɹ is used after the back breath stop by English speakers who use the corresponding voice vibrant after the back voice stop, as in *crate, grate* (k'æet, griet). Similarly, French speakers who employ the back (uvular) voice 2, are apt to substitute '2 for 'r as a non-syllabic final, saying "a'nt'2, of'2, sy'k'2," and this especially after the back stop, as in the last example.

Of labial 'x and tongue-point-reverted 'r² no occurrence is known to us, and we can only conjecture that tongue-back-reverted '2, (with 'w, base and uvular trill) should be identified with a local trilled form of Arabic خ₂ (kha), and with a similar local pronunciation of the last sound in German *buch* (bu'x₂' = bu'w₂).

ɹ, r, r² (r), ɹ, 2, 2₂, with varieties as above.—Reducing our preceding general remarks to a formula, we would indicate our analysis of these sounds respectively by ɹ₊β^r, ɹ₊δ^r, ɹ₊δ^{2r}, ɹ₊3^r, ɹ₊5^r, w₊ɹ₊5^r, the mark + signifying absolute simultaneity in combined adjustments, the symbol 5 representing uvular action, and the diacritic ^r more or less trill, according to the custom of a people or the habit of an individual speaker. Strong trill may be expressed by doubling r in the analytical, or by adding it to the conventional representation, as ɹ₊δ^{rr} = r^r. Different as are the local positions for the more effective adjustment with these various sounds, yet the general identity of their base-adjustment, combined with the similar acoustic effect of trill or vibration in any position, gives to the sounds a much closer inter-resemblance than is observed with the simple or even with the sibilant continuants.

The labial vibrant was probably the former English sound represented by initial *w*, as in *wrest, wring* (wɛst, wi'ng?). The sound can easily be made by putting the tongue-back into the ɹ, and the lips into the β position, and forcing voice through this double adjustment; but the acoustic effect is not so pleasant as to make one regret the modern levelling-down of *w* to tongue-point r, though distinctiveness of expression is impaired when we TALK of "ringing aur hændz ouver rekt houps."

Tongue-point r is the most common form of vibrant throughout human speech. It is found idiomatically in the forward sub-position, as in Italian *ripa* (r^ri'pa), in the medial, as in received English *reap* (ri'p), and in the rearward one, as in provincial *reap* (ri'æp); and also with a weak trill, as in English, or with a strong trill (r^r), as in Italian—a stronger trill than the English being generally in vogue. In Hindustani forward (dental) r^r and reverted (cerebral) r² (r) are distinctive sounds, like d' and d² (d); but d² and r² are liable to occasional interconfusion. So strongly characteristic, indeed, is the acoustic effect of point-reversion, that d², δ², z², and r² are far less interdistinctive than the corresponding forward d', δ' z' and r'.

As for palatal or tongue-front r, we often hear it from careless or mincing speakers in London, sometimes as an independent sound, but mostly as a dependent one after the back stop, as in *green grass* (gri,ĩn g'æ:s); and we think no phonetician whose attention has been directed to this sound could fail to recognise its frequent use, as prolonged and gradually voiced, in the London cry of "Wōtek'ĩzi,isi'z!" But, in any case, this occasional English sound, like our ordinary tongue-point r, is made with a minimum of vibration; though probably a stronger-trilled form of the palatal vibrant is the sound in Montenegrin *Rjeka* or Rumanian *flori* (r^rɛka, flor^r?), if we may judge from the analogy of *xj* and *xi* = our *ñ*.

Uvular 2 is, however, the only vibrant much in vogue besides tongue-point *r*, and is the most common substitute for the latter. It has been long used in provincial French, and has latterly become quite common in the colloquial speech of Paris, though tongue-point *r'* is still preserved in public oratory and declamation. In Germany, too, 2 has come a good deal into fashion as a substitute for *r*; but in England its employment is a rare personal peculiarity. The "Northern burr," used for *r* in Durham, seems to have a deeper base than the ordinary "uvular *r*," the inner adjustment being that for *w*, or relaxed γ , (g₂), since the stop *g*, (g₁) is used for the "burr" (2₂) by some local speakers, with a different significant effect from that of common *g*, as in *Mug, vi'u*, for *Mug₂, vi'u*, = received *Mug₂, vi'u* (Maria). This is also a local mispronunciation for Arabic *ghain*, which is properly the untrilled simple continuant γ .

7.—Liquid Continuants.

The sounds of this class also seem to be of a peculiar mixed composition, as the base-adjustment for all of them is apparently a *w*, or relaxed γ , (γ_{21}) aperture, while the outer, more frictional, and more effective closure is the converse of that for the *r* class of sounds.* Instead of the tongue forming a central orifice against the palate, as for either *r* or *δ*, it makes in the anterior adjustment for *l* as firm a central contact with the palate as for *d*; but, again, instead of this contact being complete as for the explodent, the edges of the tongue are allowed to drop slightly, and the voice is driven out between them and the sides of the palate. To produce any variety of liquid continuant, therefore, the back of the tongue should be as nearly as possible in the position for *w*, while an anterior portion makes a central contact in the position for the corresponding explodent, but permitting frictional passage for the voice (or breath) over the edges of

* We were led to suspect an inner adjustment for the *l* class of sounds, analogous to that for the *r* class—(1) from the *u*-like character of the vocality in English vocal *l*, which has led some phoneticians to suppose that *able* is really *eibul*; (2) from the fact, that where, as in old French, the outer frictional adjustment for *l* has been suppressed, the inwardly-modified vocality of the *l* has developed *u* diphthongs, as in *beau, vault, fou* (beu, vaü, foü), from *bel, valt, fol*; (3) from finding, that when we tried to realize the pronunciation intended by "he'p," for "help," in characteristic American writing, and to utter the word with the simple omission of the anterior frictional adjustment for *l*, we arrived at something like "heüp," or "hew'p," or at least "hemp"; (4) from being led consequently to observe that in familiar English speech the anterior adjustment for *l* is sometimes omitted in words like *milk, built, help, felt* (mi'w.k, bi'w.t, hew'p, few't), just as probably happened when *l* began to be suppressed in *walk, yolk* (wa'w.k, yow.k, now wö'k, yoö'k), and as the more general suppression of the anterior adjustment for *r*, when not followed by a vowel, still leaves the base τ in what we prefer to consider good pronunciation, as in *card, beard, board* (ka'rd, bi'rd, bo'rd).

Our suspicion in this matter was confirmed into conviction, when we found that on holding down the fore part of the tongue while attempting to say "la" the result was "w₂a" or "g₂a." We concluded, therefore, that *l* has a *w*, or consonantized *u* base, as *r* has a τ or consonantized *a* base. Perhaps, indeed, the lifting of the tongue for the anterior frictional adjustments of *r* and *l* necessarily imparts to the primarily-modified voice for these consonants the respective qualities of the mixed vowels *u* and *a*; and when the front adjustment is omitted, and the back one reduced to a mere vowel aperture, the fore part of the tongue may yet be lifted, by a sort of imperfect good intention, high enough to let us hear "ke'w₂n, mi'w₂k" for *cairn, milk*.

the tongue. The friction causes the relaxed tongue-edges to vibrate or undulate, and the acoustic effect of prolonging the intermittent bilateral sound is somewhat similar to that produced by pouring out liquid from a bottle.

A labial liquid (which would have to be made with the lips pressed firmly together in the middle, and left loose at the corners) is too difficult a formation for practical use, and a labio-dental one is nearly as awkward; while a back-reverted liquid is impossible, because the more frictional adjustment for a sound of the *l* class cannot be made at the same position as the semivocal one, nor can we lower the inner adjustment here, as we lower that for *z*, from *ɾ* to *w*, since the latter is already the general *l* base.

‘*l*, ‘*l̥* (‘*l*), ‘*l̥*, ‘*L*, with forward (‘) and rearward (,) varieties.—These breath liquids are produced by putting the tongue centrally into the positions for the corresponding stops *t*, *t̥* (t), *c*, *k*, and, while holding firmly the central contact, discharging breath over the relaxed sides of the organ. For some persons the operation may be facilitated by getting up breath, as it were, to say *pli*, *pl̥i*, *pi*, *pli*, with the partial lingual contact for each liquid held behind a complete but light labial contact for the explodent; then opening the lips so gently as not to make any explosion, and using the prepared breath for ‘*li*, &c. Or, while the partial contact of *l* is held, as if to say *li*, &c., a gentle attempt may be made to say *hi*. The sound of ‘*li* may be imitated, as a test, by placing the ball of the thumb upright against the centre of the closed teeth, and trying to say *θi*, when the thumb acts as a central stop, dividing the breath into two lateral streams, nearly as the tongue does in saying ‘*li*.

Tongue-point ‘*l* is the only breath liquid that we know to be in independent use in language. This appears to have been the sound indicated by Old English *hl* (as in *hlaf* = ‘*laif*) at the stage of the language in which *hn*, *hr*, and *hw* represented the breath counterparts of *n*, *r*, and *w*; and this sound is preserved in cognate Icelandic forms of English words formerly written with *hl*. To us a more familiar example is the Welsh initial, medial, or final ‘*l* (written *ll*), as in *lle*, *gallaf*, *holl* (‘*le*, ga‘*l*av, ho‘*l*),—initial *l* being always a deflection from this sound as a radical, as in *y lle*, *pa le* = e ‘*le*, pa le (the place, what place). In French there is a semi-dependent ‘*l* used as a non-syllabic final after other breath consonants, just as ‘*r* is employed, as in *simple*, *siffle*, *oncle*, se‘*n*p‘*l*, si‘*f*l, onk‘*l*). In our own language ‘*l* occurs as a dependent sound after another breath consonant in the same syllable, as in *play*, *clay*, *apply*, *proclaim*; and in words like the two latter we may detach the ‘*l* by syllabizing the preceding explodent with the antecedent vowel, holding the stop momentarily on the shut-in breath, and then commencing the stress syllable with the breath liquid, as “*ep-‘l*ei, pro‘*k*-‘*le*em.” Children often indulge playfully in such utterances, without knowing, as in many like cases, what phonetic exercises they are performing.

It is a mere conjecture of ours that an example of point-reverted ‘*l̥* (‘*l̥*) is afforded by Zulu *hl*, which can hardly be simple ‘*l*, because the corresponding voice sound is not written *l*, but *dhl*. The *dhl* is no doubt meant to indicate a *ð*-like sound, and it is not till made with a reverted point that *l* has much resemblance to *ð*; but ‘*l̥* shares in the strong family likeness of *r̥* and *z̥* to *ð̥*.

1, 1^h (l), l, L, with varieties as above.—We have already described the general formation of these sounds, and we need only add a few particulars here. To obtain the position for l^h, say l^ha, la, l^ha, l^ha, taking intermediate positions *ad libitum*, and gradually turning back the tongue as far as possible. For l make the central contact in the same position as the complete contact for j, or obtain just the same adjustment by pressing up the centre of the tongue when it is fixed for j (yet), while slightly relaxing the sides of the organ; then say ji ji, je je, or si si, se se. For L make a contact as for a g, and relax the sides of the tongue; then practise on ga La, gu Lu.

Tongue-point l is one of the most widely prevalent sounds in human speech, and is missing only in languages having a very scanty consonantal system, like Maori. This liquid usually follows the idiomatic sub-position for d; so that in most Continental tongues forward l' is used, while medial l is heard in received English, and rearward l, in those forms of provincial speech that use d,. Most nations not only employ a more forward l than Englishmen, but also fully voice the liquid before breath consonants, so that the l in German *welt* (Bel't) differs in two particulars from that in Eng. *felt* (fe'l't). The inherent vocality of l enables it to become the quantitative element of a syllable, as in *people* (pi'pl or pi'p'l), which it does in other languages besides English, as in Welsh *poſl* (po'bl, i.e. people). In this case, unlike that exemplified by French *peuple* (pœ'p'l), the l is fully voiced, and by its prolongation its u-like base is rendered evident.

Of point-reverted or cerebral l^h we cannot call to mind any undoubted example in practical use. We have expressed a surmise that this is the Zulu sound represented by *dhl* (as in Isandhlana = Isan'l'ana?), and it may well have been the obsolete Sanskrit "sound partaking of l and r," the character for which is "peculiar to the Vedas." It is easy to understand that l^h might suggest an admixture of either δ^h or r^h, inasmuch as l^h, r^h, and δ^h (as well as x^h) have a general acoustic resemblance, and are liable both to interconfusion and amalgamation. It is only between l^h and r^h, or at least l, and r,, that mixture seems feasible like that in Swedish "thick l'" (l^hr?), or Japanese r (l^hr?).

Tongue-front l has a considerable currency, mostly in the same varieties of speech that employ the stops c and j and the nasal ñ. In all the modern tongues of the Latin stock this liquid was developed, just as was the nasal ñ, by the attracting influence upon point sounds of conjoined front ones, so that Latin *palea* became Italian *paglia* = pa'p'a, and French *paille*, formerly = pa'p'e. But in Rumanian, as well as in present French, l has been further softened to j, as in Rum. *paiu* = pajū, Fr. *paille* = pajə (both from Latin *palea*). The front liquid is also prevalent generally in company with ñ, c, j, and sometimes with x' in various Slavonic dialects, as in Servian *jubi'* (to love), borrowed into Rumanian as *jubi* = jubi'. The sound appears not to have been developed in any of the old historical languages, nor is it found in the standard pronunciation of the Teutonic tongues. In English it is not an acknowledged element, but it is occasionally developed in passing from l to j, as in *million* (mi'l'jən, or mi'l'jən), and after the back stop in words like *glean* (gli'jn or gi'jn—cf. gi'jn), though perhaps utterance is more often facilitated by using dl (dli'jn). In regard to sub-positions, l accommodates itself to front vowels, and, like c, j, ñ, is often connected to mid and back vowels by a faint j-sound, as in Italian *figlia*, *figlio* (fi'p'a, fi'p'o).

Tongue-back L is a rather difficult sound to make, and not a pleasant one to hear. The closeness of the anterior adjustment to the w_h base causes a kind of guttural sibilation, and, indeed, the corresponding breath sound ('L) is stated to be identical with the *hiss of the swan*. Varieties of voice L are used in Gaelic, Russian, and Polish.

8.—*Vocal Continuants.*

These sounds form the connecting links between other consonants and vowels. They differ from inquantitative vowels in being made with just so much contraction of vowel-apertures as to cause frictional sound; and they differ from other continuant consonants in being made with just sufficient expansion of consonantal orifices to produce vowel-like combined with mildly frictional sound.

‘w, ‘j, ‘ɪ, ‘w₃, with forward (‘) and rearward (,) varieties.—These breath sounds are shown to be consonantal by their mere existence, since vowels cannot be made with simple breath, and require at the least whisper, or partially-voiced breath, for their production. By subjection to friction, however, simple breath is made audible; and in the above cases this effect is produced by contracting the respective adjustments of back vowels (o ρ u) made with lip-pouting, for ‘w’ ‘w₃; of front vowels (i é e), for ‘j’ ‘j₃; of mid vowels (æ a o), for ‘L’ ‘ɪ₃; of back ones (o ρ u) made without lip-pouting, for ‘w₃.

When made with the lip-pouting generally used for back vowels (to assist in lengthening the mouth-tube, and thus to diminish the extent of tongue-retraction required), ‘w receives an outer finish by means of lip-friction, which gives it a superficial acoustic resemblance to merely labial and more frictional φ. But the really effective apertures for ‘w’ ‘w₃ are made in the same positions as those for o ρ u, towards the base of the tongue; and from such inner apertures alone, with wide-open lips, a sound (‘w₃) can be produced which has the same sense-conveying effect as lip-finished ‘w; whereas no vocal continuant, but only a weak φ, can be produced with the ‘w lip-adjustment alone.

Outside of the English language we are not acquainted with any undoubted examples of the breath vocals; and even within it the examples may possibly be all questioned to a greater or less extent. Some persons think that the initial sound of *why*, *whip*, *when* (‘wɛɪ, ‘wɪp, ‘wen) is not ‘w, but hw or hū; but there is a compactness and neatness of effect in the simple sound which is wanting in the combinations. This breath vocal was originally developed through following a long since omitted initial breath consonant (as ‘w^ot, from χ₃‘w₃a^ot and older k₃‘w₃at); but, after long survival, it is following the fate of similarly-developed initial ‘n, ‘r, ‘l, in being levelled down to the voice sound.

Tongue-front ‘j, the initial sound of *hew*, *human* (‘ju, ð, ‘ju’mæn), has received little acknowledgment as a distinct simple element, perhaps because of its occurrence in very few words, and of having no distinctive symbol in the ordinary spelling; but a speaker who uses ‘w will generally be found to employ the parallel ‘j, when saying, for instance, *What hue?* (‘w^ot ‘ju, ð?). This ‘j is a modern development from h₃ or hū.

Tongue-back ‘ɪ has perhaps remained altogether unrecognized, although its voice relative, ɪ, is an acknowledged English element. Those speakers who retain the latter, as the fundamental remnant of r, in a word like *pard* (pɑrd), will find that they at least partially unvoice it in *part* (pɑɪ’tɪ), and entirely in *rampart* (ræmpɑɪ’tɪ). But this ‘ɪ, being a thoroughly dependent sound, requires no practical attention.

Back-reverted ‘w₃ is seldom heard as an independent sound (for lip-finished ‘w), but it is used as a dependent sound after another breath consonant in the same syllable, and particularly after k₃, as in *twin*, *quest* (t’w₃ɪn, k₃‘w₃ɛst), at least by all speakers who use idiomatic English voiced w₃ in analogous positions.

w, j, ɪ, w₃, with varieties as above.—Through being made of the same material, voice, these sounds resemble inquantitative vowels

even more than do the corresponding breath sounds; but the vocal continuants are yet distinguishable by an appreciable loss of distinct vowel quality (*j j j*, being, for example, much less interdistinctive than their vowel correlatives *i e e*), and by an addition of sensible friction. Both these characteristics of vocal consonants are caused by the contracted apertures with which they are made, as compared with locally-corresponding vowel apertures.

Lip-finished *w* has long been the initial sound of many very common English words, as in the phrase *We were wise*. Yet it may be doubted, whether this was the original Saxon sound, seeing that *w = β* is the equivalent consonant in German *Wir waren weise*, and *v* in Danish *Vi vare vis*. The Slavonic tongues also use *β* as their etymological equivalent for our *w*, as in Servian *βoda, βina* (water, wine). On the other hand, the Celtic and Romanic languages use inquantitative *u* as their nearest approach to *w*, as in Welsh *wir* (*tiw^r*, a deflection from *gwir*, true), or in French *ouest* (*üest*). Rumanian *ü*, however, often substituting original *l*, seems to be our *w*, just as *ü*, similarly replacing *l*, appears to be *j*, as in *stüü, despoü* (*ste^rwu, despo^wju*, from Lat. *stella, despoliat*). But restricted as is the use of *w* in European tongues, it is a phonetic element in Arabic and other Asiatic languages, and is represented as existing in many African, American, and Polynesian varieties of speech, though in some the actual sound is probably *β*.

Tongue-front *j* is also the initial sound of many common English words; but we may presume that in modern English *year, yoke, j* is a development from a more frictional sound (probably *3*) in Saxon *gear, geōc*. It is generally assumed, indeed, that German *j* (as in *jahr, joch*, cognate forms of the above words), as well as Dutch *j* and Scandinavian *j*, is the exact phonetic equivalent of English consonant *y*; but German *j* is locally or personally often pronounced as *3* (like *g* in *fliegen = fli:3en*), giving "*3a^r, 3oi^x,*" with what we suppose to be the original initial sound of the English words. In the various Slavonic languages there is an element generally identified with *j*, though this, too, is probably sometimes uttered as *3*. In the Celtic tongues, on the other hand, inquantitative *i* is the nearest equivalent to *j* (as in Welsh *iachi = i^axⁱ*, health). Of the Romanic languages, Spanish has initial and medial *j*, represented by *y* (as in *yerba, jer^rba*); French possesses it as a medial and final, in substitution for obsolete *ï* (as in *péril, bouillon, pèrij, bliijon*); and we have already noticed its similar substitutional development in Rumanian. In Arabic, Sanskrit, and many other non-European tongues, *j* has even a larger currency than *w*.

Tongue-back *ɾ* we know only as an English sound. As recognised and described in most pronouncing dictionaries, and as we personally appreciate it, we consider the sound of "untrilled *r*," as in *bard*, to be the vocal continuant intermediate between inquantitative *a* and *ɣ* (*g*), just as *w* is intermediate between inquantitative *u* and *β*, *j* between inquantitative *i* and *3*, and *u* between inquantitative non-labial *u* and *ɣ*. Like inquantitative *a*, and like *ɣ* in German use, *ɾ* is not in normal pronunciation used before the quantitative vowel of a syllable; but defective English speakers who omit the anterior adjustment for *r*, like French ones who omit the uvular trill of *2*, make *route = ɾut*.

Back-reverted or non-labial *w*, seems to us to be the ordinary and idiomatic English sound after another voice consonant in the same syllable, as in *dwarf, guano* (*dw³ɾf, g³w³a³no*), as *w* is after a breath consonant in *twist, quest* (*t^wɾst, k³w³est*); and in a word like *quote* (*k³w³o³t*) we think that even a weak French *ʔ*, (as in *crotte*, when nearly = *k³, ɾ³ot*), would sound hardly more un-English than lip-finished *w* or *ü*.

FINIS.

APPENDIX TO "PHONETIC OUTLINES."

NINE months have elapsed since the *Spelling Experimenter* was brought to a close; but occupation in other matters has until now prevented us from taking any active step to bring the completed volumes, and especially the "Phonetic Outlines," to the notice of the very limited public likely to take any interest in such a publication. The lapse of time has, however, given opportunity for further reflection on phonetic principles, and allows us now to state deliberately the conclusions suggested, not only by second, but by oft-repeated thought.

The most mature reconsideration has suggested no important corrections or modifications in the MATTER of our dissertation on phonetic principles and facts; but in the MANNER of it we should now be disposed to make several amendments, if we had to go over the task again. The material of the treatise we believe to be generally trustworthy so far as it goes, though it does not pretend to be complete; but the arrangement and disposition of it appears capable of improvement in the following particulars:—

1. *Progressive Order of Sounds*.—In the text we have arranged all sounds in order according to their successive formation from outer to inner positions. Experience has convinced us that it would be more convenient and advantageous to make the arrangement in the direction of outward progression, in order that the more rudimentary sounds should be described before the more developed ones.

2. *Nomenclature of Local Positions*.—In regard to the consonantal positions at the Lips, Lip and Teeth, or Tongue-point, which are exterior to the most forward of vowel positions (that of *i*), we have no practical amendment of terminology to propose; but reflection has shown us the advisability of applying the terms *Front*, *Central*, and *Back* alike to vowels and consonants produced at corresponding local positions; so that while *i* and *j* would still be described as "front" sounds, *a* and *g* would be called "central," and *u* and *g*, "back" sounds. In the Table of Consonants, the headings on the right-hand page would thus be corrected:—

Front-Palatal.	Mid-Palatal.	Back-Palatal.	Guttural.
Tongue-front.	Tongue-centre.	Tongue-back.	Throat compressed.
j (i)	g (a)	g _o (u)	o

3. *Voice and Breath Sounds*.—We should now be inclined to treat the voiced as the primary and normal forms of consonant-sounds, both for more effective comparison with vowel-sounds, and because the voiced forms, being more prevalent in speech, may be more conveniently used as familiar illustrations in treating of the local positions.

We commenced our discussion of vowel-sounds with the clearly-defined theory in our mind, that the distinctive acoustic qualities of the nine sense-distinguishing simple vowels (*i*, *e*, *æ*, *a*, *o*, *u*, *ɔ*, *ɒ*, *ʊ*) are mainly caused by successively increasing the length of mouth-tube in front of a linguo-palatal aperture of emission for crude voice—such aperture being made in successively-receding local positions

for the different sounds, from the front to the back of tongue and palate. Every fresh investigation we have undertaken confirms the truth of this theory, as opposed to that deduced by Mr. Melville Bell from observing and considering superficial appearances rather than effective adjustments of the organs.

As we understand Mr. Bell's theory, all the apertures for simple vowel-sounds are supposed to be made at one or other of two definite and comparatively distant positions, which he calls **FRONT** and **BACK**. Primary differences of quality among the respective front vowels on one side (as *i*, *e*, *æ*), and among the respective back ones on the other (as *ɔ*, *o*, *u*), are held to be caused by three different heights of the tongue at either of the two local positions, giving three different-sized front and back apertures of emission. Secondary differences of quality among either the front or the back vowels are imagined to be caused by two processes or conditions called "widening" and "rounding," which have been very variously, but never satisfactorily described. According to our theory, a vowel-aperture can be made against any part of the palate from the *i* to the *u* position, and by the varying fore-resonances which result from the different positions of aperture the distinctive qualities of all simple vowels are produced, without any necessary variation in size of aperture. Both of these theories are to a considerable extent consistent with the same observed dispositions of the organs.

We quite agree with Mr. Bell that the extreme front of the tongue is "high" when *i* is produced; that it is lower for *e*, and lower still for *æ*. But, unlike him, we recognise that the gradual dropping of the extreme tongue-front is caused by anterior parts of the organ successively going out of effective use as the vowel-scale proceeds from *i* to *æ*, while posterior portions successively come into effective use, each of these in its turn being as "high," in forming an aperture with the palate, as the full-front portion was. Thus we recognise that the transition from *æ* (patty) to *a* (party) is made by insensible gradations, which are continually illustrated in English speech, but which are lost sight of in Mr. Bell's abrupt jump from "low-front" (*æ*) to "low-back" (*a*).

In passing from *a*, through *ɔ*, *o*, and *ɒ*, to *u*, it is true that the visible rearward portion of the tongue appears to rise by gradations, somewhat as the front is seen to fall in passing from *i*, through *e* and *æ*, to *æ* (and on to *a*); but it does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Bell, that this rising of the visible rearward part of the tongue is only incidental to the formation, by unseen portions of the organ, of successively-receding apertures against the extreme back portions of the palate. When the conformation of the palate is considered, and the convenient or necessary attitudes of the tongue while making successively-receding apertures of emission, the appearances on which Mr. Bell based his theory may be more correctly interpreted.

Mr. Bell's classification of vowel-sounds and his terminology are thus based upon certain dispositions of the tongue which may be conveniently or necessarily incidental to the effectively operative adjustments, but which are not really the effectively operative adjustments themselves. To eke out his classification of sounds and category of terms, he fallaciously distinguishes as primary or wide, unrounded or rounded, shades of sound which he had no other means of discriminating, but which all fall into the continuous scale of simple, or into the subsidiary scales of mixed vowels.

Still, clear as was our view at starting with regard to the organic production of vowel-sounds, we had but imperfectly recognised the *natural principle* of the differentiation of consonant-sounds, at least *in regard to the various local positions at which they are produced*. Continued investigation has, however, made it clear to us, that so

far as vowel and consonant positions can coincide, the principle of fore-resonance is the same for both classes of sounds. Frictional noises, serviceable for sense-distinction in speech, can be produced without any fore-resonance (as *b*, β), or with less fore-resonance than is required for non-frictional sounds (as *d*, δ). Thus there are some classes of consonants that have no relation to vowel-sounds. But where the local position for consonant and vowel begins to coincide—that is, at the technical “front” of the tongue and palate—and thence inward to the extreme back-palatal position, we maintain that simple vowels and simple voiced consonants made at identical local positions are correspondingly differentiated by extent of fore-resonance.

The difference between the vowels and the consonants made at identical local positions is simply one of degree in regard to organic closure. The contact for *j* (front stop, only the commencement of the consonantal sound in Eng. *joy*) is relaxed in the vowel direction, by leaving a small central orifice, to produce *3* (= *g* in Germ. *einige*); whereas, on the other hand, the aperture for the vowel *i*, made at the same local position, is contracted in the consonant direction for *j* (initial sound of Eng. *year*), so that the opening for *j* is in size midway between that for *i* and that for *3*. Thus we have in the “front” local position the series *i*, *j*’, *3*’, *j*’.

It will be seen that we have marked the consonants corresponding to *i* as belonging to the forward sub-position of the general local position termed “front.” We have done this because it is not only the full-front vowel *i* that corresponds to the front series of simple consonants *j*, *3*, *j*, but the three front vowels *i*, *e*, *e* correspond severally to the forward, the medial, and the rearward sub-position for the consonants. Contracting the apertures for *i*, *e*, *e* into smaller apertures, we get the gently frictional sounds *j*’, *j*, *j*’; contracting these reduced apertures into still smaller orifices, we obtain the roughly frictional sounds *3*’, *3*, *3*’; and compressing further to a complete contact, we produce the explosions *j*’, *j*, *j*’.

What is true of the front local position is equally true of the central (called “back” in our consonant classification). The four sounds *a*, *ɾ*, *γ*, *g* form a series, as do *é*, *j*, *3*, *j*. By contracting the aperture for *a* we get the slightly frictional sound *ɾ*, heard at the end of English *tar* (*tɑɾ*) from what we believe to be a large majority of English speakers; by reducing the already contracted aperture to a small orifice we obtain the strongly frictional sound *γ* (*g*), represented by *g* in German *tage* (*taˈgə*); and by compressing to a close contact we get the explosion *g*. The three vowels *æ*, *a*, *ɒ* correspond to the three sub-positions of the central consonants, as may be tested in the words *gap*, *garb*, *gall* (*g’æp*, *garb*, *g’ɒl*).

Consonantal noises, as we have said, can be made without fore-resonance, as are *b*, β . They can also be locally differentiated by an extent of fore-resonance not sufficient for

the production of clear vowel sound, as are *b* and *d*, or *β* and *δ*. However, consonantal noises having the same extent of fore-resonance as vowel sounds, are, from their frictional nature, both less dependent upon fore-resonance for their acoustic effect, and less affected by it for purposes of minute sense-distinction. So it follows that we have only the one sense-distinguishing consonant *j* (year) to the three sense-distinguishing vowels *i*, *e*, *æ*; and so only the one such consonant *ɾ* to the three vowels *æ*, *a*, *ɔ*. It is difficult to most persons to appreciate all the sub-positional varieties of consonants, even so far as these varieties correspond to sense-distinguishing vowels; but it is unnecessary to do so for any practical purpose.

We have not distinguished consonantal sub-positions in what we will now call the general "back" position. Yet there are undoubtedly three varieties of the vocal continuant *w*, corresponding to the three vowels *o*, *ɔ*, *u*, as *ɾ*, *ɾ*, *ɾ*, (or *g*, *g*, *g*) correspond to *æ*, *a*, *ɔ*; and there must be similar varieties of the simple continuant *ɣ*, (*g*), and of the explodent *g*, (*g*). But these distinctions may be ignored in an outlying, little used or explored, and hardly accessible region of sound. We are content, indeed, to discard here all distinctions of consonantal sub-position, and to tabulate as below the correlations we wish to indicate between vowels and consonants, taking only the simple sounds of either sort, and only voice consonants:—

	Back.	Centre.	Front.	Point.	Lips.
<i>Full Aperture</i>	u, ɔ, o	ɔ, a, æ	e, è, i	—	[o, ɔ, u]
<i>Contracted do.</i>	w, ɔ	ɾ	j	—	w
<i>Small Orifice</i>	ɣ, ɔ	ɣ	ɣ	ɔ	β
<i>Close Contact</i>	g, ɔ	g	j	d	b

Breath consonants would, of course, follow this arrangement of their voice correspondents. By itself, breath becomes audible only in passing through frictional closures; but even when it is emitted through vowel apertures, breath is made audible by transition to voice in producing a following vowel-sound, thus giving the really distinct varieties of the aspirate, in *hu*, *hɔ*, *ho*, *hɔ*, *ha*, *hæ*, *he*, *hé*, *hi*. These varieties of *h* are the vowel-like correlatives of the breath consonants. Whisper is audible through vowel as well as consonant adjustments, and instructive experiments may be made by commencing an emission of whisper through any vowel aperture, and sustaining this emission while gradually contracting the linguo-palatal adjustment, so as to produce several degrees of friction, and to end with full contact and explosion.

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